



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 50]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, दिसम्बर 16, 1978/ अग्रहायण 25, 1900

No. 50]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1978/AGRAHAYANA 25, 1900

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या वी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्य भेद्र प्रशासनों को छोड़कर)

केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक घावेश और प्रधिसूचनाएं

Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities
(other than the Administrations of Union Territories)

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 1978

कांग्रेस 3581—लोक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रबिनियम, 1951 की धारा 106 के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग, श्री अवतार सिंह बरार द्वारा दाखिली गई 1978 की निर्वाचन धर्मी सं. 1 में दिया गया पंजाब और हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय, चण्डीगढ़, का तारीख 23 अक्टूबर 1978, का घावेश प्रकाशित करता है।

[सं. 82/पंजाब लो०स०/1/78]

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

New Delhi, 23rd November, 1978

S.O. 3581.—In pursuance of the section 106 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission hereby publishes the Judgment dated the 23rd October, 1978 of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh, in election petition No. 1 of 1978 filed by Shri Avtar Singh Brar.

[No. 82/PB-HP/1/78]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH CIVIL MISC. SIDE

Election Petition No. 1 of 1978

Avtar Singh Brar s/o Shri Niranjan Singh, resident of village Ghaniawala, P.O. Jiwanwala, Tehsil and District Faridkot. Petitioner.

Versus

Balwant Singh Ramuwalia, resident of village and P.O. Ramuwalia Nawan, Tehsil Moga, District Faridkot. Respondent.

Amended Election Petition under section 80 and 81 of the Representation of People Act, 1951 praying that the Election of the respondent, Balwant Singh Ramuwalia, to the House of People from Faridkot Constituency may be declared void and he may be disqualified from contesting the election for six years under section 8-A of the Act.

It is further prayed that the cost of this petition may also be allowed to the petitioner.

Dated the 23rd October, 1978

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Nath Mittal.

For the petitioner—Mr. Harbhagwan Singh Advocate with Mr. S. K. Ahluwalia Advocate Mr. Basant Singh Advocate.

For the Respondent—Mr. N. S. Bhatia Advocate with
Mr. G. S. Doad Advocate.

JUDGMENT

R. N. MINTTAL J.—Avtar Singh Brar, an elector, has challenged the election of Balwant Singh Ramuwalia, to the House of People from Faridkot Constituency of the Punjab State, in the bye-election held in December, 1977.

Briefly the facts are that Mr. Parkash Singh Badal, Chief Minister of Punjab, had been elected in March, 1977 as a Member of the Parliament from Faridkot Constituency. He resigned his seat there on account of which bye-election was held in December, 1977. In the said election, the respondent was declared as elected. His election is challenged on various grounds, but the only ground which has been pressed by the petitioner is contained in paragraph 3(b) of the petition.

The petitioner has alleged that a deputation of prominent citizens of Faridkot met Mr. Parkash Singh Badal, the Chief Minister, at Faridkot Rest House (Darbar Ganj), on December 11, 1977, at 6 P.M. and requested him for allocation of funds to Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridkot, so that the college might not be closed for paucity of funds. They also demanded that the college should not be shifted from Faridkot. The respondent, it is alleged, who was present there, requested the Chief Minister to accede to their demand in pursuance of which the Chief Minister declared that the college would not be shifted from Faridkot and that the Government would allocate sufficient amount for the college. It is then averred that the Chief Minister asked the deputationists to P. 2 pronounce the said fact in the city so that the voters might cast their votes in favour of the respondent and the deputationists promised to do so. In pursuance of that promise, the petitioner pleads, an amount of Rs. 2.84 Crores was sanctioned by the Punjab Government for Guru Gobind Singh College and a news-item regarding it appeared in the Tribune. The petitioner further states that the act of the Chief Minister and the respondent tantamounts to bribery as contemplated in section 123(1) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (hereinafter referred to as the Act). Again it may be clarified that other grounds for challenging the election, have been given up by the petitioner.

The election petition was contested by the respondent who denied the allegations of the petitioner. He inter alia stated that neither any deputation met the Chief Minister nor he made any such promise as alleged.

On the pleadings of the parties, the following issues were framed:—

1. Whether the respondent is guilty of corrupt practices mentioned in sub-paragraphs 3(a), (b), (c) and (d) ?
2. Relief.

In order to prove the allegations, the petitioner produced in evidence Mrs. Shant Bhupinder Singh, Deputy Secretary, Health Department, Punjab, P.W. 2, and Mr. Sukhdev Singh Gill, Advocate, P.W. 3. Out of the above witnesses, it is alleged Sukhdev Singh Gill was a member of the deputation. He deposed that P. 3 on December 11, 1977, at 5/6 P.M. a deputation which included Mr. Ved Parkash Goel, Advocate, Mr. Chand Singh Dhillon and the witness, met the Chief Minister at Darbar Ganj, Faridkot. Mr. Balwant Singh Ramuwalia, respondent, was with the Chief Minister at that time. The deputationists requested the Chief Minister that Guru Gobind Singh Medical College Faridkot, be taken over by the Government. The Chief Minister gave an assurance that it would be done at an early date, and that the College would not be shifted from Faridkot. He further gave assurance that he would give more than Rs. 2 crores for the college. The Chief Minister told the departments that they should ask the voters to cast their votes in favour of the respondent. He further deposed that he went to the Constituency and told the voters that they should cast their votes in favour of the respondent.

The witness was a member of the Communist Party of India. He admitted that the Communist Party of India helped Mr. Meja Singh, a Congress candidate from the Faridkot Constituency in the election. It cannot be believed that the witness being a member of the Communist Party, would have supported the respondent in the election as alleged by him. He is a partisan witness. The deputation is stated to be

consisting of 15 to 20 members. It is, however, surprising that no independent member from the deputation has been produced by the petitioner. The deputationists had no prior appointment with the Chief Minister. The deputation also did not include any member of the Governing Body of the College. It is not stated by the witness as to who was the P. 4 convenor of the deputation and when they decided to meet the Chief Minister. From the aforesaid circumstances it is clear that the witness is an interested one and no reliance can be placed on his testimony. The meeting of the deputation has been denied by the respondent who is alleged to be present at the time of meeting.

The statement of Sukhdev Singh Gill also does not find support from the statement of Mrs. Shant Bhupinder Singh, P.W. 2. She brought files relating to taking over of the College by the Government. She stated that the Director of Research and Medical Education, Punjab, put up a proposal prior to December 7, 1977, for allocation of Rs. 2.8 Crores for construction of additional laboratories and for running Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridkot and the Under Secretary of Health Department put up the note on December 7/8, 1977. The note was signed by the Deputy Secretary on December 9, 1977, who agreed with the note of the Under Secretary. Mr. Atma Singh, Minister for Development and Panchayats, approved the note on December 14, 1977. It was then sent to the Planning Department for allocation of funds on December 15, 1977. It, however, did not agree with the proposal which remained under the consideration of the Department. Ultimately the Planning Department did not agree to make any allocation in the year 1977-78, except a token provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for taking over the College by the State Government. From the perusal of her statement, it is clear that the proposal was initiated by the Director of Research and Medical Education, Punjab, prior to the alleged meeting of the deputationists with the P. S. Chief Minister. The note had been put up by the Under Secretary of the Health Department and endorsed by the Deputy Secretary Prior to that date. If the Chief Minister had agreed on December 11, 1977 that the Government would take over the College and allocate an amount of more than Rs. 2 Crores for it, the proposal would have been initiated either on that date or subsequent to that. No doubt it is true that Mr. Atma Singh, Minister for Development and Panchayats, approved the proposal on December 14, 1977 and in pursuance thereto a press note appeared in the Tribune dated December 15, 1977, Exhibit P. 1, to the effect that the Punjab Government had allocated an amount of Rs. 2.8 Crores for the College for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79, but it does not show that it was done in pursuance of the desire of the Chief Minister. In the circumstances I am of the opinion that the petitioner has failed to prove the allegations in paragraph 3(b) of the petition.

The petitioner argues that his case falls under section 123(1)(A)(b) (ii) or section 123(1)(B)(b). Section 123 defines corrupt practices. The relevant portion of the section reads as follows :—

"123. Corrupt Practices.—The following shall be deemed to be corrupt practices for the purposes of this Act :—

- (1) 'Bribery : that is to say,—
 - (A) any gift, offer or promise by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent of any gratification, to any person whomsoever, with the object, directly or indirectly of inducing—
 - (a)
 - (b) P. 6. an elector to vote or refrain from voting at an election, or as a reward to—
 - (i)
 - (ii) an elector for having voted or refrained from voting;
 - (B) the receipt, or agreement to receive, any gratification, whether as a motive or a reward—
 - (a)
 - (b) by any person whomsoever for himself or any other person for voting or refraining from voting,

or inducing or attempting to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting, or any candidate to withdraw or not withdraw his candidature.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause the term 'gratification' is not restricted to pecuniary gratifications or gratifications estimable in money and it includes all forms of entertainment and all forms of employment for reward but it does not include the payment of any expenses bona fide incurred at, or for the purpose of, any election and duly entered in the account of election expenses referred to in section 78.

(2) to (7)

Explanation.—(1) In this section the expression 'agent' includes an election agent, a polling agent and any person who is held to have acted as an agent in connection with the election with the consent of the candidate.

(2) & (3)

P.7.* Now it is to be seen whether the petitioner has been able to establish that the case is covered by the above said section. It is to be remembered that proof required to establish a corrupt practice should be of almost the similar character as required to establish a criminal charge. In the aforesaid view, I get support from the observations of their Lordships in Manphul Singh v. Surinder Singh AIR 1973 Supreme Court 2158 and M. Narayana Rao v. G. Venkata Reddy and others AIR 1977 Supreme Court 208. In Manphul Singh's case (Supra), it was held that the charges of corrupt practices under Section 123 of the Act are quasi criminal in nature and, therefore, should be proved satisfactorily as it has a double consequence, the election of the returned candidate being set aside and the candidate incurring a subsequent disqualification as well. This should be borne in mind by a Judge when he decides a question whether the alleged corrupt practice has been established. In M. Narayana Rao's case (Supra) various principles have been laid down which should be kept in view while dealing with the charges of corrupt practices. The relevant observations of Untwalia, J. while speaking for the Court, are as follows :—

1. That the charge of commission of corrupt practice has to be proved and established beyond doubt like a criminal charge or a quasi-criminal charge but not exactly in the manner of establishment of the guilt P. 8.* in a criminal prosecution giving the liberty to the accused to keep mum. The charge has to be proved on appraisal of the evidence adduced by both sides especially by the election petitioner.
2. That the election held and results declared on the choice of the voters should not be lightly interfered with or set aside by a court of law. After all in the holding of a fresh election are involved numerous botherations, tremendous expenses loss of public time and money and uncertainty of the public representation from a particular constituency.
3. A charge of corrupt practice is easy to level but difficult to prove. If it is sought to be proved only or mainly by oral evidence without there being contemporaneous documents to support it, court should be very careful in scrutinizing the oral evidence and should not lightly accept it unless the evidence is credible, trustworthy, natural and showing beyond doubt the commission of corrupt practice, as alleged."

In the present case, there is not enough evidence to hold that a gift, offer or promise of any P. 9. gratification was made by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the consent of the candidate or his election agent, to any person, with the object of inducing an elector to vote at the election. There is also no evidence that there was an agreement to receive any gratification by any person for voting or inducing or attempting any voter to vote. It has also not been established that the papers for giving grant to Guru Gobind Singh Medical College was initiated at the instance

of Mr. Parkash Singh Badal. In fact, a proposal to pay some grant to the Medical College had been initiated earlier. The payment of grants by the Ministers from their discretionary funds within their constituencies have also not been held bribery within the meaning of Section 123 of the Act. In this regard, reference may be made to Ghazi Ram v. Dal Singh and others AIR 1968 Supreme Court 1191 and Mrs. Om Prabha Jain v. Abnash Chand and another AIR 1968 Supreme Court 1083. In Ghazi Ram's case (Supra), the election of the respondent, who was a Minister, was challenged on the ground of certain corrupt practices. The charge was that he used certain discretionary funds at his disposal to bribe the voters and that he used his position to favour some villages with a view to securing support for his candidature. The Government had placed certain sums of money at the disposal of the Ministers, for distribution as discretionary grants. These grants were part of the general scheme to better community development projects and to remove the immediate grievances of the public. Evidence was given to show that the respondent had promised P. 10. certain discretionary grants to Gram Panchayats and public at large for community development in his own constituency and had actually distributed the money to the panchayats concerned. There was, however, no evidence to prove that the respondent bargained directly or indirectly for votes. It was held that the acts of the respondent did not amount to corrupt practices. Similarly in Om Prabha's case (Supra) it was held that a Minister in the discharge of his duties might be required to do some acts of administration, including the granting of money for the uplift of certain communities and this action of the Minister should not be construed against him unless it can be established that there was a bargain with the voters for getting their assistance at the election.

An identical question arose in another case reported as H. V. Kamath v. C. H. Nitraj Singh AIR 1970 Supreme Court 211, where similar view was taken by their Lordships. In that case, at the time of election in the third week of February, 1967, the Congress Party was in power and the Chief Minister belonged to that party. In December, 1966, the State Government promulgated an Ordinance exempting certain class of agriculturists from payment of land revenue. The question of exemption of uneconomic holding from payment of land revenue was being agitated for sometime past. The Government also considered the demand for increased dearness allowance of Class III and IV employees, who had agitated the P. 11. matter and had given a threat that they would go on strike with effect from February 13, 1967. Without their co-operation the entire election would have been at a standstill. The Government considering the demand legitimate announced on February 11, 1967, its decision to grant the increased dearness allowance with effect from April 1, 1967. In an election speech on February 16, 1967, the Chief Minister announced the benefit of such exemption and also the grant of the increased dearness allowance. It was held that it could not be said that the returned candidate of the Congress Party committed the corrupt practice. As such an exemption or the grant of increased dearness allowance could not be regarded as a gift, offer or promise of any gratification within the meaning of Section 123(1)(A). It could also not be held that the State Government or the Chief Minister was the agent of the returned candidate.

The facts of the above case are somewhat similar to the present case. It cannot be disputed that Mr. Parkash Singh Badal was the Chief Minister at the time of the election. Even if some announcement was made by him for the benefit of the public at large without soliciting any promise for vote in favour of a candidate of his party, it cannot be held that the act of the Chief Minister would amount to corrupt practice. I have already held above that the allegations mentioned in paragraph 3(b) of the petition do not stand proved. Thus the plea of the petitioner that Mr. P. 12. Parkash Singh Badal solicited the votes by promising that the college would not be shifted from Faridkot and the Government would allocate sufficient funds to the college to meet its expenses properly, also cannot be held to be proved. In fact after giving a finding that the allegations in that paragraph were not proved by the petitioner, this finding was not necessary. As the counsel for the respondent argued this matter before me and the judgment is appealable, I considered it proper to notice the contention in order to avoid charges of remand of the case.

The learned counsel for the respondent also argued before me that Mr. Parkash Singh Badal could not be considered to be an agent of the respondent as used in section 123 of the Act. Though his point also does not arise for the abovesaid reason, yet it is advisable to deal with it as well. The word 'agent' has been defined in explanation (1) to section 123. It is not an exhaustive definition. According to it, the word 'agent' includes an election agent, a polling agent and any other person who acted in connection with the election with the consent of the candidate. No proof has been given that Mr. Parkash Singh Badal was an election agent or a polling agent of the respondent. The contention of the counsel for the petitioner was that he had been acting with the consent of the respondent. The petitioner did not enter into the witness box to prove the said allegation. He also did not examine any witness in this regard P. 13. This was a question of fact on which the petitioner should have led some evidence. Unless it has been proved that Mr. Parkash Singh Badal acted with the express or implied consent of the candidate, it cannot be held that he acted as an agent of the respondent. Mr. Parkash Singh Badal even did not address any meeting along with the respondent. It has also not been shown that in any meeting which was addressed by Mr. Parkash Singh Badal, the respondent was present. On the other hand, the respondent categorically stated that he neither accompanied Mr. Parkash Singh Badal in the Constituency during the election nor he addressed any meeting which was addressed by Mr. Parkash Singh Badal. From the above circumstances, at the most it can be said that Mr. Badal was a voluntary canvasser in the Constituency of the respondent. Such a person cannot be said to be an agent. In this view I am fortified by the observation of a Division Bench of the Assam High Court in *Hemdhon Mohan v. J. B. Hagiher*, A.I.R. 1964 Assam 109, wherein it was held that it is only when the candidate himself or his agent, as defined in the Act, or any other person with the consent of the candidate or his election agent, makes the objectionable speech that the blame of having adopted the corrupt practice in question could be attributed to the candidate and not otherwise. It is further observed that a voluntary canvasser who canvasses without authority is not an agent. After taking into consideration the facts and circumstances of the case, I am of the opinion that the petitioner has failed to prove the respondent P. 14. was guilty of corrupt practice mentioned in paragraph 3(b).

Where a charge is made in an election petition of any corrupt practice having been committed at an election, the Court is enjoined by section 99 of the Act to give a finding as to whether any corrupt practice has or has not been proved to have been committed at the election and nature of that corrupt practice. I have examined the evidence carefully and am of the opinion that no corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed at the election.

For the aforesaid reasons, the election petition fails and is dismissed with cost. Counsel fee Rs. 1000.

October 23, 1978.

Sd/-
RAJENDRA NATH MITTAL, Judge.

MEMO OF COSTS

Memo of costs incurred by the respondent in this court as taxed by the officer of the Court and payable by the petitioner.

By respondent		
	Rs.	P.
Law stamps		
Process fees	42	00
Counsel's fees	1000	00
Miscellaneous	283	35
Total	1325	35

(Rupees one thousand three hundred twenty-five and paisa thirty-five only.)

Sd/-
AMAR SINGH, Dy. Registrar (Judicial)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 1978

का०पा० 3582.—निर्वाचन आयोग को यह समाधान हो चुका है कि जून, 1977 में हुए विधान सभा के लिये साधारण निर्वाचन के लिये पंजाब के 18-अमृतसर सेन्ट्रल निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री दुर्गादास, 140-जंकी शिवाला बाजार, अमृतसर (पंजाब) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा सदूचीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा बाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्पर्क सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिये कोई कारण अपवाह स्पष्टीकरण नहीं किया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग को यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या त्यायोचित नहीं हैं;

प्रत: अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री दुर्गादास को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिये इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निररहित घोषित करता है।

[स० पंजाब-वि० स०/18/77]

आदेश से,

वी० नागसुब्रामण्य, सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 24th November, 1978

S.O. 3582.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Durga Dass, 140-Janki Shiwala Bazar, Amritsar (Punjab) who was a contesting candidate for general election to the Legislative Assembly from 18-Amritsar Central held in June, 1977 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses, as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Durga Dass to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. PB-LA/18/77]

By Order,

V. NAGASUBRAMANIAN, Secy.

पूर्ण अंतर्वाचन

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 1978

का०पा० 3583.—राष्ट्रपति संविधान के अनुच्छेद 258 के अन्तर्गत (i) द्वारा प्रवर्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और इस निमित जारी की गई सभी पूर्ववर्ती अधिसूचनाओं को अधिकांश करते हुए, आप्त प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु राज्यों की सरकारों की सहमति से, उक्त राज्यों के सभी जिला मणिस्ट्रेटों को, विस्कोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम, 1908 (1908 का 6) की धारा 7 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्य संपर्के हैं।

[का० स० 23/9/76 जीपी ए-5]

एच० शी० राम, अधर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 1978

S.O. 3583.—In exercise of the powers conferred by cause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution and in supersession of all previous notifications issued in this behalf, the President, with the consent of the Government of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, hereby entrusts to all District Magistrates in the said States, the functions of the Central Government under section 7 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (6 of 1908).

[No. 23/9/76-GPA. V]

H. B. ROY, Under Secy.

वित्त भंगालय

(प्राधिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

मई विलसी, 28 नवम्बर, 1978

का०प्रा० 3584.—भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक प्रधिनियम, 1964 (1964 का 18) के खण्ड (ग) के उपखण्ड (2) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री जे० मदुन ग्राहक, भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम को, श्री एस० रंगराजन के स्थान पर, तत्कालिक रूप से, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक का निदेशक नामित करती है।

[संख्या एफ० 10(139)आई०एफ० 1/78]

भारत से,

बी० सी० पटनायक, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 29th November, 1978

S.O. 3584.—In pursuance of sub-cause (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 (18 of 1964), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri J. Matthan, Chairman, Life Insurance Corporation of India, as the director of the Industrial Development Bank of India with immediate effect vice Shri S. Rangarajan.

[No. F. 10(139)/IF-I/78]

B. C. PATNAIK, Director.

(राजस्व विभाग)

मई विलसी, 4 नवम्बर, 1978

(प्राप्त-कर)

का०प्रा० 3585.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आय-कर प्रधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80३ की उपधारा 2 (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, “सिक्कानंव नियम्बकेश्वर देम्पल, पल्लीकरे” को उक्त धारा के प्रयोगों के लिये केरल राज्य में सर्वत्र विद्यात लोक पूजा का स्थान प्रधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० 2535/का०सं० 176/54/78-प्रा०क० (ए१)]

भारत से.

एम० शास्त्री, प्रवर सचिव

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 4th October, 1978

INCOME-TAX

S.O. 3585.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) (b) of Section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961, (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies “Trikanand Triyambakeswara Temple, Pallikkare” to be a place of public worship of renown throughout the State of Kerala for the purposes of the said section.

[No. 2535/F. No. 176/54/78-IT (AD)]

M. SHASTRI, Under Secy.

(स्वयं विभाग)

मई विलसी, 28 नवम्बर, 1978

का०प्रा० 3586.—राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक और अनुच्छेद 148 के खण्ड (5) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारतीय लोकों परीक्षा तथा लेक्षा विभाग में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों के संबंध में नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (पेंशन) नियम, 1972 में और संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अधिसूचित :—

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (पेंशन), तीसरा संशोधन नियम, 1978 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रदृश्ट होंगे।

2. केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (पेंशन) नियम, 1972 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त नियम कहा गया है) के नियम 36 के उपखण्ड (क) में “48” अंक के पश्चात् “या 48 क” प्राप्त, और अक्षर अंतस्थापित किये जाएंगे।

3. उक्त नियम में, नियम 48 के आदि निम्नलिखित नियम अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अधिसूचित :—

“48 क. 20 वर्ष की अर्हक सेवा पूरी कर चुकने पर सेवा निवृति—

(1) कोई भी सरकारी सेवक, यीम वर्ष की अर्हक सेवा पूरी कर चुकने के पश्चात् किसी भी समय नियुक्त करने वाले प्राधिकारी को कम से कम तीन मास का लिखित नोटिस देकर सेवा से निवृत हो सकता है।

(2) उपनियम (1) के अधीन दिया गया स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृति को नोटिस नियुक्त करने वाले प्राधिकारी द्वारा स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये :

तरन्तु यदि नियुक्त करने वाले प्राधिकारी, उक्त नोटिस में विर्तिवृद्धि अवधि की समाप्ति के पूर्व सेवानिवृत्ति के लिये अनुज्ञा देने से इंकार नहीं करता है तो, सेवा निवृति उक्त अवधि की समाप्ति की तारीख से प्रभावी हो जाएगी।

(3) इस नियमों के प्रधीन सेवा निवृत्ति होने वाले सरकारी सेवक की सेवा-निवृत्ति की आधारित तारीख की अर्हक सेवा, पांच वर्ष की प्रतिवधि प्रधिक तक बढ़ा दी जाएगी जिससे कि सरकारी सेवक द्वारा की गई कुल अर्हक सेवा किसी भी वर्ष में तीस साल से अधिक न हो :

परन्तु इस उपनियम के प्रधीन बढ़ाए जाने के पश्चात् कुल अर्हक सेवा उस प्रतिवधि सेवा से प्रतिवधि नहीं होती जो सरकारी सेवक को उस वर्ष में हुई होती यदि वह मूल नियम के नियम 56 के खण्ड (4) अवधारा सिविल सेवा विनियमों के अनुच्छेद 459 के खण्ड (1) के प्रधीन विहित स्वैच्छिक सेवा नियुक्ति के लिये न्यूनतम आय पर स्वेच्छा से सेवा-निवृत्ति हुमा होता।

(4) किसी ऐसे सरकारी सेवक की, जिसने इस नियम के अधीन सेवा-निवृत्त होने के लिये चुनाव कर लिया है और इस संबंध में नियुक्त करने वाले प्राधिकारी को आवश्यक नोटिस दे दिया है, नोटिस वापस लिये जाने से प्रवारित कर लिया जाएगा। उक्त नोटिस नियुक्त करने वाले प्राधिकारी के विनिरिष्ट अनुमोदन से ही वापस लिया जा सकता है:

परन्तु वापरी का अनुरोध उसकी सेवा-नियुक्ति की आवश्यित तारीख से पूर्व किया जाएगा।

(5) इस नियम के अधीन सेवा-निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी सेवक की पेंशन और मृत्यु तथा सेवा-निवृत्त उपदान उन परिवर्तनों पर आधारित होगा जो नियम 33 और 34 के अधीन परिभाषित हैं और उसकी अर्हक सेवा में को गई पांच वर्ष से प्रतिवर्ष वृद्धि से उसे पेंशन और उपदान की संगणना के प्रयोजन के लिये किसी भवित्वात्मक वेतन नियतन का हक प्राप्त नहीं होगा।

(6) वह नियम किसी ऐसे सरकारी सेवक को लागू नहीं होगा, जो:

- (क) नियम 29 के अधीन सेवा-निवृत्त होता है, या
- (ख) किसी ऐसे स्वायत्त निकाय अपदा किसी ऐसे पब्लिक सेक्टर उपकरण में स्थायी रूप से भागीदारित किए जाने के कारण सेवा-निवृत्त होता है जिसमें वह स्वैच्छिक सेवा-नियुक्ति लेने के समय प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हो।

स्पष्टीकरण:—इस नियम के प्रयोजन के लिये “नियुक्त प्राधिकारी” पहले से ऐसा प्राधिकारी अभियेत होगा, जो ऐसी सेवा में या पद पर, जिससे सरकारी सेवक स्वैच्छिक सेवा-नियुक्ति लेना चाहता है, नियुक्ति करने के लिये सक्षम हो।

[सं० 7(2)–संस्था V(क)/73]

सीताराम भगवाल, अधर सचिव

(Department of Expenditure)

New Delhi, the 28th November, 1978

S.O. 3586.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Civil Services (Pension), (Third Amendment) Rules, 1978.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 (hereinafter referred to as the said Rules), in sub-clause (a) of rule 36, after the figure “48”, the word, figures and letters “or 48A” shall be inserted.

3. In the said rules, after rule 48, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“48A. Retirement on completion of 20 years qualifying service.—(1) At any time after a Government servant has completed twenty years’ qualifying service, he may, by giving notice of not less than three months in writing to the appointing authority, retire from service.

(2) The notice of voluntary retirement given under sub-rule (1) shall require acceptance by the appointing authority: Provided that where the appointing authority does not refuse to grant the permission for retirement before the expiry of the period specified in the said notice, the retirement shall become effective from the date of expiry of the said period.

(3) The qualifying service as on the date of intended retirement of the Government servant retiring under this rule shall be increased by a period not exceeding five years, so however that the total qualifying service rendered by the Government servant does not in any case exceed thirty years:

Provided that the total qualifying service after allowing the increase under this sub-rule shall not exceed the qualifying service which the Government servant would have had, if he had retired voluntarily at the lowest age limit for voluntary retirement prescribed under clause (k) of rule 56 of the Fundamental Rules or clause (i) of Article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(4) A Government servant, who has elected to retire under this rule and has given the necessary notice to that effect to the appointing authority, shall be precluded from withdrawing his notice except with the specific approval of such authority:

Provided that the request for withdrawal shall be made before the intended date of his retirement.

(5) The pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity of the Government servant retiring under this rule shall be based on the emoluments as defined under rules 33 and 34 and the increase not exceeding five years in his qualifying shall not entitle him to any national fixation of pay for purposes of calculating pension and gratuity.

(6) This rule shall not apply to a Government servant who—

(a) retires under rule 29, or

(b) retires from Government service for being absorbed permanently in an autonomous body or a public sector undertaking to which he is on deputation at the time of seeking voluntary retirement.

Explanation :—For the purpose of this rule the expression “appointing authority” shall mean the authority which is competent to make appointments to the service or post from which the Government servant seeks voluntary retirement.

[No. 7(2) I-EV(A)/73]

S. R. AGRWALA, Under Secy.

आणिज्य, नागरिक आपूर्ति और सहकारिता मंड़ालय

प्रारंभ

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 1978

सं० 3587.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि नियांत (क्वालिटी नियन्त्रण और नियोजन) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की आरा 6 द्वारा प्रबल वित्तीयों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत के नियांत व्यापार के विकास के लिये ऐसा करना आवश्यक या समीक्षीय है कि कलिप्य जीवी मिट्टी के उभारोद्धरणों तथा बूजों को नियांत से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियन्त्रण और नियोजन के अधीन किया जाए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त प्रयोजन के लिये भीष्म विनिरिष्ट प्रस्ताव बनाए गए हैं तथा उन्हें नियांत (क्वालिटी नियन्त्रण और नियोजन) नियम 1964 के नियम 11 के उप-नियम (2) की प्रयोगानुसार नियांत नियोजन परिवर्त् को भेज दिया है;

अतः, आव, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उप-नियम के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के आणिज्य मंड़ालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 2333 तारीख 12 जून, 1969, उसका संबंध सभी प्रकार के जीवी मिट्टी के उभारोद्धरणों तथा बूजों से है और अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 409 तारीख 29 जनवरी 1977 को अधिकान्त करते हुए उक्त प्रस्तावों को उन लोगों की जानकारी के लिये प्रकाशित करती है जिसके उनसे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

2. सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रस्तावों के भारे में कोई ग्राहेप या सुमाव देने का इच्छक व्यक्ति उन्हें इस आवेदन के सरकारी राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तरीख से पैंतीलीस दिनों के भीतर नियांत नियोजन परिवर्त् ‘बल्ड ड्रेड सेन्टर’ 14/1-बी, एचरा स्ट्रीट (8वीं मंजिल) कलकत्ता—700001 को भेज सकेगा।

प्रस्ताव

(1) अधिकृत करना की चीनी मिट्टी के उष्मारोधियों तथा बुशों को नियंत्रण से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीकण के अधीन किया जाए ;

(2) निम्नलिखित को मान्यता देना —

- चीनी मिट्टी के उष्मारोधियों और बुशों के सुरक्षित मार्क विनिर्देश या,
- जैसा कि केता तथा विकेता के बीच करार हुआ हो किसी अन्य देश के राष्ट्रीय मानक विनिर्देश या;
- जैसा कि केता तथा विकेता के बीच करा हुआ हो, नियंत्रण संविधा में दिये गए विवेशों के किसी विद्युत बोर्ड या विद्युत उपयोगिताओं के विनिर्देश या अपेक्षाएँ।

(3) उपांचाल 1 में दिए गए चीनी मिट्टी के उष्मारोधियों तथा बुशों के नियंत्रण (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीकण) नियम, 1978 के प्रारंभ के मनुसार क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीकण के प्रकार को क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीकण के देस प्रकार के रूप विनियोग करना जो नियंत्रण से पूर्व देस चीनी मिट्टी के उष्मारोधियों तथा बुशों को सांगू किया जाएगा।

(4) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के दौरान, देस चीनी मिट्टी के उष्मारोधियों तथा बुशों के नियंत्रण को तब तक प्रतिष्ठित करना जब तक कि प्रत्येक परेण्य के साथ नियंत्रण (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीकण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 के अधीन स्थापित अभिकरणों में से किसी एक अभिकरण द्वारा दिया गया इस अवधारण का प्रमाण—पक्ष न हो कि चीनी मिट्टी के उष्मारोधियों तथा बुशों का परेण्य क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीकण से संबंधित शर्तों को पूरा करता है और नियंत्रण योग्य है या उस पर उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के प्रस्तावत केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त मूल्य या विन्दु स्थापाय गया है।

3. इस आदेश की कोई भी बात भावी ज्ञेताओं को भूमि, जल या वायु मार्ग द्वारा चीनी मिट्टी के उष्मारोधियों और बुशों के नमूनों के नियंत्रण को लागू नहीं होगी।

स्पष्टीकरण

इस आदेश में 'चीनी मिट्टी' के उष्मारोधियों तथा बुशों से नीचे दिए गए तथा विद्युत तथा दूर संचार प्रणाली के लिये बनाए गए चीनी मिट्टी के उष्मारोधी तथा बुशों अधिप्रेत हैं :

- भा० मा०-1445-1966 के समान थोकर-हैड पावर लाइनों (1000 बोल्ट से कम) के लिये चीनी मिट्टी के उष्मारोधी।
- भा० मा०-283-1976 के समान तार तथा टेलीफोन की लाइनों के लिये चीनी मिट्टी के उष्मारोधी।
- 1000 बोल्ट से अधिक अंकित बोल्टता सहित थोकर-हैड पावर लाइनों के लिये चीनी मिट्टी के उष्मारोधी भा० मा०-731-1971 के समान-पिन या लाइन पोस्ट तथा डिस्क या प्रलंबन या स्ट्रिंग उष्मारोधी है।
- भा० मा०-2099-1973 के समान 1000 बोल्ट से अधिक बोल्टता का प्रत्यावर्तन करने के लिये बुशों।
- भा० मा०-2544-1973 के समान 1000 बोल्ट से अधिक अंकित बोल्टता वाली पद्धतियों के लिए चीनी मिट्टी के पोस्ट उष्मारोधी।
- भा० मा०-7421-1974 के समान 1 कि० वा० तक की जिसमें यह भी शामिल है, बोल्टत का प्रत्यावर्तन करने के लिये पोस्टलेन बुशों।
- भा० मा० 3347-1965 के समान पोस्टलेन ट्रांसफार्मर बुशों।

- भा० भा० 4318-1967 के समान थोकर-हैड कर्बन लाइनों के लिए सालिड कोर्पोरेशन उष्मावरोधी।
- भा० मा० 5300-1969 के समान पोस्टलेन गार्ड स्ट्रेन उष्मारोधी।
- भा० मा० 3070 के समान प्रत्यावर्ती धारा पद्धतियों के लिये तापित निर्वतक।

उपांचाल 1

[पेरा 1 का उप-पेरा (3) विविध]

नियंत्रण (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीकण अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 के अधीन बनाए जाने के लिये प्रस्तावित नियमों का प्रारूप।

1. संक्षिप्त नाम तथा प्रारम्भ.—इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम चीनी मिट्टी के उष्मारोधियों तथा बुशों का नियंत्रण (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीकण) नियम, 1978 है।

- ये को प्रदृढ़ होंगे।

परिभाषाएँ:—इन नियमों में जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,

(क) "अधिनियम" से नियंत्रण (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीकण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) अधिप्रेत है;

(ज) "अभिकरण" से अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन कोचीन, मद्रास, मुम्बई, दिल्ली और कलकत्ता में स्थापित अभिकरणों में से कोई अभिकरण अधिप्रेत है।

(ग) "चीनी मिट्टी" के उष्मारोधियों तथा बुशों से इन नियमों की मनुसूची 1 में उल्लिखित विद्युत तथा दूर संचार प्रणाली के लिये अधिप्रेत चीनी मिट्टी के उष्मारोधी तथा बुशों अधिप्रेत हैं।

2. क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीकण:—(1) चीनी मिट्टी के उष्मारोधियों तथा बुशों का क्वालिटी नियंत्रण, उत्पाद के विनिर्भाव परिरक्षण तथा वैकिंग के विभिन्न प्रकारों पर विनियमित द्वारा निम्नलिखित नियंत्रणों को लागू करके सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

- ऋग्य तथा कच्चे माल का नियंत्रण:—

(क) विनिर्माता प्रयोग की जाने वाली कच्ची सामग्री के गुण घमों का उल्लेख करते हुए ऋग्य-विनिर्वेश निर्धारित करेगा।

(ज) या तो स्वीकृत प्रेषणों के साथ प्रदायकर्ता का परीक्षण एवं निरीकण प्रमाण-पत्र होगा जिसमें ऋग्य विनिर्देशों की अपेक्षाओं की संपुष्टि की गई होगी, और ऐसी दशा में उपर्युक्त परीक्षण अध्यवा निरीकण प्रमाण-पत्र की शुद्धता को सत्यापित करने के लिये किसी विशिष्ट प्रदायकर्ता के निमित्त जैता द्वारा वस प्रेषणों में से कम से कम एक की समय-समय पर जांच की जाएगी, अथवा जरीबे गए माल का कारखाने के भीतर स्थित प्रयोगशाला में अध्यवा किसी बाहर की प्रयोगशाला में या किसी परीक्षण गृह में नियमित रूप से परीक्षण और निरीकण किया जाएगा।

(ग) किए जाने वाले निरीकण या परीक्षण के लिये नमूने लेखबद्ध अन्वेषण पर आधारित होंगे।

(घ) निरीकण या परीक्षण ही जाने के पश्चात् स्वीकृत और अस्वीकृत माल को अलग-अलग रखने के लिए तथा अस्वीकृत माल के निपटान के लिये कमबद्ध पद्धतियां प्रयोगार्थी जाएंगी।

(ङ) पूर्वोत्तम नियंत्रणों के संबंध में विनिर्माता द्वारा पर्याप्त अभिनेत्र नियमित और कमबद्ध रूप से एवं जाएंगे।

(ii) उत्पाद नियंत्रणः

(क) विनिर्माण के पास यह जांच करने के लिये कि उत्पाद अधिनियम की धारा 6 के प्रधीन मान्यताप्राप्त विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है या नहीं, या तो परीक्षण सम्बन्धी अपनी सुविधाएं होंगी अथवा उसकी पहुंच उन परीक्षण सुविधाओं तक होगी जो मान्यता विद्यमान हैं।

(ख) परीक्षणों के लिये नमूने लेना प्रकार परीक्षण, मैट्रिकी परीक्षण तथा स्वीकृति परीक्षण की पद्धति, केता तथा विकेता के बीच हुई सहमति के अनुसार विनिर्दिष्ट मानकों तथा डॉइंगों के अनुसार अपनाई जाएंगी और किसी स्पष्टीकरण की दशा में मार्ग वर्णन के रूप में मुसंगत भारतीय मानक विनिर्देशों के प्रति निर्देश किया जाएगा।

(ग) लिये गए नमूना और किए गए परीक्षण के संबंध में पर्याप्त अधिकार नियमित तथा क्रमबद्ध रूप से रखे जाएंगे।

(iii) परिसरण नियंत्रणः

भृत्यारकरण और अभिवहन दोनों के दौरान उत्पाद अक्षी तरह से परिवर्तित रखा जाएगा।

(iv) पैकिंग नियंत्रणः

उत्पादों की पैकिंग के लिये अनुसूची 2 में वर्णित नियंत्रणों की तुष्टि की दृष्टि से पैकिंग विनिर्वेश अधिकारित किये जाएंगे।

(2) नियाति के लिए आशयित चीनी मिट्टी के उत्पारोधियों तथा बुशों का निरीक्षण यह सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से किया जाएगा कि उनकी क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण उपनियम (1) के अनुसार है या चीनी मिट्टी के उत्पारोधी तथा बुशें इस प्रयोजन के लिये मान्य विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप हैं या ऐसा दोनों बातों को सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से किया जाएगा।

4. मान्य चिन्ह का लगाना और उसकी प्रक्रिया — भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 36), भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) नियम, 1955 तथा भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) विनियम, 1955 के उपर्युक्त जहां तक उन्हें नियाति के लिये आशयित चीनी मिट्टी के उत्पारोधी तथा बुशों पर मान्य चिन्ह या मुद्रा को लगाने की प्रक्रिया के संबंध में लागू किया जा सकता है तथा चीनी मिट्टी के ऐसे चिन्हित उत्पारोधी तथा बुशें नियम 3 के प्रधीन किसी भी निरीक्षण के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाए जाएंगे।

5. निरीक्षण की प्रक्रिया:—(1) चीनी मिट्टी के उत्पारोधियों तथा बुशों का नियाति करने का इच्छुक नियातिकर्ता अपने ऐसा करने के आशय की सूचना परिषद के निकटतम के कार्यालय को लिखित रूप में देगा ऐसी सूचना प्राप्त होने पर विनिर्माण एकक का निरीक्षण सबसे पहले परिषद के अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाएगा इस प्रयोजन के लिये परिषद् द्वारा अंकित विशेषज्ञों का पैनल उनकी सिफारिश पर यह जांच करने के लिये मिले जाएगा कि उत्पादन के दौरान क्वालिटी नियंत्रण पहुंचति पर्याप्त है या नहीं। विशेषज्ञों के पैनल की सिफारिश पर एकक के संबंध में यह घोषित कर दिया जाएगा कि उसके पास उत्पादन के दौरान क्वालिटी नियंत्रण की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था मौजूद है।

विनिर्माण एकक इस प्रयोजन के लिये परिषद के अधिकारी को तथा विशेषज्ञों के पैनल के सदस्यों को सभी सुविधाएं देगा।

(2) चीनी मिट्टी के उत्पारोधियों तथा बुशों के परेषण का नियाति करने का इच्छुक नियातिकर्ता अपने ऐसा करने के आशय की सूचना

अभिकरण को लिखित रूप में देगा तथा ऐसी सूचना के साथ इस प्रायोग का घोषणा पत्र देगा कि --

(क) चीनी मिट्टी के उत्पारोधियों बुशों का परेषण नियम 3 में अधिकारित क्वालिटी नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं का प्रयोग करके तैयार किया गया है या किया जा रहा है :

(ख) परेषण, इस प्रयोजन के लिये मान्य विनिर्देशों की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप है।

(3) (1) उपनियम (2) के प्रधीन सूचना और घोषणा की प्राप्ति पर, और अपना यह समाधान कर लेने पर कि चीनी मिट्टी के उत्पारोधियों और बुशों के परेषण का, अधिनियम की धारा 6 के प्रधीन मान्यताप्राप्त मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप, और परिषद् द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किये गए अनुदेशों के मान्य अनुसार, एक द्वारा विनिर्माण करने में नियम 3 में दिए गए क्वालिटी नियंत्रण का, विनिर्माण के दौरान, पर्याप्त रूप से प्रयोग किया गया है, अभिकरण सूचना और घोषणा की प्राप्ति के सात दिन के भीतर नियातिकर्ता की यह घोषणा करते हुए एक प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करेगा कि परेषण नियाति योग्य है;

(ii) उपनियम (2) के प्रधीन सूचना और घोषणा की प्राप्ति पर अभिकरण ऐसे एककों द्वारा, जिनके पास उत्पादन के दौरान उपनियम (1) के प्रनुसार पर्याप्त क्वालिटी नियंत्रण व्यवस्था नहीं है, विनिर्मित परेषण का निरीक्षण यह देखने की दृष्टि से करेगा कि वह अधिनियम की धारा 6 के प्रधीन मान्यताप्राप्त मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप तथा परिषद् द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार, है या नहीं और वह ऐसा निरीक्षण अनुसूची 3 में विनिर्विष्ट नमूनों के मापमाल और परीक्षण की पद्धतियां अपना कर करेगा।

(4) नियातिकर्ता अभिकरण को परेषण पर लगाए जाने वाले पहचान-चिन्ह भी होंगा।

(5) उपनियम (2) के प्रत्यर्थी प्रत्येक सूचना तथा घोषणा विनिर्माता के परिसर से परेषण के भेजे जाने से कम से कम सात दिन पहले अभिकरण के कार्यालय में पहुंचेंगी।

(6) यदि अभिकरण का यह समाधान हो जाता है कि नियाति किया जाने वाला चीनी मिट्टी के उत्पारोधियों तथा बुशों का परेषण उपनियम (3) की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप है तो वह उपनियम (2) के प्रधीन सूचना तथा घोषणा प्राप्त होने के सात दिन के भीतर नियातिकर्ता को यह घोषणा करते हुए प्रमाण-पत्र देगा कि परेषण नियाति योग्य है।

परन्तु जहां अभिकरण का ऐसा समाधान नहीं हुआ है वहां वह उक्त सात दिन की अवधि के भीतर ऐसा प्रमाण-पत्र देने से इकार कर देगा और ऐसे इकार की संसूचना उसके कारणों सहित देगा।

(7) तत्पश्चात् ऐसे एककों में, जिनमें उत्पादन के दौरान क्वालिटी नियंत्रण की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है परिषद् तथा अभिकरण के अधिकारी, उन एककों द्वारा उत्पादन के दौरान अपनाई गई क्वालिटी नियंत्रण पद्धति की पर्याप्तता की व्यवस्था की जरूर करने के लिये, नियमित अन्तरालों पर जाएंगे। यदि यह पाया जाता है कि विनिर्माण एकक विनिर्माण के किसी भी प्रक्रम पर अपेक्षित क्वालिटी नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं को नहीं अपनाता है तो परिषद् के अधिकारियों की सिफारिश पर एकक के बारे में यह घोषित कर दिया जाएगा कि उसके पास उत्पादन के दौरान क्वालिटी नियंत्रण की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है। ऐसे मामलों में एकक, अपने द्वारा अपनाई गई उत्पादन के दौरान की क्वालिटी नियंत्रण व्यवस्था की पर्याप्तता के अनुमोदन के लिये, फिर से आवेदन करेगा। अभिकरण भी विनिर्माता नियातिकर्ता के नियाति किए जाने वाले कुछ परेषणों की मौके पर जांच का प्रबंध करेगा।

6. निरीक्षण कीमत :—इन नियमों के अधीन प्रत्येक परेषण के सिये त्युरतम तीस रुपये के प्रभीन रहते हुए, प्रत्येक परेषण के पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के प्रत्येक एक सौ रुपये के लिये तीस पैसे की दर से कीमत निरीक्षण कीमत के रूप में नियतिकर्ता द्वारा अभिकरण की जाएगी।

7. अपील :—(1) नियम 4 के उपनियम (6) के अधीन अभिकरण द्वारा प्रमाण-पत्र देने से हंकार किये जाने से कोई व्यवित अधिक उसके द्वारा ऐसे हंकार की सूचना प्राप्त होने के द्वारा विन के भीतर, इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त कम से कम तीन और अधिक से अधिक मात्र अधिकारी के विशेषज्ञों के पैनल को अपील कर सकेगा।

(2) विशेषज्ञों के पैनल की कुल सदस्यता के कम से कम दो-तिहाई सदस्य गैर मरकारी होंगे।

(3) पैनल की गणवूति तीन की होगी।

(4) अपील, प्राप्त होने के पश्चात विन के भीतर निपटा दी जाएगी।

अनुसूची 1

- (1) भा० मा०-1445-1966 के समान ओवर-हेड पावर लाइनों (1000 बोल्ट से कम) के लिये चीनी मिट्टी के उत्पादों।
- (2) भा० मा०-283-1976 के लायन तार तथा टेसीफोन के लाइनों के लिये चीनी मिट्टी के उत्पादों।
- (3) 1000 बोल्ट से अधिक अक्षित बोल्टता सहित ओवर हेड पावर लाइनों के लिये चीनी मिट्टी के उत्पादों अर्थत् भा० मा०-731-1971 के समान पिन या लाइन पोस्ट तथा डिस्क या प्रलम्बन या स्ट्रिंग उत्पादों हैं।
- (4) भा० मा०-2099-1973 के समान 1000 बोल्ट से अधिक बोल्टता का प्रत्यावर्तन करने के लिये बुर्जे।
- (5) भा० मा०-2544-1973 के समान 1000-बोल्ट से अधिक अक्षित बोल्टता वाली पद्धतियों के लिये चीनी मिट्टी के पोस्ट उत्पादों।
- (6) भा० मा०-7421-1974 के समान 1 किंवा 20 लक्ष की जिम्मेदारी भी आमिल है बोल्टता का प्रत्यावर्तन के लिये पोस्टलेन बुर्जे।
- (7) भा० मा०-3347-1965 के समान पोस्टलेन द्रांसाफार्मर बुर्जे।
- (8) भा० मा०-1318-1967 के समान ओवर-हेड कर्णण लाइनों के लिये बालिड कोरपोरेशन उत्पादों।
- (9) भा० मा०-5300-1969 के समान पोस्टलेन गाई स्ट्रेन उत्पादों।
- (10) भा० मा०-3070 के समान प्रत्यावर्ती धारा पद्धतियों के लिये तटित निर्वतक।

अनुसूची 2

पैकेज के लिये नियन्त्रण के स्तर

1. पैकेज देखने में सुन्दर होंगे तथा अभिवहन के दौरान उडाने घरने की दृष्टि से काफी मजबूत होंगे।

2. चीनी मिट्टी के उत्पादों तथा बुर्जे पैकेजों के भीतर इस प्रकार पैक की जाएंगी कि उनमें आपस में टकराव न हो।

3. प्रत्येक पैकेज पर मिन्नलिखित सूचना लिखी रहेगी, अर्थात् :—

- (क) सामग्री का नाम
- (ख) विनिर्माता का नाम, व्यापार चिन्ह, यदि कोई हो।
- (ग) सामग्री की मात्रा।

अनुसूची 3

1. नमूना लेने के मात्र —यदि नियत संविदा में अन्यथा विनिर्दिष्ट न हो तो नमूना लेने के माप मान सुमंगल भारतीय मानक विनिर्देशों की अन्तिम प्रति में यथा विहित होंगे।

2. परीक्षण की पद्धति :—यदि नियत संविदा में अन्यथा विनिर्दिष्ट न हो तो परीक्षण की प्रक्रियाओं सुमंगल भारतीय मानक विनिर्देशों की अन्तिम प्रति में यथा विहित होगी।

[सं० 6(13)/76-नि०नि०तथा नि०उ०]

सी० बी० कुकरेती, संयुक्त निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION

ORDER

New Delhi, the 16th December, 1978

S.O. 3587.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do for the development of the export trade of India that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) certain porcelain insulators and bushings shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export.

And whereas the Central Government has formulated the proposals specified below for the said purpose and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council, as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said sub-rule the Central Government, in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S. O. 2333, dated the 12th June, 1969, in so far as it relates to all types of porcelain insulators and bushings and S. O. No. 409 dated the 29th January, 1977 hereby, publishes the said proposals for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby.

2. Notice is hereby given that any person desiring to forward any objections or suggestions with respect to the said proposals may forward the same within forty-five days of the date of publication of this order in the official gazette to the Export Inspection Council, World Trade Centre, 14/1B, Ezra Street, (7th floor), Calcutta-700001.

PROPOSALS

(1) to notify that porcelain insulators and bushings shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

(2) to recognise—

- (i) The relevant Indian Standard Specifications of porcelain insulators and bushings; or
- (ii) The National Standard Specifications of any other country as agreed to between the buyer and the seller; or
- (iii) The specifications or requirements of any Electricity Board of electrical utilities of foreign countries stipulated in export contract, as agreed to between the buyer and the seller;

(3) To specify the type of quality control and inspection in accordance with the draft Export of Porcelain Insulators and Bushings (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1978 set out in Annexure I as the type of quality control and inspection which shall be applied to such porcelain insulators and bushings prior to export;

(4) To prohibit the export in the course of international trade of such porcelain insulators and bushings unless every consignment thereof is accompanied by a certificate issued by any of the agencies established under section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) to the effect that the consignment of porcelain insulators and bushings satisfied the conditions relating to quality control and inspection and is exportworthy or affixed with a seal or mark recognised by the Central Government under section 8 of the said Act.

3. Nothing in the order shall apply to the export by land, sea or air or samples of porcelain insulators and bushings to prospective buyers.

EXPLANATION

In this order "porcelain insulators and bushings" means the ceramic insulators and bushings meant for electrical and telecommunication systems as mentioned below :

- (1) Porcelain Insulators for over-head Power Lines (below 1000 volts) similar to IS-1445—1966.
- (2) Porcelain insulators for telegraph and telephone lines similar to IS 283—1976.
- (3) Porcelain insulators for over-head power lines with a nominal voltage greater than 1000 volts e.g. Pin or Line Post and Disc or suspensions or String Insulators, similar to IS 731—1971.
- (4) Bushings for Alternating voltage above 1000 volts similar to IS 2099—1973.
- (5) Porcelain Post Insulators for systems with nominal voltage greater than 1000 volts similar to IS 2544—1973.
- (6) Porcelain Bushings for alternating voltage upto and including 1 KV similar to IS-7421-1974.
- (7) Porcelain Transformer Bushings similar to IS-3347-1965.
- (8) Solid core Porcelain Insulators for overhead traction lines similar to IS 4318-1967.
- (9) Porcelain Guy strain Insulator similar to IS-5300-1969.
- (10) Lightening Arrestors for alternating current systems similar to IS-3070.

ANNEXURE I

[See sub-para (3) of paragraph 1]

Draft rules proposed to be made under section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963).

1. Short title and commencement :—These rules may be called the Export of Porcelain Insulators and Bushings (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1978.

(2) They shall come into force.....

2. Definitions :—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires;

(a) "Act" means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963);

(b) "agency" means any one of the agencies, established under section 7 of the Act at Cochin, Madras, Bombay Delhi and Calcutta.

(c) "porcelain insulators and bushings" means the ceramic insulators and bushings meant for electrical and telecommunications systems mentioned in Schedule I to these rules.

3. Quality Control and Inspection : (1) The quality control of porcelain insulators and bushings shall be ensured by the manufacturer by affecting the following control at different stages of manufacture, preservation and packing of the products, namely

(i) Purchase and raw material control :

(a) Purchase specifications shall be laid down by the manufacturer incorporating the properties of raw materials to be used;

(b) Either the accepted consignments shall be accompanied by a supplier's test and inspection certificate corroborating the requirements of the purchase specifications, in which case occasional checks shall be conducted at least once in ten consignments by

the purchaser for a particular supplier to verify the correctness of the aforesaid test or inspection certificate or the purchased materials shall be regularly tested and inspected either in the laboratory within the factory or in an outside laboratory or test house,

(c) The sampling for inspection or test to be carried out shall be based on the recorded investigations.

(d) After the inspection or test is carried out, systematic methods shall be adopted in segregating the accepted and rejected materials and for disposal of the rejected materials.

(e) Adequate records in respect of the aforesaid controls shall be regularly and systematically maintained by the manufacturer.

(ii) Product Control :

(a) The manufacturer shall have either his own testing facilities or shall have access to such testing facilities existing elsewhere to check up whether the product conforms to specifications recognised under section 6 of the Act.

(b) Sampling for tests—type test, routine test and acceptance test and methods of tests shall be made in accordance with specific standards and drawings as agreed to between the buyer and the seller and in the case of any clarifications a reference shall be made to the relevant Indian standard specifications as a guidance.

(c) Adequate records in respect of sampling and test carried out shall be regularly and systematically maintained.

(iii) Preservation Control :

The product shall be well be preserved both during the storage and transit.

(iv) Packing Control :

Packing specifications shall be laid down with a view to satisfying the control as mentioned in Schedule II for packing of the products.

(2) The inspection of porcelain insulators and bushings intended for export shall be carried out with a view to ensuring that the quality control and inspection are in accordance with sub-rule (1) or the porcelain insulators and bushings conform to the specifications recognised for the purpose or with a view to ensuring both.

4. Affixation of recognised marks and procedure thereof :

The provisions of the Indian standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 (36 of 1952), the Indian Standard Institution (Certification Marks Rules 1955 and the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955 shall so far as may be applied in relation to the procedure of affixation of the recognised mark or seal on porcelain insulators and bushings intended for export and porcelain insulators and bushings so marked shall not be subjected to any inspection under rule 3.

5. Procedure of Inspection :

(1) An exporter intending to export porcelain insulators and bushings shall inform his intention to do so in writing to the nearest office of the Council, on receipt of such information, the manufacturing units shall be first visited by the officers of the Council and on their recommendation, the visit of the panel of exports constituted by the Council for this purpose shall be arranged to adjudge the adequacy or otherwise of the in-process quality control system. On recommendation of the panel of experts, the unit shall be declared as having adequate in-process quality control drills.

The manufacturing unit shall provide all facilities to the officer of the Council and the members of the panel of experts for this purpose.

(2) The exporter intending to export the consignment of porcelain insulators and bushings shall give intimation in

writing of his intention to do so to the agency and submit along with such intimation, declaration to the effect that—

(a) the consignment of porcelain insulators and bushings has been or is being manufactured by exercising quality control measures laid down in rule 3 ; and

(b) the consignment conforms to the requirements of the specification recognised for the purpose.

(3) (i) On receipt of the intimation and declaration under sub-rule (2) and after satisfying itself that during the process of manufacture adequate quality control as provided in rule 3, has been exercised by the unit to manufacture the consignment of porcelain insulators and bushings, conforming to standard specifications recognised under section 6 of the Act, and in accordance with the instructions issued by the Council from time to time, the agency shall within seven days of the receipt of intimation and declaration issue a certificate to the exporter declaring the consignment as export-worthy.

(ii) On receipt of the intimation and declaration under sub-rule (2), the agency shall however, carry out the inspection of the consignment manufactured by the units not having adequate in-process quality control drills as per sub-rule (1) with a view to seeing that the same conforms to the standard specifications recognised under section 6 of the Act and in accordance with the instructions issued by the Council from time to time, and by adopting the scale of sampling and methods of testing as specified in schedule III.

4. The exporter shall also furnish to the agency the identification marks applied on the consignment.

5. Every intimation and declaration under sub-rule (2) shall reach the office of the agency not less than seven days prior to the despatch of the consignment from the manufacturer's premises.

(6) If the agency is satisfied that the consignment of porcelain insulators and bushings to be exported complies with the requirements of sub-rule (3) it shall within seven days of the receipt of the intimation and declaration under sub-rule (2) issue a certificate to the exporter declaring the consignment as exportworthy.

Provided that where the Agency is not so satisfied, it shall, within the said period of seven days refuse to issue such certificate and communicate such refusal along with the reasons therefor.

(7) The units having adequate in-process quality control drill shall be thereafter visited by the officers of the Council and the agency at a regular interval to adjudge the maintenance of adequacy of inprocess quality control system, adopted by them. If the manufacturing units is found not adopting the required quality control measures at any stage of manufacture, on the recommendations of the Council officers, the unit shall be declared as not having adequate inprocess quality control drill. In such cases the units shall apply a fresh for the approval of the adequacy of the inprocess quality control drills adopted by them. The agency shall also arrange to make spot checks of some consignments of the manufacturer/exporter meant for export.

6. Inspection fee :

Subject to a minimum of rupees thirty for each consignment, a fee at the rate of thirty paise for every hundred rupees of F.O.B. value of each consignment, shall be paid by the exporter to the agency as 'Inspection fee' under these rules.

7. Appeal :

(1) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the agency to issue a certificate under sub-rule (6) of rule 4, may, within ten days of the receipt of the communication of such refusal by him, prefer an appeal to a panel of experts consisting of not less than three but not more than seven persons appointed for the purpose by the Central Government.

(2) The panel shall consist of at least two-thirds of not-officials of the total membership of the panel of experts.

(3) The quorum for the panel shall be three.

(4) The appeal shall be disposed off within fifteen days of its receipt.

SCHEDULE I

(1) Porcelain Insulators for over head power lines (below 1000 volts) similar to IS-1445—1966,

(2) Porcelain Insulators for telegraph and telephone lines similar to IS-283—1976.

(3) Porcelain Insulators for over head power lines with a nominal voltage greater than 1000 volts e.g. Pin, Line Post and Disc or suspension or string insulators similar to IS-731—1971.

(4) Bushings for Alternating voltage above 1000 volts similar to IS-2099—1972.

(5) Porcelain Post Insulators for systems with nominal voltage greater than 1000 volts similar to IS-2544—1973.

(6) Porcelain Bushings for alternating voltage upto and including 1 KV similar to IS-7421—1974.

(7) Porcelain Transformer Bushings similar to IS-3347—1965.

(8) Solid core Porcelain Insulators for overhead traction lines similar to IS-4319—1967.

(9) Porcelain Guy strain Insulator similar to IS-5300—1969.

(10) Lightening Arrestors for alternating current system similar to IS—3070.

SCHEDULE II

LEVELS OF CONTROL FOR PACKING

1. The package shall have a good presentability and sufficient strength to stand handling during transit.

2. The porcelain insulators and bushings within the packages shall be so packed as to avoid collisions amongst them.

3. The following information shall be given on each package, namely :—

(a) Name of the materials.

(b) Manufacturer's name, trade marks, if any.

(c) Quantity of the materials.

SCHEDULE III

1. Scale of sampling :—

If not otherwise specified in the export contract, the scale of sampling shall be as prescribed in the latest version of the relevant Indian Standard specifications.

2. Methods of Testing :

If not otherwise specified in the export Contract, the testing procedure shall be as specified in the latest version of the relevant Indian Standard Specifications.

[No. 6(13)/76-EI&EP]

C. B. KUKRETI, Jt. Director

संयुक्त मूल्य नियंत्रक आयात नियांति का कार्यालय

(प्रह्लादाबाद)

विषय :— सर्वश्री मूल्य नियंत्रक प्राप्ति दिसम्बर गांव के नाम में 22869/- रुपये के लिए जारी किए गए आयात लाइसेंस सं० १००/१८७७-७५२/सी००/एस०० एस००/६५/१००/७७ दिनांक 18-11-1977 की सीमा-पुलक प्रति को रख्य करना।

का० आ० 3588—सर्वश्री मूल्य नियंत्रक प्राप्ति दिसम्बर गांव जिला बल्सर को "एसीटीए 1/6/जी० आई० डी० सी० इस्टेट, दिसम्बर गांव जिला बल्सर को "एसीटीए

पालिमर्स” के आयात के लिए 22869-रुपये (आईस हजार आठ सौ उनहतर रुपये मत्र) का आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी० /एस०/1877752 दिनांक 18 नवम्बर, 1977 प्राप्त किया गया है।

उन्हींने शेष 14314/- रुपये के लिए उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूँ सीमा-शुल्क प्रति सीमा-गुल्क कार्यालय, बांबई के पास पंजीकृत करने और 8555/- रुपये तक आंशिक रूप से उपयोग में लाने के पश्चात् खो गई/प्रस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

अपने दावे के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक गणठ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि साइरेंस सं० पी०/एस०/1877752 दिनांक 18 नवम्बर, 1977 की सीमा शुल्क प्रति खो गई है और निरेंस बेताहुँ कि 14314/- रुपये की शेष राशि के लिए आवेदक को उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रति जारी की जाए। लाइसेंस सं० पी०/एस०/1877752 दिनांक 18 नवम्बर, 1977 की सीमा-शुल्क प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

एस० पी० दावे, संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-नियंत्रित

**Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports
Ahmedabad**

Subject :—Cancellation of custom copy of import licence Number P/S/1877752/C/XX/65/A/77 dated 18/11/77 for Rs. 22869/- in favour of M/S Moon Plast Industries Pvt. Ltd; Umbergaon.

S.O. 3588.—M/s. Moon Plast Industries Pvt. Ltd., shed No. 1/6/GIDC Estate, Umbergaon, Distt. Balsar has been granted Import licence No. P/S/1877752 dated 18/11/77 for Rs. 22869/- (Twenty two thousand eight hundred sixty nine only) for “ACETOL POLYMERS”.

They have applied for duplicate custom copy of the said licence for balance value of Rs. 14314/- on the ground that the original custom copy has been lost/Misplaced after having been registered with Bombay customs house and utilised partly Rs. 8555/-.

In support of their claim applicant has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that custom copy of licence No. P/S/1877752 dated 18/11/77 has been lost and direct that duplicate licence of custom copy of said licence should be issued to the applicant for balance amount of Rs. 14314/-. The Custom copy of licence No. P/S/1877752 dated 18/11/77 is cancelled.

N. C. DAVE, Lt. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

(भारतीय मानक संस्था)

नई विल्सनी, दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 1978

कानून 3589.—मान-प्रमाण पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 4 के अनुसार भारतीयमानक संस्था द्वारा प्रधिसूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त विनियम (3) के उपविनियम (1) के अनुपार प्राप्त अधिकारों के अधीन यहाँ अनुसूची में दिए भारतीय मानकों के संशोधन जारी किए गए हैं।

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या जिस राजपत्र में भारतीय संशोधन की संख्या संख्या एवं शीर्षक संख्या एवं शीर्षक मानक के निर्धारित होने की और तिथि सूचना लावी थी उसकी संख्या, तिथि एवं शीर्षक

अनुसूची

संशोधन का समिक्षक विवरण

संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. IS : 549-1974 चिरबा पिनों की विशिष्टि (द्वितीय पुनरीक्षण)	—	संख्या 1 अगस्त 1975	सारणी 1 में संशोधन किया गया है।	1975-08-31	
2. IS : 729-1969 सन्दूक के तालों प्राप्त मारी के तालों और दराज के तालों की विशिष्टि (द्वितीय पुनरीक्षण)	—	संख्या 1 अगस्त 1975	भारणी 1 के स्थान पर नई सारणी दी गई है।	1975-08-31	
3. IS : 841-1968 हाथ की हृषीकी की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	एस० प्र०० संख्या 2766 दिनांक 1968-08-10	संख्या 2 जुलाई 1975	1. खण्ड 7. 1 के स्थान पर नया खण्ड दिया गया है। 2. पृष्ठ 6 की वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर नई पाद टिप्पणी दी गई है।	1975-07-31	
4. IS : 1416-1972 सुरक्षा ट्रांसफार्मरों की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	एस० प्र०० 751 दिनांक 1974-03-16	संख्या 2 अगस्त 1975	1. खण्ड 13. 11 के स्थान पर नया खण्ड दिया गया है, और 2. पृष्ठ 21 की वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर नई पाद टिप्पणी दी गई है।	1975-08-31	
5. IS : 1528 (भाग 1)-1974 उष्मा सह सामग्री के भौतिक परीक्षण एवं आनी लेने की पद्धतियां भाग 1 उत्तापमात्री शंकु तुल्यांक यथवा मूल्यन अंक ज्ञात करना	—	संख्या 1 सितम्बर, 1975	भारणी 1 के स्थान पर नई सारणी दी गई है।	1975-09-30	
6. IS : 1669-1960 नाम्रता प्राक्षसाहृष्ट धूलन चूर्ण की विशिष्टि	एस० प्र०० 341 दिनांक 1961-02-11	संख्या 5 अगस्त 1975	परिशिष्ट 'डी' के स्थान पर नया परिशिष्ट दिया गया है।	1975-08-31	
7. IS : 1891-1968 इलेक्ट्रोलॉजीज इस्पात भी समतल गराइयों की विशिष्टि	एस० प्र०० 3961 दिनांक 1968-11-09	संख्या 1 अगस्त 1975	सारणी 3 के अन्त में एक टिप्पणी जोड़ी गई है।	1975-08-31	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8. IS : 1993-1974 शोतापचित काली पट्टी और शीतलवृक्षत टिन पट्टी की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	—	संख्या 1 अगस्त 1975	संख्या 1 अगस्त 1975	सारणी 1 के स्थान पर नई सारणी दी गई है।	1975-08-31
9. IS : 2082-1965 संप्राणी टाहप के एस०ओ० 2246 दिनांक स्वचत्व बिजली के पासी के हॉटरों की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षण)	1976-07-30	संख्या 4 अगस्त 1975	खण्ड 9, 1, 2 के बाद एक टिप्पणी जोड़ी गई है।	1975-08-31	
10. IS : 2180-1970 भागी काम छी पक्की मिट्टी की इमारती ईंटों की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	एस०ओ० 1555 दिनांक 1972-06-24	संख्या 1 अगस्त 1975	1. (पृष्ठ 3, खंड 0.3) —इसे हटा दीजिए, और खंड "0.3.1" की कम संख्या "0.3" कर लीजिए ; 2. खंड 4.1, 6.1, 6.2, 6.2.1 और 6.3 में संशोधन किया गया है और 3. पृष्ठ 5 पर बर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर नई पाद टिप्पणी दी गई है।	1975-08-31	
11. IS : 2704-1964 गाड़ी थोने के बुश्य विभाग हस्ते के) की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 3329 दिनांक 1964-09-29	संख्या 3 अगस्त 1975	1. खंड 3.1.2.2 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है ; और 2. खंड बी-2.1 के बाद परिशिष्ट "सी" जोड़ा गया है।	1975-08-31	
12. IS : 3302-1965 स्टेमिल के पृष्ठ कागज की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 942 दिनांक 1966-03-26	संख्या 2 अगस्त 1975	सारणी 1 में संशोधन किया गया है।	1975-08-31	
13. IS : 3370 (भाग II)-1965 तरल पदार्थों के भंडारण के लिए कंक्रीट के धागारों की रीति संहिता भाग II प्रबलित कंक्रीट के धागार	एस०ओ० 4023 दिनांक 1966-12-31	संख्या 1 सितम्बर 1975	1. खण्ड 3.4.2 एवं 7.3 के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं ; तथा 2. खंड 7.1.1.1 के बावजूद 7.1.1.1 जोड़ा गया है।	1975-08-30	
14. IS : 3643-1966 विष्णुदत्त फोर्सेस (बंदानेदार एवं दातेदार) की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 469 दिनांक 1967-02-11	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	1. खंड 6.5 और 6.5.1 के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं, और 2. पृष्ठ 9 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1975-07-31	
15. IS : 3644-1966 धमनी फोर्सेस (हालसेट की मच्छरनुमा नमूने) की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 469 दिनांक 1967-02-11	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	1. खंड 6.2 और 6.2.1 के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं, और 2. पृष्ठ 8 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1975-07-31	
16. IS : 3725-1966 तापन एलिमेन्टों के लिए प्रतिरोधक तार, टेप और पत्ती की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 569 दिनांक 1967-02-11	संख्या 2 मिसाल्वर 1975	यह संशोधन IS : 302-1967 हल्के विशुल उपकरणों के लिए सामान्य और सुरक्षा प्रयोक्ताएं (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण) के स्थान पर IS : 302-1973 भरेलू और उसी प्रकार के अन्य विशुल उपकरणों के लिए सामान्य और सुरक्षा प्रयोक्ताएं (चौथा पुनरीक्षण) का उल्लेख करने के उद्देश्य से आरी किया जा रहा है।	1975-09-30	
17. IS : 3767-1966 गिलीस नमूने के व्हंड्रा ट्रक की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 913 दिनांक 1967-03-18	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	1. खंड 7.3 और 7.3.1 के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं, और 2. पृष्ठ 5 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1975-07-31	
18. IS : 3934-1974 कताई और बटाई के लिए एलुमिनियम के प्लग टाहप तकुणों की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	एस०ओ० 2950 दिनांक 1967-08-26	संख्या 1 अगस्त 1975	1. खंड 3.1 और प्राकृति 1 में संशोधन किया गया है, और 2. पृष्ठ 4 पर (+) प्रक्रित पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर नई पाद टिप्पणी दी गई है।	1975-08-31	
19. IS : 4000-1976 उच्च तनाव धर्वण वक़्र वंधनों के उपयोग द्वारा संरक्षना जोड़ गठन की रीति संहिता	एस०ओ० 2950 दिनांक 1967-08-26	संख्या 1 अगस्त 1975	1. खंड 1.1, 3.1 और 4.5 के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं ; 2. पृष्ठ 4, 6 एवं 8 पर बर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर नई पाद टिप्पणी दी गई है ;	1975-10-31	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
20. IS : 4085-1967 प्रांतिक्तर करने वाले चाकूओं की विशिष्टि	एमओ० 2789 विनांक 1967-08-19	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	3. खंड 3.1.1, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.8, 5.4 और 6.2.1 में संशोधन किए गए हैं, और 4. खंड 3.1.2 के बाव खंड 3.1.3 जोड़ा गया है।	1. खंड 8.3 एवं 8.3.1 के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं, और 2. पृष्ठ 5 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी जोड़ी गई है।	1975-07-31
21. IS : 4094-1967 खंड के नमूने के स्टेसिनाइजर विमटियों की विशिष्टि	एग० घो० 2950 दिनांक 1967-08-26	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	1. खंड 6.2 एवं 6.2.1 के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं; और 2. पृष्ठ 8 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी जोड़ी गई है।	1. खंड 6.1 एवं 6.1.1 के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं, और 2. पृष्ठ 6 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी समिलित की गई है।	1975-07-31
22. IS : 4244-1967 दो गिरे वाले त्वचा प्रतिकर्वक (रिट्रैक्टर्ज) की विशिष्टि	एस०घो० 4633 विनांक 1967-12-30	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	1. खंड 6.4 और 6.4.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है, और 2. पृष्ठ 7 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1. खंड 6.4 और 6.4.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है, और 2. पृष्ठ 7 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1975-07-31
23. IS : 4245-1967 प्लास्टिक सरजार के लिए केबियों वाले (गिलीस) गूर्ह भारक की विशिष्टि	एस०घो० 4562 विनांक 1967-12-23	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	खंड 7.4 और सारणी 8 का संशोधन किया गया है।	खंड 7.4 और सारणी 8 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1975-07-31
24. IS : 4270-1967 पानी के कुधों में उपयोग के लिए इस्पात की द्यूबों की विशिष्टि	एग० घो० 287 विनांक 1968-01-20	संख्या 2 जुलाई 1975	1. खंड 6.1 और 6.1.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है, और 2. पृष्ठ 9 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1. खंड 6.1 और 6.1.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है, और 2. पृष्ठ 9 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1975-07-31
25. IS : 4281-1967 प्लास्टिक शल्य किया के लिए मेकिन्जो की केबियों की विशिष्टि	एग० घो० 520 विनांक 1968-02-10	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	1. खंड 6.4 और 6.4.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है, और 2. पृष्ठ 9 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1. खंड 6.4 और 6.4.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है, और 2. पृष्ठ 9 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1975-07-31
26. IS : 4282-1967 प्लास्टिक शल्य चिकित्सा के लिए त्रिघोड़न फोर्सेंस की विशिष्टि	एस०घो० 287 विनांक 1968-01-20	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	1. खंड 6.4 और 6.4.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है, और 2. पृष्ठ 9 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1. खंड 6.4 और 6.4.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है, और 2. पृष्ठ 9 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1975-07-31
27. IS : 4331-1967 इस्पात की कलाइयों के भारतीय मानकों एवं विदेशी मानकों का तुष्णात्मक धर्धयन।	एस०घो० 3152 विनांक 1968-09-14	संख्या 3 जुलाई 1975	सारणी 9 में संशोधन किया गया है।	सारणी 9 में संशोधन किया गया है।	1975-07-31
28. IS : 4490-1968 दूसों की विस्तारक फोर्सेंस की विशिष्टि	एस०घो० 1720 विनांक 1968-05-18	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	1. खंड 6.2 और 6.2.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. पृष्ठ 5 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1. खंड 6.2 और 6.2.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. पृष्ठ 5 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1975-07-31
29. IS : 4513-1968 सर्जरी मरहम पट्टी की टांके के लिए केबियों की विशिष्टि	एस०घो० 3961 विनांक 1968-11-09	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	1. खंड 6.2 और 6.2.1 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. पृष्ठ 8 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1. खंड 6.2 और 6.2.1 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. पृष्ठ 8 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1975-07-31
30. IS : 4587-1968 प्लास्टिक शल्य चिकित्सा के लिए कलेफट पेलेट रस्पेट-रीज की विशिष्टि	एस०घो० 3152 विनांक 1968-09-14	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	1. खंड 7.4 और 7.4.1 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. पृष्ठ 12 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1. खंड 7.4 और 7.4.1 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. पृष्ठ 12 के नीचे एक पाद टिप्पणी लगाई गई है।	1975-07-31
31. IS : 4824-1973 टायरों में भीतर डालने के तार की विशिष्टि	एस०घो० 2557 विनांक 1875-08-09	संख्या 1 जितम्बर, 1975	सारणी 1 में संशोधन किया गया है।	सारणी 1 में संशोधन किया गया है।	1975-09-30

1	2	3	4	5	6
32. IS : 5001 (भाग 1) -1969 एक- दिवा चालक साधनों और समेकित परि- पर्यों की इंजिनों बनाने की मंवर्गिका	एस० ओ० 4114 दिनांक 1979-10-11	संख्या 2 प्रगत्याय 1975	1. खंड 7. 2. 4 में '(Under Consideration)' को हटा दिया गया है और इसके स्थान पर नई विषयवस्तु जोड़ी गई है, 2. खंड 7. 2. 5 के बाय खंड 7. 2. 6, 7. 2. - 6. 1, 7. 2. 6. 2 और 7. 2. 6. 3 जोड़े गए हैं, और 3. खंड 7. 3 (ई) के अन्त में नई विषय वस्तु (एफ) जोड़ी गई है, 4. खंड ए-3. 2 (ए) और (बी) में संशोधन किया गया है। 5. खंड ए-3. 2. 3 के अन्त में नई विषय वस्तु जोड़ी गई है, 6. (पृष्ठ 15 आकृति 3) आकृति की ऋम संख्या 5 कर लीजिए, और 7. (पृष्ठ 15 आकृति 4) आकृति की ऋम संख्या 6 कर लीजिए।	1975-08-31	
33. IS : 5080-1969 नार्थन साफ करने के बुरायों की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 3929 दिनांक 1969-09-27	संख्या 1 प्रगत्याय 1975	1. खंड 3. 1. 2. 2 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड दिया गया है, प्रारं 2. खंड बी-3. 4. 1 के बाय परिवर्तित सी जोड़ा गया है।	1975-08-31	
34. IS : 5160-1979 मेन्स आलिंग सम- कालिक धड़ियों की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 4848 दिनांक 1969-12-06	संख्या 1 प्रगत्याय 1975	यह संशोधन IS : 302-1967 हस्ते विद्युत उप- करणों के लिए सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण) के स्थान पर IS : 302- 1973 घरेलू और उसी प्रकार के ग्रन्थ विद्युत उपकरणों के लिए सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं (जीषा पुनरीक्षण) का उल्लेख करने के उद्देश्य से आरी किया जा रहा है।	1975-10-31	
35. IS : 5296-1969 तकनीकी एवं विषय- व्यापक अलोरेफ़ार्म की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 1236 दिनांक 1970-04-04	संख्या 1 प्रगत्याय 1975	खंड 5. 1 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड दिया गया है।	1975-08-31	
36. IS : 6191-1971 अमड़े के लिए रंग के पक्कापन के निए सूक्ष्म जीवंक और सूक्ष्मशर्णी परीक्षण प्रतियोगी		संख्या 1 प्रगत्याय 1975	खंड 7. 1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है।	1975-08-31	
37. IS : 6365-1971 प्रयोगशाला के बिजली के श्रोबनों की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 2241 दिनांक 1974-08-31	संख्या 1 प्रगत्याय 1975	यह संशोधन IS : 302-1967 हस्ते विद्युत उपकरणों के लिए सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण) के स्थान पर IS : 302- 1973 घरेलू और उसी प्रकार के ग्रन्थ विद्युत उपकरणों के लिए सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं (जीषा पुनरीक्षण) का उल्लेख करने के उद्देश्य से जारी किया जा रहा है।	1975-10-31	
38. IS : 6446-1972 अध्रक रोधित स्पायन एलिमेन्टों की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 423 दिनांक 1975-02-15	संख्या 1 प्रगत्याय 1975	यह संशोधन IS : 302-1967 हस्ते विद्युत उपकरणों के लिए सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण) के स्थान पर IS : 302-1973 घरेलू और उसी प्रकार के ग्रन्थ विद्युत उपकरणों के लिए सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं (जीषा पुनरीक्षण) का उल्लेख करने के उद्देश्य से जारी किया जा रहा है।	1975-10-31	
39. IS : 6603-1972 स्टेनोस इस्पात की छड़ों और पटियों (कलेट्स) की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 1290 दिनांक 1975-04-26	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	1. खंड 9. 2. 3 एक आकृति सम्मिलित की गई है, 2. खंड 9. 2. 4 का संशोधन किया गया है, और 3. (पृष्ठ 11) - (अंकित पार्टियपरी) इसे हटा दीजिए।	1975-07-31	

1	2	3	4	5	6
40. IS : 6680—1972	रेस के डिव्हिनों के प्रमाणीकरण की विशिष्टि	प्रमाणीकरण 1604 दिनांक 1975-05-24	संख्या 2 जून 1975	खंड 7. 2 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है।	1975-07-31
41. IS : 7008 (भाग 4) — 1973	शार्ट एस ० और ७७६ प्रमाणीकरण की विशिष्टि	शार्ट एस ० और ७७६ प्रमाणीकरण 1976-02-21	संख्या 1 मित्रवर 1975	1. खंड 3. 0 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है; 2. मारणी ६ और ८ के खंड सन्दर्भ के स्थान पर नए खंड सन्दर्भ दिए गए हैं; और 3. खंड 9. 2 के स्थान पर संशोधन संख्या 1 मित्रवर, 1975 के एन्डिप्रिंट के माध्यम से नया खंड दिया गया है।	1975-09-30
42. IS : 7138—1973	मुकाह प्राप्ति में पकड़ने वाली देन्स चालित मालिन करने की विश्वास समीन की विशिष्टि	मुकाह प्राप्ति में पकड़ने वाली देन्स चालित मालिन करने की विश्वास समीन की विशिष्टि	संख्या 1 मित्रवर 1975	(पृष्ठ 11, सारणी 2, स्तम्भ 3, इन्द्रराज 4) "20" के स्थान पर "26" कर लीजिए।	1975-08-31
43. IS : 7154—1973	मेन्स चालित बालों को मुकाह की विश्वास समीन की विशिष्टि	मेन्स चालित बालों को मुकाह की विश्वास समीन की विशिष्टि	संख्या 1 मित्रवर 1975	(पृष्ठ 13, सारणी 2, स्तम्भ 2, इन्द्रराज 4) "15" के स्थान पर "13" कर लीजिए।	1975-08-31
44. IS : 740—1974	विस्कोटक और आतिशबाजी उद्योग के लिए पैराक्रिन मीम की विशिष्टि	विस्कोटक और आतिशबाजी उद्योग के लिए पैराक्रिन मीम की विशिष्टि	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	खंड 5. 3. 1 और 5. 3. 2 में संशोधन किया गया है।	1975-07-31
45. IS : 7458—1974	हस्त चालित फुटवारे (स्प्रेशर) के लिए स्ट्रो-लेन्स की विशिष्टि	हस्त चालित फुटवारे (स्प्रेशर) के लिए स्ट्रो-लेन्स की विशिष्टि	संख्या 1 मित्रवर 1975	1. खंड 6. 1, 6. 2. 1, 6. 2. 3 और 8. 1. 1 (की) में संशोधन किया गया है, और 2. खंड 6. 2. 2 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है।	1975-08-31

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियोगी भारतीय मानक संस्था मानक भवन, ९ ब्रह्मपुरशाहजहार मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 और इसके शास्त्र कार्यालय, अहमदाबाद अंगलौर, ब्रह्मदेवी, कलकत्ता, चंडीगढ़, हिंदूराजाय, कानपुर, मद्रास और पटना से प्राप्त की जा सकती हैं।

[सं० सी० एस० औ० / 13: 5]

(Department of Civil Supplies & Co-operation)

New Delhi, the 27th November, 1978

(INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION)

SO. 3589—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that amendment(s) to the Indian Standard(s) given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued under the powers conferred by the sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 3 of the said Regulations.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and title of the Indian Standard No. amended	No. and Date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified.	No. and Date of the Amendment	Brief particulars of the Amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. IS : 549—1974 Specification for split pins (second revision)	..	No. 1 Aug. 1975	Table 1 has been amended.	1975-08-31	
2. IS : 729—1969 Specification for drawer locks, cupboard locks and box locks (second revision)	..	No. 1 Aug. 1975	Table 1 has been substituted by a new one.	1975-08-31	
3. IS : 841—1968 Specification for hand hammers (first revision)	S.O. 2766 dated 1968-08-10	No. 2 Jul 1975	(i) Clause 7.1 has been substituted by a new one; and (ii) Existing foot-note at page 6 has been substituted by a new one.	1975-07-31	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. IS : 1416—1972 Specification for safety transformers (first revision)	S.O. 751 dated 1974-03-16	No. 2 Aug 1975	(i) Clause 13.11 has been substituted by a new one; and (ii) Existing foot-note at page 21 has been substituted by a new one.	1975-08-31	
5. IS : 1528 (Pt. I)—1974 Methods of sampling and physical tests for refractory materials Part I determination of pyrometric cone equivalent (CPCE) or softening point (first revision)	—	No. 1 Sep 1975	Table 1 has been substituted by a new one	1975-09-30	
6. IS : 1669—1960 Specification for cuprous oxidized uesting powders.	S.O. 341 dated 1961-02-11	No. 5 Aug 1975	Appendix D has been substituted by a new one.	1975-08-31	
7. IS : 1691—1968 Specification for cast iron and mild steel flat pulleys (first revision).	S.O. 3961 dated 1968-11-09	No. 1 Aug 1975	A note has been added at the end of table 3.	1975-08-31	
8. IS : 1993—1974 Specification for cold-reduced tinplate and cold-reduced blackplate (first revision)	—	No. 1 Aug 1975	Table 1 has been substituted by a new one	1975-08-31	
9. IS : 2082—1965 Specification for storage type automatic electric water heaters (revised)	S.O. 2246 dated 1976-07-30	No. 4 Aug 1975	A note has been added after clause 9.1.2	1975-08-31	
10. IS : 2180—1970 Specification for heavy-duty burnt clay building bricks (first revision)	S.O. 1555 dated 1972-06-24	No. 1 Aug 1975	(i) (Page 3, clause 0.3)—Delete and re-number clause '0.3.1' as '0.3'; (ii) Clauses 4.1; 6.1, 6.2, 6.2.1 and 6.3 have been amended; and (iii) Existing foot-note at page 5 has been substituted by a new one.	1975-08-31	
11. IS : 2701—1964 Specification for brush, carriage washing (without handle)	S.O. 3329 dated 1964-09-19	No. 3 Aug 1975	(i) Clause 3.1, 2.2 has been substituted by a new one; and (ii) Appendix C has been added after clause B-2.1.	1975-08-31	
12. IS : 3302—1965 Specification for backing sheet for stencil	S.O. 942 dated 1966-03-26	No. 2 Aug 1975	Table 1 has been amended.	1975-08-31	
13. IS : 3370 (Pt. II)—1965 Code of practice for concrete structures for the storage of liquids Part II reinforced concrete structures	S.O. 4023 dated 1966-12-31	No. 1 Sep 1975	(i) Clauses 3.4.2 and 7.3 have been substituted by new ones; and (ii) Clause 7.1.1.1 has been added after clause 7.1.1..	1975-09-30	
14. IS : 3643—1966 Specification for dissecting forceps (serrated and toothed)	S.O. 469 dated 1967-02-11	No. 1 Jul 1975	(i) Clauses 6.5 and 6.5.1 have been substituted by new ones; and (ii) A foot-note has been inserted at the bottom of the page 9.	1975-07-31	
15. IS : 3644—1966 Specification for artery forceps (Halsted's mosquito pattern)	S.O. 469 dated 1963-02-11	No. 1 Jul 1975	(i) Clause 6.2 and 6.2.1 have been substituted by new ones; and (ii) A foot-note has been inserted at the bottom of the page 8.	1975-07-31	
16. IS : 3725—1966 Specification for resistance wires, tapes and strips for heating elements	S.O. 469 dated 1967-02-11	No. 2 Sept. 1975	This amendment is being issued to make reference to IS : 4302—1973 General and safety requirements for household and similar electrical appliances (fourth revision) in place of IS : 302—1967 General and safety requirements for light electrical appliances (third revision).	1975-09-31	
17. IS : 3767—1966 Specification for hook, skin, gillies, pattern	S.O. 913 dated 1967-03-18	No. 1 Jul 1975	(i) Clauses 7.3 and 7.3.1 have been substituted by new ones; and (ii) A foot-note has been inserted at the bottom of page 5.	1975-07-31	
18. IS : 3934—1974 Specification for aluminium plug type spindles for spinning and doubling frames (first revision)	—	No. 1 Aug 1975	(i) Clause 3.1 and Fig. 1 have been amended; and (ii) Foot-note with dagger (†) marked at page 4 has been substituted by a new one.	1975-08-31	

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	IS : 4000—1967 Code of practice for assembly of structural joints using high tensile friction grip fasteners	S.O. 2950 dated 1967-08-26	No. 1 Oct 1975	(i) Clauses 1.1, 3.1 and 4.5 have been substituted by new ones; (ii) Existing foot-notes at pages 4, 6 and 8 have been substituted by new ones; (iii) Clauses 3.1.1, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.8, 5.4 and 6.2.1 have been amended; and (iv) Clause 3.1.3 has been added after clause 3.1.2.	1975-10-31
20.	IS : 4085—1967 Specification for knives, amputating	S.O. 2789 dated 1967-08-19	No. 1 Jul 1975	(i) Clauses 8.3 and 8.3.1 have been substituted by new ones; and (ii) A foot-note has been added at the bottom of the page 5.	1975-07-31
21.	IS : 4094—1967 Specification for forceps, sterilizer, Cheatle's pattern	S.O. 2950 dated 1967-08-26	No. 1 Jul 1975	(i) Clauses 6.2 and 6.2.1 have been substituted by new ones; and (ii) A foot-note has been added at the bottom of the page 8.	1975-07-31
22.	IS : 4244—1967 Specification for retractors, skin, double ended	S.O. 4633 dated 1967-12-30	No. 1 Jul 1975	(i) Clauses 6.1 and 6.1.1 have been substituted by new ones; and (ii) A foot-note has been inserted at the bottom of the page 5.	1975-07-31
23.	IS : 4245—1967 Specification for needle holder (gillies) combined with scissors, for plastic surgery	S.O. 4562 dated 1967-12-23	No. 1 Jul 1975	(i) Clauses 6.4 and 6.4.1 have been substituted by new ones; and (ii) A foot-note has been inserted at the bottom of the page 7.	1975-07-31
24.	IS : 4270—1967 Specification for steel tubes used for water wells	S.O. 287 dated 1968-01-20	No. 2 Jul 1975	Clause 7.4 and table 6 have been amended.	1975-07-31
25.	IS : 4281—1967 Specification for scissors, McIndoe's, for plastic surgery	S.O. 520 dated 1968-02-10	No. 1 Jul 1975	(i) Clauses 6.1 and 6.4.1 have been substituted by a new ones; and (ii) A foot-note has been inserted at the bottom of the page 9.	1975-07-31
26.	IS : 4282—1967 Specification for forceps, dissecting, plastic surgery.	S.O. 287 dated 1968-01-20	No. 1 Jul 1975	(i) Clauses 6.4 and 6.4.1 have been substituted by a new one; and (ii) A foot-note has been inserted at the bottom of the page 9.	1975-07-31
27.	IS : 4331—1967 Comparison of Indian and overseas standards for steel castings.	S.O. 3152 dated 1968-09-14	No. 3 Jul 1975	Table 9 has been amended.	1975-07-31
28.	IS : 4490—1968 Specification for forceps, dilating, Troussseau's.	S.O. 1720 dated 1968-05-18	No. 1 Jul 1975	(i) Clauses 6.2 and 6.2.1 have been substituted by a new one; and (ii) A foot-note has been inserted at the bottom of the page 5.	1975-07-31
29.	IS : 4513—1968 Specification for scissors, surgical dressing and stitch.	S.O. 3961 dated 1968-11-09	No. 1 Jul 1975	(i) Clauses 6.2 and 6.2.1 have been substituted by a new one; and (ii) A foot-note has been inserted at the bottom of the page 8.	1975-07-31
30.	IS : 4587—1968 Specification for ras- patories claret palate, for plastic sur- gery.	S.O. 3152 dated 1968-09-14	No. 1 Jul 1975	(i) Clauses 7.4 and 7.4.1 have been substituted by a new one; and (ii) A foot-note has been inserted at the bottom of the page 12.	1975-07-31
31.	IS : 4824—1973 Specification for head wire for tyres (first revision)	S.O. 2557 dated 1975-08-09	No. 1 Sep 1975	Table 1 has been amended.	1975-09-30

1	2	3	4	5	6
32. IS : 5001 (Pt. I) —1969 Guide for preparation of drawings of semi-conductor devices and integrated circuits Part I semiconductor devices.		S.O. 4114 dated 1969-10-11	No. 2 Aug 1975	(i) In clause 7.2.4, the words 'Under consideration' has been deleted and in its place the new matter has been added; (ii) Clauses 7.2.6, 7.2.6.1, 7.2.6.2 and 7.2.6.3 have been added after clause 7.2.5; and (iii) New matter (f) has been added at the end of clause 7.3(e). (iv) Clauses A-3.2 (a) and (b) have been amended; (v) New matter has been added at the end of clause A-3.2.3; (vi) (Page 15, Fig. 3) Re-number the figure as Fig. 5; and (vii) (Page 15, Fig. 4) Re-number the figure as Fig. 6	1975-08-31
33. IS : 5080—1969 Specification for brushes, nail-cleaning.		S.O. 3929 dated 1969-09-27	No. 1 Aug 1975	(i) Clause 3.1.2.2 has been substituted by a new one; and (ii) Appendix C has been added after clause B-3.4.1.	1975-08-31
34. IS : 5160—1969 Specification for main operated synchronous clocks.		S.O. 4848 dated 1969-12-06	No. 1 Oct 1975	This amendment is being issued to make reference to IS : 302—1973 General and safety requirement for household and similar electrical appliances (fourth revision) in place of IS : 302—1967 General and safety requirements for light electrical appliances (third revision).	1975-10-31
35. IS : 5296—1969 Specification for chloroform, technical and analytical.		S.O. 1236 dated 1970-04-04	No. 1 Aug 1975	Clause 5.1 has been substituted by a new one.	1975-08-31
36. IS : 6191—1971 Methods of microbiological colour fastness and microscopical tests for leather.			No. 1 Aug 1975	Clause 7.1 has been substituted by a new one.	1975-08-31
37. IS : 6365—1971 Specification for laboratory electric ovens.		S.O. 2241 dated 1974-08-31	No. 1 Oct 1975	This amendment is being issued to make reference to IS : 302—1973 General and safety requirements for household and similar electrical appliances (fourth revision) in place of IS : 302—1967 General and safety requirements for light electrical appliances (third revision).	1975-10-31
38. IS : 6446—1972 Specification for mica insulated heating elements.		S.O. 423 dated 1975-02-15	No. 1 Oct 1975	This amendment is being issued to make reference to IS : 302—1973 General and safety requirements for household and similar electrical appliances (fourth revision) in place of IS : 302—1967 General and safety requirements for light electrical appliances (third revision).	1975-10-31
39. IS : 6603—1972 Specification for stainless steel bars and flats		S.O. 1290 dated 1975-04-26	No. 1 Jul 1975	(i) A Fig. has been inserted in clause 9.2.3; (ii) Clause 9.2.4 has been amended; and (iii) [Page 11, Foot-note with dagger (†)]—Delete.	1975-07-31
40. IS : 6680—1972 Specification for railway carriage fans.		S.O. 1604 dated 1975-05-24	No. 2 Jun 1975	Clause 7.2 has been substituted by a new one;	1975-07-31
41. IS : 7008 (Pt IV)—1973 ISO Metric trapezoidal screw threads Part IV tolerancing system.		S.O. 776 dated 1976-02-21	No. 1 Sep 1975	(i) Clause 3.0 has been substituted by a new one; (ii) Clause references of Tables 6 and 8 have been substituted by new ones; and (iii) Clause 9.2 has been substituted vide corrigendum to Amend No. 1 Sep. 1975.	1975-09-30
42. IS : 7137-1973 Specification for portable hand-held mains-operated electric massagers.	..		No. 1 Aug 1975	(Page 11, Table 2, col. 3 fourth entry)—Substitute '26' for '20'.	1975-08-31
43. IS : 7154—1973 Specification for mains operated electric hair dryers.	..		No. 1 Aug 1975	(Page 13, Table 2, col. 2, fourth entry)—Substitute '13' for '15'.	1975-08-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
44. IS : 7401-1974 Specification for paraffin wax for explosive and pyrotechnic industry.	..	No. 1 Jul 1975	Clauses 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 have been amended	1975-07-31	
45. IS : 7458-1974 Specification for spray lance for manually operated sprayer.	..	No. 1 Aug 1975	(i) Clauses 6.1, 6.2.1, 6.2.3 and 8.1.1(b) have been amended; and (ii) Clause 6.2.2 has been substituted by a new one.	1975-08-31	

Copies of these amendments are available with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and its branch offices at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras and Patna.

[No. CMD/13 : 5]

का०ग्रा० 3590.—समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणित विन्ह) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 4 के प्रनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिनियम 3 के उपनियम (1) के प्रनुसार प्राप्त अधिकारों के प्रधीन यहाँ प्रनुसारी में विए गए भारतीय मानकों के संशोधन जारी किए गए हैं।

प्रनुसारी]

क्रम संशोधित मानक की पद संख्या और सं० शीर्षक	जिस राजपत्र में भारतीय मानक के तैयार होने की सूचना छपी थी उसकी सं० और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या	संशोधन का विवरण	संशोधन सारू होने की तिथि
1	2	3	4	5
1. IS: 247-1972 सोडियम सल्फाइड प्रजल एस०ग्रो० 1604 विनांक की विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण) 1975-05-24	सं० 1 विसम्बर 1975	खंड वी 5.1.2. का संशोधन किया गया है		1975-12-31
2. IS: 582-1970 चमड़े के रसायनिक परी- एस०ग्रो० 2802 विनांक जण प्रकृति (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण) 1973-09-29	संख्या 1 जनवरी 1976	1. खंड 3.1.3. का संशोधन किया गया है। 2. प्राकृति 1 की जगह नई प्राकृति वी गई है।		1976-01-31
3. IS: 876-1970 शिरोपरिपावर और एस०ग्रो० 2802 विनांक दूरसंचार लाइनों के लकड़ी के खंभों की विशिष्टि 1973-09-29	संख्या 2 जनवरी 1976	सारणी 1 में संशोधन किया गया है।		1976-01-31
4. IS: 884-1969 अग्निशमन के लिए एस०ग्रो० 89 विनांक प्राथमिक कार्यवाही होज-रील की विशिष्टि (स्थायी संस्थापन के लिए) 1970-01-10	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 7, खंड 8.1 (वी) को हटा दीजिए और वीर “ई” की संख्या “डी” कर लीजिए।		1975-11-30
5. IS: 902-1974 अग्निशमन कार्यों के लिए घूँस होज युग्मनों (कर्पलिंगों) की विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण) 1973	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 13, खंड 8.1 (सी) को हटा दीजिए और “डी” की संख्या “सी” कर लीजिए।		1975-11-30
6. IS: 904-1965 अग्निशमन कार्यों के एस०ग्रो० 664 विनांक लिए द्वि-मार्गी और त्रि-मार्गी चूँच संग्रही 1966-03-05	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 9, भाग 10.1 (सी) हटा दीजिए और “डी” की संख्या “सी” कर लीजिए।		1975-11-30
7. IS: 905-1965 अग्निशमन कार्यों के एस०ग्रो० 1081 विनांक लिए विभाजक और संग्राहक तारकालिक नमूने 1966-04-09 की निकास बीर्जिंग की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ सं० 9, खंड 11.1 (सी) हटा दीजिए “सी” की संख्या “डी” कर लीजिए।		1975-11-30
8. IS: 907-1965 अग्निशमन कार्यों के एस०ग्रो० 1081 विनांक लिए बेलनाकार तथा शू किस्म के घूँस स्ट्रॉबरों की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित) 1966-04-09	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 10, खंड 8.1 (सी) हटा दीजिए और “डी” की संख्या “सी” कर लीजिए।		1975-11-30
9. IS: 926-1970 फायरमैन की कुल्हाड़ी की एस० ग्रो० 1635 विनांक विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण) 1972-07-08	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 9, भाग 10.1 (वी) हटा दीजिए		1975-11-30
10. IS: 927-1964 घग्न हुकों की विशिष्टि एस० ग्रो० 618 विनांक (पुनरीक्षित) 1965-02-20	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 5, भाग 7.1 (सी) को हटा दें और “डी” की संख्या “सी” कर लें		1975-11-30

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	IS: 928-1964 अग्नि बंदी की विशिष्टि एस० ओ० 1501 दिनांक (पुनरीक्षण) 1965-05-08	संख्या 2 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 7, भाग 7.1 (बी) हटा दें और "सी" की संख्या "बी" कर लें।		1975-11-30
12.	IS: 930-1959 अग्निशमन कार्यों के लिए विद्यार्थी सीढ़ियों की विशिष्टि 1965-9-12-26	संख्या 2 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 4, भाग 9.1 (सी) हटा दें और "डी" की संख्या "सी" कर लें।		1975-11-30
13.	IS: 937-1965 अग्निशमन कार्यों में पानी एस० ओ० 444 दिनांक की फिटिंगों के काम के विवरों की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 4, भाग 6.1 (बी) हटा दें और "सी" तथा "डी" की संख्याएं "बी" तथा "सी" कर लें।		1975-11-30
14.	IS: 939-1960 दमकल में उपयोग के लिए फाइबर के रसी के साथ प्रयुक्त स्लेच ब्लाक की विशिष्टि	संख्या 2 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 5, भाग 12.1 (सी) हटा दें और "डी" तथा "ई" की संख्या "सी" तथा "डी" कर लें।		1975-11-30
15.	IS: 941-1958 अग्निशमन के लिए एस० ओ० 856 दिनांक ल्लोअर और निर्बातिक (एम्कास्टर) की विशिष्टि	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 3, भाग 5.1 (सी) हटा दें और "डी" की संख्या "सी" कर लें।		1975-11-30
16.	IS: 942-1966 अग्निशमन के लिए एस० ओ० 4023 दिनांक 275 लि०/मि० सुवास्थ पंप सेट की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 3 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 6, भाग 5.1 (ई) हटा दें और "एफ" तथा "जी" की संख्या "ई" स्था "एफ" कर लें।		1975-11-30
17.	IS: 943-1966 दमकल के काम के लिए 680 लि०/मि० ट्रैकलर पंप की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 4 दिसम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 10, भाग 9.1 (सी) हटा दें और "डी" की संख्या "सी" कर लें।		1975-12-31
18.	IS: 944-1966 दमकल के काम के लिए 1800 लि०/मि० ट्रैकलर पंप की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 4 दिसम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 10, भाग 9.1 (सी) हटा दें और "डी" की संख्या "सी" कर लें।		1975-12-31
19.	IS: 945-1966 दमकल के काम के लिए 1800 लि०/मि० मोटर अग्नि इंजन की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 3 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 15, भाग 9.1 (जी) हटा दें		1975-11-30
20.	IS: 946-1959 दमकल के काम के लिए 3200 लि०/मि० या (700 नैसन/मि०) मोटर अग्नि इंजन की विशिष्टि	संख्या 3 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 7, भाग 9.1 (डी) हटा दें		1975-11-30
21.	IS: 947-1960 दमकल के काम के लिए एस० ओ० 814 दिनांक लिए ट्रैकलर पंप के कर्यण (दोहांग) ट्रैकलर की विशिष्टि	संख्या 3 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 8, भाग 9.1 (सी) को हटा दें		1975-11-30
22.	IS: 949-1967 दमकल के काम के लिए एस० ओ० 2036 दिनांक इमरजेंसी ट्रैकलर और आम कारों के लिए बचाव ट्रैकलर की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 2 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 15, भाग 9.1 (बी) हटा दें और "सी" की संख्या "बी" कर लें।		1975-11-30
23.	IS: 950-1970 दमकल के काम के लिए एस० ओ० 3305 दिनांक जल ट्रैकलर, प्रकार बी की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 2 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 18, भाग 9.1 (डी) हटा दें		1975-11-30
24.	IS: 951-1969 संयुक्त फोम प्रौद्योगिकी एस० ओ० 3740 दिनांक डाई माइक्रोफॉम ट्रैकलर की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 3 दिसम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 24, भाग 9.1 (एफ) हटा दें		1975-12-31
25.	IS: 952-1969 दमकल के काम के लिए एस० ओ० 4848 दिनांक कुहरा नाजल की विशिष्टि	संख्या 1 मध्यमंग 1975	पृष्ठ 9, भाग 7.1 (बी) को हटा दें और "सी" की संख्या "बी" कर लें।		1975-11-30
26.	IS: 955-1964 दमकल के काम के लिए एस० ओ० 1840 दिनांक लिए एक पाउडर ट्रैकलर की विशिष्टि	संख्या 3 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 12, भाग 9.1 (सी) हटा दें		1975-11-30
27.	IS: 957-1967 दमकल के काम के लिए एस० ओ० 1719 दिनांक नियंत्रण बंद की विशिष्टि	संख्या 2 दिसम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 12, भाग 10.1 (बी) हटा दें और "सी" की संख्या "बी" कर लें।		1975-12-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
28. IS:1044-1970 टर्की लाल तेल की एस० ओ० 1635 दिनांक संख्या 1 नवम्बर भाग ए-2:2.2.1 में संशोधन किया गया है	1972-07-08	1975			1975-11-30
विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)					
29. IS:1287-1965 विजली के टोस्टरों की एस० ओ० 2042 दिनांक संख्या 2 दिसम्बर यह संशोधन IS:302-1967 हस्ते विषयत उपकरणों के लिए सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण) के स्थान पर IS:302-1973 धरेलू और उसी प्रकार हेत्या विषयत उपकरणों के लिए सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं (चौथा पुनरीक्षण) का उल्लेख करने के उद्देश्य से जारी किया जा रहा है।	1965-06-26	1975	1975-12-31		
विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)					
30. IS:1639-1960 ईस्ट इंडिया शोधित एस० ओ० 224 दिनांक संख्या 1 जनवरी छोटी (किप) और बड़ी खालों की 1961-01-28 1975 1. (पृष्ठ 2) (पुनर्मूर्त्य के पृष्ठ 3 से 5) (खंड 0.5, 0.5, 1, 0.6 और 0.8) इन खंडों को हटा दें और 0.7 और 0.5 की संख्याएं ठीक कर लें।			1975-11-31		
विशिष्टि			2. (पृष्ठ 2) (पुनर्मूर्त्य के पृष्ठ 3 और 4) (पाद टिप्पणियां) सभी पाद टिप्पणियों को हटा दें।		
			3. खंड 2.1, 3.1 और 3.2 में संशोधन किए गए हैं।		
			4. खंड 5.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड रखा गया है।		
			5. (पृष्ठ 3) (पुनर्मूर्त्य का पृष्ठ 5), (भाग 5.2) —यह भाग और उसके नीचे की टिप्पणी हटा दें।		
			6. सारणी 1 के स्थान पर नई सारणी रखी गई है।		
			7. (पृष्ठ 3) (पुनर्मूर्त्य का पृष्ठ 6) (परिशिष्ट-ए) परिशिष्ट को हटा दें।		
31. IS: 1743-1975 लवण्याल में डिम्बा बंद मेमने और बकरे मास की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	—	संख्या 1 जनवरी 1976	सारणी 1 के शीर्षक की जगह नया शीर्षक रखा गया है।	1976-01-31	
32. IS: 1910-1961 दमकल में काम आने वाले ग्रास्म भरिल श्वसन यंत्र की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 1767 दिनांक 1962-06-09	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 6, भाग 17.1 (सी) [को हटा दें और "सी" की संडां "बी" कर लें।	1975-11-30	
33. IS: 2097-1969 फोम निर्माता शाकाभ्यों की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 918 दिनांक 1970-03-07	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 7, भाग 8.1 सो को हटा दें प्रौर 'इ' की संख्या "सी" कर लें।	1975-11-30	
34. IS: 2183-1973 उच्च याद पारा बायज लैसों की अनुसूची (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	एस० ओ० 2669 दिनांक 1975-08-16	संख्या 1 दिसम्बर 1975	सारणी 1 में निर्विष्ट बर्तमान संख्या की जगह नयी संख्या दी गई है।	1975-12-31	
35. IS: 2190-1971 सुबाल्प प्राथमिक उपचार अनिवार्य साधितों के बुनाव, संस्थापक और अनुरक्षण की रीति संहिता (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	एस० ओ० 398 दिनांक 1972-02-05	संख्या 2 नवम्बर 1975	भाग 10.2 (सी) और 10.6 (सी) में संशोधन किया गया है।	1976-01-31	
36. IS : 2871-1964 अग्निक्षमन कार्यों एस०ओ० 618 दिनांक के लिए शाक पाइप, यूनिवर्सल की विशिष्टि 1965-02-20		संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 9, भाग 9.1 (सी) हटा दें और "सी" की संख्या "बी" कर लें।	1975-11-30	
37. IS : 2878-1964 सुबाल्प अग्नि-शामकों, कार्बनकाइडकासाइड प्रकार की विशिष्टि।	एस०ओ० 618 दिनांक 1965-02-20	संख्या 1 दिसम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 8, भाग 13.1.2 (एफ) [हटा दें और "जी" की संख्या "एफ" कर लें।	1975-12-31	
38. IS: 2930-1964 दमकल में काम आने वाले होज विभाने वाले टेंडर की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 1152 दिनांक 1965-04-10	संख्या 3 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 13, भाग 9.1 (सी) हटा दें	1975-11-30	
39. IS : 2935-1964 स्टेटिक बोलिस एस०ओ० 2134 दिनांक क्रिस्टलों की उपयोग संरचना 1965-07-03		संख्या 1 दिसम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 4.7, 4.7.1, 4.7.2 और 4.7.3 की जगह नये खंड लिए गए हैं।	1975-12-31	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
40. IS : 3387-1973 दूधबुश की विशिष्ट (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	—	संख्या 1	भाग 3. 1. 1 में संशोधन किया गया है	1975-11-30	
41. IS : 3582-1966 अग्निशमन कार्यों के सिए वास्केट स्ट्रेनरों की विशिष्टि (बैलनदार प्रकार) (पुनरीक्षित)	एस०ओ० 241 विनांक 1967-01-21	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 7, भाग 7. 1 (सी) हटा दें और “जी” की संख्या “सी” कर लें	1975-11-30	
42. IS : 3744-1966 होज बंधक मशीन की विशिष्टि ।	एस०ओ० 1325 विनांक 1967-04-15	संख्या 1 नवम्बर, 1975	पृष्ठ 8, भाग 8. 1 (सी) हटा दें	1975-11-30	
43. IS : 4114-1967 अभ्यरों और अंकों द्वारा धारिता और प्रतिरोध अंकन के संहिता बद्द चिन्हांकन ।	एस०ओ० 4562 विनांक 1967-12-23	संख्या 1 जनवरी 1976	सारणी 1 में संशोधन किया गया है	1976-01-31	
44. IS : 4643-1968 वस्त्र में काम आने वाले चूचण रिचों की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 3608 विनांक 1968-10-12	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 6, भाग 8. 1 (सी) हटा दें	1975-11-30	
45. IS : 4710-1968 1000 बो० से अधिक पर 11000 बो० से जम के स्लिचों और स्लिच पृथक्कारों की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 593 विनांक 1969-01-15	संख्या 1 जनवरी 1976	1. (पृष्ठ 35, भाग बी-4. 4) इस बंड को हटा दें और अगले बंड की संख्या ठीक कर लें, तथा 2. बंड बी-4. 3 के बाद टिप्पणी जोड़ी गई है।	1976-01-31	
46. IS : 4861-1968 ज्वलित आतुओं में भाग बुझाने के लिए शुष्क पाउडर की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 1455 विनांक 1969-04-19	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 8, बंड 5. 1 (एक) हटा दें	1975-11-30	
47. IS : 4862-1968 विमानों के सिए सुधाहय अग्निशामकों की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 1455 विनांक 1969-04-19	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 9, बंड 11. 1 (जे) हटा दें	1975-11-30	
48. IS : 4928-1968 अपकेल्टी पंप तिरांग के लिए शीघ्र बन्द होने वाले फ्लैक बाल्ब की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 23300 विनांक 1969-06-14	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 9, बंड 10. 1 (जी) को हटा दें	1975-11-30	
49. IS : 4947-1968 अग्निशामकों के लिए कार्बन डाइमोक्साइड कारबूस की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 1906 विनांक 1969-05-17	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 9, बंड 11. 1 (जी) को हटा दें और “एक” की संख्या “जी” कर लें।	1975-11-30	
50. IS : 4947-1968 अग्निशामकों के लिए कार्बन डाइमोक्साइड कारबूस की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 1906 विनांक 1969-05-17	संख्या 2 जनवरी 1976	भाग 0. 2 में संशोधन किया गया है	1976-01-31	
51. IS : 4955-1968 चरेलू उपयोग के लिए हृत्रिम अपमार्जिको (चिटरजेट) की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 1906 विनांक 1969-05-17	संख्या 2 मंवर 1975	बंड बी-7. 5. 2 में संशोधन किया गया है	1975-11-30	
52. IS : 4987-1968 बर्षभाषी केन्द्रों का जाल बिछाने के सिए सिफारिशों	एस०ओ० 2397 विनांक 1972-09-02	संख्या 1 जनवरी 1975	आकृति 1 के स्थान पर एक नयी आकृति दी गई है।	1976-01-31	
53. IS : 5116-1969 एल पी जी के साथ उपयोग के लिए चरेलू और ब्यापारिक सामान्यामान की सामान्य अपेक्षाएँ	एस०ओ० 1236 विनांक 1970-04-04	संख्या 1 दिसम्बर, 1975	1. बंड 4. 6 की अनौपचारिक सारणी में संशो- धन किया गया है, 2. (पा०) चिन्हांकित पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर नयी पाद टिप्पणी दी गई है। 3. भाग 4. 6 (बी) और 8. 2 में संशोधन किया गया है और 4. आकृति 6ए में संशोधन किया गया है।	1975-12-31	
54. IS : 5131-1969 वस्त्र के काम के लिए नियंत्रण युक्त विभाजन शीर्षिग की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 4348 विनांक 1969-12-06	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 8, बंड 7. 1 (सी) हटा दें	1975-11-30	
55. IS : 5206-1969 हाथ की धातु आर्क हस्त बैलिंग के लिए संक्षारण प्रतिरोधी जोमियम और जोमियमनिकल इस्पात चड़े इलेक्ट्रोडों की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 639 विनांक 1970-02-21	संख्या 2 दिसम्बर 1975	भाग 5. 4 में संशोधन किया गया है।	1975-12-33	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
56. IS : 5246-1969 शंकुवृक्षी लद्दों की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 436 दिनांक 1970-02-07	संख्या 2 जनवरी 1976	1. भाग 6.1.3 (सी) में संशोधन किया गया है। 2. खंड 6.1.7 के आव संख 6.1.8 जोड़ा गया है। पृष्ठ 11, खंड 11.1 (डी) हटा दीजिए।	1976-01-31	
57. IS : 5290-1969 सीढ़ी चौपी वाले (आन्तरिक नल) की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 1236 दिनांक 1970-04-04	संख्या 1 नवम्बर, 1975	पृष्ठ 6, खंड 9.1 (सी) हटा दीजिए।	1975-11-30	
58. IS : 5486-1969 तुररत खुलने वाले चाकू की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 2110 दिनांक 1971-05-29	संख्या 1 नवम्बर, 1975	1. खंड 2.1, 2.2 और 2.6 में संशोधन किए गए हैं। 2. पृष्ठ 13, खंड 7.1 (जी) हटा दें। 1. खंड 0.2 और 6.4 में संशोधन किए गए हैं। 2. (पृष्ठ 4, खंड 2.2, शीर्षक) हटाइए ("रोटर")। 3. खंड 2.8 (बी) और 4.1 (बी) की मदों के स्थान पर नयी मदें रखी गई हैं। 4. खंड 5.1.5, 6.2, 7.3, 7.3.1, 9.1, 11.1, 12.1, 15.1, 16.1, 1.17, 17.1 और 18.2 की जगह नये खंड दिए गए हैं। 5. पृष्ठ 5 पर समानांतर रेखाओं द्विस्थित वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी की जगह नई टिप्पणी दी गई है और 6. पृष्ठ 6 के नीचे पाद टिप्पणी जोड़ी गई है।	1975-11-30	
59. IS : 5490-1969 सुवाह्य प्रमिणामको और रासायनिक प्रतिन इंजनों के लिए रिफिलों की विशिष्टि	एस ओ० 3015 दिनांक 1971-08-14	संख्या 1 नवम्बर, 1975	पृष्ठ 8, भाग 9.1 (सी) हटा दें।	1975-11-30	
60. IS : 5500-1969 कम्पस बेलन की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 3015 दिनांक 1971-08-14	संख्या 2 नवम्बर, 1975	पृष्ठ 17, भाग 17.1 (के) हटा दें।	1975-11-30	
61. IS : 5505-1969 बहुधार ब्राव फुलहाड़ी (बिना फान की) की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 2110 दिनांक 1971-05-29	संख्या 1 दिसम्बर, 1975	पृष्ठ 16, खंड 17.1 (जे) हटा दें।	1975-11-30	
62. IS : 5506-1969 रासायनिक प्रतिन इंजन, सीढ़ा सेजाम प्रकार, की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 2110 दिनांक 1971-05-29	संख्या, 1 नवम्बर, 1975	पृष्ठ 10, खंड 9.1 (जी) हटा दें।	1975-11-30	
63. IS : 5507-1969 रासायनिक प्रतिन, इंजन, फेनवाले, की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 2110 दिनांक 1971-05-29	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 10, खंड 10.1 (ई) हटा दें।	1975-11-30	
64. IS : 5612-1969 दमकल में काम प्राने वाले होज क्लैप्सों और होज पट्टियों की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 5032 दिनांक 1971-11-06	संख्या, 2 नवम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 10, खंड 10.1 (ई) हटा दें।	1975-11-30	
65. IS : 5714-1970 प्रतिन गमन के लिए पाइप के स्टैंड वाले हाइड्रेट, की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 1555 दिनांक 1972-06-24	संख्या, 1 नवम्बर 1975	1. भाग 5.2 और 9.1 की जगह नये भाग रखे गये हैं, और 2. पृष्ठ 4 पर (+) चिन्ह युक्त पाद टिप्पणी की जगह नई पाद टिप्पणी रखी गई है।	1976-01-31	
66. IS : 5806-1970 आगुध/पिस्पोटक, बक्सों के लिए कटी हुई शंकु वृक्षीय लकड़ी की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 1635 दिनांक 1972-07-08	संख्या 1 जनवरी 1976	1. (पृष्ठ 21, खंड सी-1.3.4) हटा दीजिए और प्रगले खंड की नयी संख्या दीजिए, और 2. खंड सी-1.3.3 में पाद टिप्पणी जोड़ी गई है।	1976-01-31	
67. IS : 5833-1970 ऊतालारोधी विष्युत-चालित एयर ब्रेक द्वारान्त बक्सों की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 1635 दिनांक 1972-07-08	संख्या, 1 जनवरी 1976	पृष्ठ 13, खंड 11.1 (सी) हटा दें।	1975-11-30	
68. IS : 6026-1970 हस्त-चालित साइ-रल्स की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 120 दिनांक 1973-01-13	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
69. IS : 6056-1970	शिरोपरि पावर एस०प्र० 3056 दिनांक और दूर संचार लाइनों के लिए जोड़ 1973-10-27 पड़े लकड़ी के खंडों की विशिष्टि	संख्या 1 जनवरी 1976	सारणी 1 और खंड 4.2 में संशोधन किया गया है।		1976-01-31
70. IS : 6067-1971	दमकल कायों के एस०प्र० 120 दिनांक लिए "X" प्रकार के जल टेंडर की 1973-01-13 विशिष्टि	संख्या 3 दिसम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 19, खंड 9.1 (एफ) हटा दें।		1975-12-31
71. IS : 6234-1971	पानी वाले मुद्रास्य एस०प्र० 154 दिनांक अभिनग्नमकों, (ममवायु वाल) की 1973-06-02 विशिष्टि	संख्या 1 दिसम्बर 1975	पृष्ठ 13, खंड 13.1 (के) हटा दीजिए और "एम" के स्थान पर "क" संख्या कर लीजिए।		
72. IS : 6848-1972	ट्रेन-प्रकाश और वातानुकूलन सेवाओं के लिए सीसा-तेजाव बैटरियों की विशिष्टि	संख्या 1 दिसम्बर 1975	1. खंड 0.7, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.3.4, 3.6, 5.8 और 5.9 के स्थान पर नये खंड दिए गए हैं, 2. खंड 3.2.1, 3.3.2, 5.6.2, 5.6.3, 5.6.6, 5.7.1 और 5.10 में संशोधन किए गए हैं, 3. आकृति 1 (पुनः संख्याकृत चित्र 2) और चित्र 2 (पुनः संख्याकृत चित्र 3) की जगह नयी आकृतियां दी गई हैं, 4. (पृष्ठ 15, खंड 6.1 शीर्षक (बो) इस शीर्षक को हटा दीजिए और अपले शीर्षकों की संख्यायें यथाक्रम कर लीजिए, 5. परिशिष्ट 'ई' की जगह नया परिशिष्ट दिया गया है, 6. खंड 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 3.3.4.1 और 3.3.6 करें क्रमशः खंड 2.2.1, 3.3.4 और 3.3.5 के बाद जोड़ा गया है, 7. खंड 3.2.1 के बाद नई आकृति जोड़ी गयी है और आगे की आकृतियों की संख्यायें यथाक्रम बदली गई हैं, 8. खंड 6.1.1 के बाद खंड 6.2 जोड़ा गया है और वर्तमान खंड 6.2 को खंड 6.3 की संख्या दी गई है, और 9. परिशिष्ट 'ई' के बाद परिशिष्ट 'एफ' जोड़ा गया है।		1975-12-31
73. IS : 6899-1973	सूती कपड़े की एस०प्र० 2081 दिनांक पैकिंग के लिए उच्च अनुबंध पॉली-इथाइलीन (एच सी पी ई) की विशिष्टि	संख्या 1 दिसम्बर 1975	(पृष्ठ 1, सारणी 1, पंक्ति 1 के नीचे की टिप्पणी) "विद" और "सो" शब्दों के बीच "वर्जिन" शब्द जोड़िए।		1975-12-31
74. IS : 7124-1973	बारूद की विशिष्टि	— संख्या 1 जनवरी 1976	IS: 1351-1959 को बापस से लिया गया है क्योंकि इस मानक के अंतर्गत ही पहली IS: 1350 (भाग 4 अनुसार 1) - 1975 में प्रकाशित की गई है। अतः यह संशोधन जारी किया जा रहा है।		

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक संस्था, मानक भवन, 9 बहावुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई विल्ली-110002, में श्रीर महमदाबाद, बम्बई, बंडोगढ़, हैदराबाद, कानपुर, मंत्रास, पटना और विवेन्द्रस्म स्थित शाखा कार्यालयों में भी मिल सकती हैं।

S.O 3590.—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that amendment(s) to the Indian Standard(s) given in the schedule hereto annexed have been issued under the powers conferred by the sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 3 of the said Regulations.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and title of the Indian Standard No. amended	No. and Date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. and Date of the Amendment	Brief particulars of the Amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. IS : 247—1972 Specification for sodium sulphite, anhydrous (<i>third revision</i>)	S.O. 1604 dated 1975-05-24	No. 1 Dec 1975	Clause B-5.1.2 has been amended	1975-12-31	
2. IS : 582—1970 Methods of chemical testing of leather (<i>first revision</i>)	S.O. 2802 dated 1973-09-29	No. 1 Jan 1976	(i) Clause 3.1.3. has been amended (ii) Fig. 1 has been substituted by a new one	1976-01-31	
3. IS : 876-1970 Specification for wood poles for overhead power and tele-communication lines (<i>second revision</i>)	S.O. 2802 dated 1973-09-29	No. 2 Jan 1976	Table 1 has been amended	1976-01-31	
4. IS : 884-1969 Specification for first-aid hose-reel for fire fighting (for fixed installations)	S.O. 89 dated 1970-01-10	No. 1 Nov. 1975	[Page 7, clause 8.1(d)]—Delete and re-number 'e' as 'd'.	1975-11-30	
5. IS : 902-1974 Specification for suction hose couplings for fire fighting purposes (<i>second revision</i>)	..	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 13, clause 8.1(c)]—Delete and re-number 'd' as 'c'.	1975-11-30	
6. IS : 904-1965 Specification for 2-way and 3-way suction collecting heads for fire fighting purposes (<i>revised</i>).	S.O. 664 dated 1966-03-05	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 9, clause 10.1(c)]—Delete and re-number 'd' as 'c'.	1975-11-30	
7. IS : 905-1965 Specification for delivery breechings, dividing and collecting, instantaneous pattern, for fire fighting purposes (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 1081 dated 1966-04-09	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 9, clause 11.1(b)]—Delete and re-number 'c' as 'b'.	1975-11-30	
8. IS : 907-1965 Specification for suction strainers, cylindrical and shoe types, for fire fighting purposes (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 1081 dated 1966-04-09	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 10, clause 8.1(c)]—Delete and re-number 'd' as 'c'.	1975-11-30	
9. IS : 926-1970 Specification for fireman's axe (<i>first revision</i>)	S.O. 1635 dated 1972-07-08	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 9, clause 10.1(d)]—Delete	1975-11-30	
10. IS : 927-1964 Specification for fire hooks (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 618 dated 1965-02-20	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 5, clause 7.1(c)]—Delete and re-number 'd' as 'c'.	1975-11-30	
11. IS : 928-1964 Specification for fire bell (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 1501 dated 1965-05-08	No. 2 Nov 1975	[Page 7, clause 7.1(b)]—Delete and re-number 'c' as 'b'.	1975-11-30	
12. IS : 930-1959 Specification for extension ladders for fire fighting purposes	S.O. 2834 dated 1959-12-26	No. 2 Nov 1975	[Page 4, clause 9.1(c)]—Delete and re-number 'd' as 'c'.	1975-11-30	
13. IS : 937—1965 Specification for washers for water fittings for fire fighting purposes (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 444 dated 1966-02-12	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 4, clause 6.1(b)]—Delete and re-number 'c' and 'd' as 'b' and 'c'.	1975-11-30	
14. IS : 939—1959 Specification for snatch block for use with fibre rope for fire brigade use.	S.O. 1515 dated 1961-07-01	No. 2 Nov 1975	[Page 5, clause 12.1(c)]—Delete and re-number 'd' and 'e' as 'c' and (d).	1975-11-30	
15. IS : 941-1958 Specification for blower and exhauster for fire fighting.	S.O. 856 dated 1959-04-25	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 3, clause 5.1(c)]—Delete and re-number 'd' as 'c'.	1975-11-30	
16. IS : 942—1966 Specification for 275-1/ min portable pump set for fire fighting (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 4023 dated 1966-12-31	No. 3 Nov 1975	[Page 6, clause 5.1(e)]—Delete and re-number 'f' and 'g' as 'e' and f'.	1975-11-30	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
17.	IS : 943-1966 Specification for 680/1 min trailer pump for fire brigade use (first revision)	S.O. 913 dated 1967-03-18	No. 4 Dec 1975	[Page 10, clause 9.1(c)]—Delete and re-number 'd' as 'c'.	1975-12-31
18.	IS : 944-1966 Specification for 1800/1 1/min trailer pump for fire brigade use (first revision)	S.O. 913 dated 1967-03-18	No. 4 Dec 1975	[Page 10, clause 9.1(c)]—Delete and re-number 'd' as 'c'.	1975-12-31
19.	IS : 945-1966 Specification for 1 8004- min motor fire engine (first revision)	S.O. 913 dated 1967-03-18	No. 3 Nov 1975	[Page 15, clause 9.1(d)]—Delete	1975-11-30
20.	IS : 946-1959 Specification for 3200-l min (or 700-gal/min) motor fire engine.	S.O. 1037 dated 1960-04-30	No. 3 Nov 1975	[Page 7, clause 9.1(d)]—Delete.	1975-11-30
21.	IS : 947-1960 Specification for towing tender or trailer pump for fire brigade use.	S.O. 814 dated 1961-04-15	No. 4 Nov 1975	[Page 8, clause 9.1(c)]—Delete.	1975-11-30
22.	IS : 949-1967 Specification for emergency tender for fire brigade use and rescue tender for general purposes (first revision)	S.O. 2036 dated 1968-06-08	No. 2 Nov. 1975	[Page 15, clause 9.1(b)]—Delete and re-number 'c' as 'b'.	1975-11-30
23.	IS : 950-1970 Specification for water tender, type B, for fire brigade use (first revision)	S.O. 3305 dated 1972-10-21	No. 2 No. 1975	[Page 18, clause 9.1(d)]—Delete	1975-11-30
24.	IS : 951-1969 Specification for combined foam and co2 crash tender (first revision)	S.O. 3740 dated 1971-10-09	No. 3 Dec 1975	[Page 24 clause 9.1 (f)]—Delete	1975-12-31
25.	IS : 952-1969 Specification for fog-nozzle for fire brigade use	S.O. 4848 dated 1969-12-06	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 9, clause 7.1(b)]—Delete and re-number 'c' as 'b'.	1975-11-30
26.	IS : 955-1964 Specification for dry powder tender for fire brigades use	S.O. 1840 dated 1964-05-30	No. 3 Nov 1975	[Page 12, clause 9. 1(c)]—Delete	1975-11-30
27.	IS : 957-1967 Specification for control van for fire brigade use	S.O. 1719 dated 1968-05-18	No. 2 Dec 1975	[Page 12, clause 10.1(b)]—Delete and re-number 'c' as 'b'.	1975-12-31
28.	IS : 1044-1970 Specification for turkey red oil (first revision)	S.O. 1635 dated 1972-07-08	No. 1 Nov 1975	Clause A-2.2.2.1 has been amended	1975-11-30
29.	IS : 1287-1965 Specification for electric toasters (revised)	S.O. 2042 dated 1965 06-26	No. 2 Dec 1975	This amendment is being issued to make reference to IS : 302-1973 General and safety requirements for household and similar electrical appliances (fourth revision) in place of IS : 302-1967 General and safety requirements for light electrical appliances (third revision).	1975-12-31
30.	IS : 1639--1960 Specification for east India tanned kips and skins.	S.O. 224 dated 1961-01-28	No. 1 Jan 1976	(i) [Page 2 (Pages 3 to 5 of the Reprint), clauses 0.5, 0.5.1, 0.6 and 0.8]—Delete these clauses and re-number 0.7 as 0.5; (ii) [Page 2 (pages 3 & 4 of the Reprint), footnotes]—Delete all the foot-notes. (iii) Clauses 2.1, 3.1 and 3.2 have been amended; (iv) Clause 5.1 has been substituted by a new one; (v) [Page 3 (page 5 of the Reprint), clause 5.2]—Delete the clause and the Note under it. (vi) Table I has been substituted by a new one; and (vii) [Page 3 (page 6 of the Reprint), Appendix A]—Delete the appendix.	1976-01-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
31. IS : 1743—1973 Specification for mutton and goat meat canned in brine (first revision)	—	No. 1 Jan 1976	Caption of Table 1 has been substituted by a new one.	1976-01-31	
32. IS : 1910-1961 Specification for self-contained breathing apparatus for fire brigade use	S.O. 1767 dated 1962-06-09 se	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 6, clause 17.1(b)]—Delete and re-number 'c' as 'b'	1975-11-30	
33. IS : 2097—1969 Specification for foam-making branches	S.O. 918 dated 1970-03-07	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 7, clause 8.1(c)]—Delete and re-number 'd' as 'c'.	1975-11-30	
34. IS : 2183—1973 Schedule for high pressure mercury vapour lamps (first revision)	S.O. 2669 dated 1975-08-16	No. 1 Dec 1975	Existing figure appearing in table 1 has been substituted by a new one	1975-12-31	
35. IS : 2190—1971 Code of practice for selection, installation and maintenance of portable first-aid fire appliances (first revision)	S.O. 398 dated 1972-02-05	No. 2 Jan 1976	Clause 10.2(c) and 10.6(c) have been amended	1976-01-31	
36. IS : 2871—1964 Specification for branch pipe, universal, for fire fighting purposes.	S.O. 618 dated 1965-02-20	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 9, clause 9.1(b)]—Delete and re-number 'c' as 'b'.	1975-11-30	
37. IS : 2878—1964 Specification for portable fire extinguishers, carbon-dioxide type.	S.O. 618 dated 1965-02-20	No. 1 Dec 1975	[Page 8, clause 13.1.2(f)]—Delete and re-number 'g' as 'f'.	1975-12-31	
38. IS : 2930—1964 Specification for hose laying tender for fire brigade use.	S.O. 1152 dated 1965-04-10	No. 3 Nov 1975	[Page 13, clause 9.1(c)]—Delete	1975-11-30	
39. IS : 2935—1964 Guide for use of quartz oscillator crystals	S.O. 2134 dated 1965-07-03	No. 1 Dec 1975	Clauses 4.7, 4.7.1, 4.7.2 and 4.7.3 have been substituted by new ones.	1975-12-31	
40. IS : 3387—1973 Specification for toothbrush (first revision)	—	No. 1 Nov 1975	Clause 3.1.1 has been amended	1975-11-30	
41. IS : 3582—1966 Specification for basket strainers for fire fighting purposes (cylindrical type) (revised).	S.O. 241 dated 1967-01-21	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 7, clause 7.1(c)]—Delete and re-number 'd' as 'c'.	1975-11-30	
42. IS : 3744—1966 Specification for hose binding machine	S.O. 1325 dated 1967-04-15	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 8, clause 8.1(c)]—Delete	1975-11-30	
43. IS : 4114—1967 Coded markings of values of capacitance and resistance by letters and digits.	S.O. 4562 dated 1967-12-23	No. 1 Jan 1976	Table 1 has been amended	1976-01-31	
44. IS : 4643—1968 Specification for suction wrenches for fire brigade use.	S.O. 3608 dated 1968-10-12	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 6, clause 8.1(c)]—Delete	1975-11-30	
45. IS : 4710—1968 Specification for switches and switch-isolators above 1000 v but not exceeding 11 000 v.	S.O. 593 dated 1969-02-15	No. 1 Jan 1976	(i) (Page 35, clause B-4.4)—Delete this clause and re-number the subsequent clause; and (ii) Note has been added after clause B-4.3	1976-01-31	
46. IS : 4861—1968 Specification for dry powder for fighting fires in burning metals	S.O. 1455 dated 1969-04-19	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 8, clause 5.1(f)]—Delete	1975-11-30	
47. IS : 4862—1968 Specification for portable fire & extinguishers for aircraft	S.O. 1455 dated 1969-04-19	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 9, clause 11.1(j)]—Delete	1975-11-30	
48. IS : 4928—1968 Specification for quick closing clack-valve for centrifugal pump outlet	S.O. 2330 dated 1969-06-14	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 9, clause 10.1(d)]—Delete	1975-11-30	
49. IS : 4947—1968 Specification for carbon dioxide cartridge for fire extinguishers	S.O. 1906 dated 1969-05-17	No. 1 Nov 1975	[Page 9, clause 11.1(g)]—Delete and re-number 'h' as 'g'.	1975-11-30	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
50. IS : 4947—1968 Specification for carbon dioxide cartridge for fire extinguishers	S.O. 1906 dated 1969-05-17	No. 2 Jan. 1976	Clause 0.2 has been amended		1976-01-31
51. IS : 4955—1968 Specification for synthetic detergent for household use	S.O. 1906 dated 1969-05-17	No. 2 Nov. 1975	Clause B-7.5.2 has been amended		1975-11-30
52. IS : 4987—1968 Recommendations for establishing network of raingauge stations	S.O. 2397 dated 1972-09-02	No. 1 Jan. 1976	Fig. I has been substituted by a new one		1975-01-31
53. IS : 5116—1969 General requirements for domestic and commercial equipment for use with LPG	S.O. 1236 dated 1970-04-04	No. 1 Dec. 1975	(i) Informal table of clause 4.6 has been amended; (ii) Foot-note with (II) mark has been substituted by a new one; (iii) Clauses 6.4(b) and 8.2 have been amended; and (iv) Fig. 6-A has been amended.		1975-12-31
54. IS : 5131—1969 Specification for dividing breeching, with control, for fire brigade use.	S.O. 4848 dated 1969-12-06	No. 1 Nov. 1975	[Page 8, clause 7.1(c)]—Delete.		1975-11-30
55. IS : 5206—1969 Specification for corrosion-resisting chromium and chromium-nickel steel covered electrodes for manual metal arc welding	S.O. 639 dated 1970-02-21	No. 2 Dec. 1975	Clause 5.4 has been amended.		1975-12-31
56. IS : 5246—1969 Specification for coniferous logs	S.O. 436 dated 1970-02-07	No. 2 Jan. 1976	(i) Clause 6.1.3(c) has been amended; (ii) Clause 6.1.8 has been added after clause 6.1.7		1976-01-31
57. IS : 5290—1969 Specification for landing valves (internal hydrant)	S.O. 1236 dated 1970-04-04	No. 1 Nov. 1975	[Page 11, clause 11.1(d)]—Delete.		1975-11-30
58. IS : 5486—1969 Specification for quick-release knife	S.O. 2110 dated 1971-05-29	No. 1 Nov. 1975	[Page 6, clause 9.1(c)]—Delete.		1975-11-30
59. IS : 5490—1969 Specification for refills for portable fire extinguishers and chemical fire engines	S.O. 3015 dated 1971-08-14	No. 1 Nov. 1975	(i) Clauses 2.1, 2.2 and 2.6 have been amended; and (ii) [Page 13, clause 7.1(g)]—Delete.		1975-11-30
60. IS : 5500—1969 Specification for vibratory roller	S.O. 3015 dated 1971-08-14	No. 2 Nov. 1975	(i) Clauses 0.2 and 6.4 have been amended; (ii) (Page 4, clause 2.2, title)—Delete '(Rotor'; (iii) Items of clauses 2.8(b) and 4.1(b) have been substituted by new ones; and (iv) Clauses 5.1.5, 6.2, 7.3, 7.3.1, 9.1, 11.1, 12.1, 15.1, 16.1.1, 17, 17.1 and 18.2 have been substituted by new ones; (v) Existing foot-note with parallel / / lines at page 5 has been substituted by a new one; and (vi) Foot-note has been added at the bottom of the page 6.		1975-11-30
61. IS : 5505—1969 Specification for multi-edged rescue axe (non-wedging)	S.O. 2110 dated 1971-05-29	No. 1 Dec. 1975	[Page 8, clause 9.1(c)]—Delete		1975-12-31
62. IS : 5506—1969 Specification for chemical fire engine, soda-acid type	S.O. 2110 dated 1971-05-29	No. 1 Nov. 1975	[Page 17, clause 17.1(k)]—Delete		1975-11-30
63. IS : 5507—1969 Specification for chemical fire engine, foam type	S.O. 2110 dated 1971-05-29	No. 1 Nov. 1975	[Page 16, clause 17.1(j)]—Delete		1975-11-30
64. IS : 5612—1969 Specification for hose-clamps and hose-bandages for fire brigade use	S.O. 5032 dated 1971-11-06	No. 2 Nov. 1975	[Page 10, clause 9.1(d)]—Delete		1975-11-30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
65. IS : 5714—1970 Specification for hydrant, stand-pipe for fire fighting	S.O. 1555 dated 1972-06-24	No. 1 Nov. 1975	[Page 10, clause 10.1(c)]—Delete		1975-11-30
66. IS : 5806—1970 Specification for non-coniferous timber in converted form for ammunition/explosives boxes	S.O. 1635 dated 1972-07-08	No. 1 Jan. 1976	(i) Clauses 5.2 and 9.1 have been substituted by new ones; and (ii) Foot-note with (+) mark at page 4 has been substituted by a new one.		1976-01-31
67. IS : 5833—1970 Specification for flameproof air-break electrically operated gate-end boxes	S.O. 1635 dated 1972-07-08	No. 1 Jan. 1976	(i) (Page 21, clause C-1.3.4)—Delete this clause and re-number the subsequent clause; and (ii) Note has been added after clause C-1.3.3.		1976-01-31
68. IS : 6026—1970 Specification for hand-operated sirens	S.O. 120 dated 1973-01-13	No. 1 Nov. 1975	[Page 13, clause 11.1(c)]—Delete		1975-11-30
69. IS : 6056—1970 Specification of jointed wood poles for overhead power and telecommunication lines	S.O. 3056 dated 1973-10-27	No. 1 Jan. 1976	Table 1 and clause 4.2 has been amended		1976-01-31
70. IS : 6067—1971 Specification for water tender, type 'X' for fire brigade use.	S.O. 120 dated 1973-01-13	No. 3 Dec. 1975	[Page 19, clause 9.1(f)]—Delete		1975-12-31
71. IS : 6234—1971 Specification for portable fire extinguishers, water type (constant air pressure)	S.O. 1549 dated 1973-06-02	No. 1 Dec. 1975	[Page 13, clause 13.1(k)]—Delete and re-number 'm)' as 'k)'.		1975-12-31
72. IS : 6848—1972 Specification for lead-acid batteries for train lighting and airconditioning services	—	No. 1 Dec. 1975	(i) Clauses 0.7, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.3.4, 3.6, 5.8 and 5.9 have been substituted by new ones; (ii) Clauses 3.2.1, 3.3.2, 5.6.2, 5.6.3, 5.6.6, 5.7.1 and 5.10 have been amended; (iii) Fig. 1 (re-numbered as Fig. 2) and Fig. 2 (re-numbered as Fig. 3) have been substituted by new ones; (iv) [Page 15, clause 6.1, item (b)]—Delete this item and re-number the subsequent items suitably; (v) Appendix E has been substituted by a new one; (vi) Clauses 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 3.3.4.1 and 3.3.6 have been added after clauses 2.2.1, 3.3.4 and 3.3.5 respectively; (vii) New Fig. 1 has been added after clause 3.2.1 and the subsequent figures re-numbered accordingly wherever necessary; (viii) Clause 6.2 has been added after clause 6.1.1 and the existing clause 6.2 has been re-numbered as clause 6.3; and (ix) Appendix F has been added after Appendix E.		1975-12-31
73. IS : 6899—1973 Specification for high density polyethylene (HDPE) woven fabric for packing of textiles	S.O. 2081 dated 1975-07-05	No. 1 Dec. 1975	(Page 1, Note under Table 1, line 1)—Add 'virgin' between the words 'with' and 'low'.		1975-12-31
74. IS : 7124—1973 Specification for gun powder	—	No. 1 Jan. 1976	IS : 1351—1959 has been withdrawn as the methods covered under this standard have been published in IS : 1350 (Part IV/Sec I)—1975. This amendment is, therefore, being issued.		1976-01-31

Copies of these amendments are available with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and also its branch offices at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras and Patna and Trivandrum.

क्रा० आ० 3591.—समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक रास्ता (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 4 के अनुसार भारतीय मानक मेंस्या द्वारा प्रतिवित किया जाता है फि उस विनियम (3) के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार प्राप्त प्रधिकारों के प्रक्षीन यहाँ अनुसूची में दिए भारतीय मानकों के संशोधन जारी किए गए हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या एवं प्रीर्धक	जिस राजपत्र में भारतीय संशोधन की मानक के निर्धारित होने संख्या और तिथि की सूचना छपी थी उसकी संख्या, तिथि एवं प्रीर्धक	संशोधन का संक्षिप्त विवरण	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	IS : 203-1972 फ्लैगनाइट की एम्प एस०आ० 770 दिनांक दैटरी की विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 2 1975-03-08	सारणी सं० 4 का संशोधन किया गया है। नवम्बर 1975		1975-11-30
2.	IS : 398-1961 शिलाररि पावरप्रेवण के लिए सबल खिचे लड्डार एम्पी- नियम और इस्पात की कोर वाले एलुमीनियम त्रालकों की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)	एम्पी० 417 विनांक 1962-02-10	संख्या 8 जनवरी 1976	सारणी सं० 2 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1970-01-31
3.	IS : 612-1971 भुने हुए चिकोरी पाउडर की विशिष्टियाँ (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस०आ० 3056 विनांक 1973-10-27	संख्या 1 प्रगस्त 1975	खंड ए : 1. 6, खंड ए-1. 5 के बाद जोड़ गया है।	1975-08-31
4.	IS : 692-1973 बिजनी सल्लाई के लिए कागज रोधित सीसे के खोलदार केबल की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस०आ० 2419 विनांक 1966-08-13	संख्या 2 जुलाई 1975	1. खंड 21.2-1 और 23. 2. 1. 1 का संशोधन किया गया है। 2. पृष्ठ 14, खंड 23. 2. 1. 1 (सी) में शब्द "या" हटा दिया जाए।	1975-07-31
5.	IS : 959-1966 बिजली का टांका लगाने की काइया की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)	एस०आ० 2419 विनांक 1966-08-13	संख्या 3 नवम्बर 1975	यह संशोधन : 302-1967 हल्के विद्युत के लिए सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण के स्थान पर : 302-1973 घरेलू और उसी प्रकार के मन्त्र विद्युत उपकरणों के लिए सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं (चौंगा पुनरीक्षण) का उल्लेख करने के उद्देश्य से जारी किया जा रहा है।	1975-11-30
6.	IS : 996-1964 एक फेंडी छोटी एस०आ० 469 दिनांक एसी और यूनिवर्सल बिजली की मोटर की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)	एस०आ० 469 दिनांक 1967-02-11	संख्या 7 मार्च 1975	खंड 17. 1 के बाद खंड 18 जोड़ गया है और विद्युत सारणियों 6 से 8 की संख्या बदल कर क्रमण : सारणी 9 से 11 कर दी गई है।	1975-03-31
7.	IS : 996-1964 एक फेंडी छोटी एस०आ० 469 विनांक एसी और यूनिवर्सल बिजली की मोटर की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)	एस०आ० 469 विनांक 1967-02-11	संख्या 8 जून 1975	1. (पृष्ठ 5, खंड 1. 1, पंक्ति 3) शब्द "कलास ए" हटा दीजिए। 2. (पृष्ठ 10, सारणी 3, स्तम्भ 3) -- इस स्तम्भ को हटा दीजिए और बाव के स्तम्भों की संख्या का नम्बर तदनुसार बदलिए।	1975-06-30
8.	IS : 1115-1973 युलमशील कटिंग तेल की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस०आ० 2669 विनांक 1975-08-16	संख्या 21 प्रगस्त 1975	1. खंड बी-2. 1 और बी-3. 2 के स्थान पर नये खंड दिए गए हैं; 2. खंड बी-5. 1 का संशोधन किया गया है; 3. पृष्ठ 7 के भीचे (*) और (+) विवर बाली पाद टिप्पणियों के स्थान पर नई भी गई है।	1975-08-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9. IS : 1231-1974 तीन फेंसी नीचे लगी हुई प्रेरण मोटर के आयाम (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)		संख्या 1 सितम्बर 1975	1. खंड 0.7 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है;		1975-09-30
10. IS : 1293-1967 तीन पिन वाले एस०ओ० 520 दिनांक व्याग और सेकेट आउटसेट की 1968-02-10 विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		संख्या 2 अगस्त 1975	2. खंड 1.1., 6.1 और 6.2 का संशोधन किया गया है, और		
11. IS : 1312-1967 मिथाइल ब्रोमाइड एस०ओ० 1719 दिनांक की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1968-05-18	संख्या 3 अगस्त 1975	3. पृष्ठ 14 और 15 (सारणी 5 और 6) इन सारणियों को हटा दीजिए और बत्तमात्र सारणियां 7 और 8 की संख्याएँ क्रमशः 5 और 6 कर दीजिए।	सारणी 1 और 8 में संशोधन किया गया है	1975-08-31
12. IS : 1554 (भाग 2) -- 1970 एस ओ 3542 दिनांक वी वी सी रोधित (भारी काम के लिए) विजली के केवल की विशिष्टि भाग 23.3 किलो से लेकर 11 किलो तक के लिए।	1971-09-25	संख्या 4 अक्टूबर 1975	(पृष्ठ 4, सारणी 1, क्रमशः (iii) के सामने स्तम्भ 3 और 4) -- दोनों स्थान पर "0.070" के स्थान पर "0.010" कर दीजिए।	(पृष्ठ 4, सारणी 1, क्रमशः (ii) के संशोधन नं० 3 देखिए) -- "तार" के स्थान पर "तार/पंक्तियां" कर दीजिए।	1975-10-31
13. IS : 1555-1974 सूती कपड़ों के करणों के लिए पिल से बड़े तार के रीढ़ की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)		संख्या-2 नवम्बर 1975		सारणी 1 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1975-11-30
14. IS : 1653-1972 विजली की वायरिंग एस०ओ० 1290 दिनांक के लिए इस्पात की ग्रनम्य तार नालियों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	1975-04-26	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1975	1. खंड 0.3 और ए-0.1 का संशोधन हुआ है; और	1. खंड 0.3 और ए-0.1 का संशोधन हुआ है; और	1975-11-30
15. IS : 1694-1974 खाद्य प्रेष टाइट्रीन की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1975-02-15	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	2. सारणी 1 और 2 का संशोधन हुआ है।	2. सारणी 1 और 2 का संशोधन हुआ है।	
16. IS : 1698-1974 खाद्य प्रेष इन्डिगो कार्बन की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	"	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	खंड ए-1.3 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड दिया गया है।	खंड ए-1.3 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड दिया गया है।	1975-07-31
17. IS : 1729-1964 मल, गंडे पानी और एस०ओ० 2246 दिनांक संबातन के लिए, मिट्टी में ढाले लोहे के स्पी-गांट और सांकिट वाले पाइप, फिरिंग और उपसाधनों की विशिष्टि	1966-07-30	संख्या 5 जुलाई 1975	1. (पृष्ठ 7, खंड ए-1.3, पंक्ति 5) -- "612" के स्थान पर "610" कर दीजिए; और	1. (पृष्ठ 7, खंड ए-1.3, पंक्ति 5) -- "612" के स्थान पर "610" कर दीजिए; और	1975-07-31
18. IS : 1812-1973 लकड़ी के लिए पैंच एस०ओ० 3069 दिनांक बनाने के कार्बन इस्पात के तार की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1975-09-13	संख्या 1 अक्टूबर 1975	2. खंड ए-1.4 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड दिया गया है।	2. खंड ए-1.4 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड दिया गया है।	
			क. औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय भारत सरकार ने राजपत्र भविष्युत्ता सं० एस०ओ० 294/ (ई) आई डी आरए/29बी/1/74/7, तारीख 16 मई 1974, द्वारा ब्रेक छोटे इस्पात कारखानों और विजली की भट्टी बाने कारखानों को ब्रानें उत्पादन में नये पदार्थ ब्रानेने की ग्रनमति दी है और आदेश किया है कि ऐसे नये पदार्थों के लिए भारतीय मानक संस्था प्रमापन वित्ती योजना के ग्रन्थीन लाइसेंस दिया जाए। इन कारखानों में से अधिकांश प्रारम्भ में इंगट [जिसमें ढाले हुए बिलेट-इंगट शामिल हैं]--इस संबन्ध में परिभाषा के लिए देखिए IS : 6914-1973 कार्बन इस्पात के ब्रेक बिलेट इंगट, संबन्ध इस्पात (मानक क्रिम)	क. औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय भारत सरकार ने राजपत्र भविष्युत्ता सं० एस०ओ० 294/ (ई) आई डी आरए/29बी/1/74/7, तारीख 16 मई 1974, द्वारा ब्रेक छोटे इस्पात कारखानों और विजली की भट्टी बाने कारखानों को ब्रानें उत्पादन में नये पदार्थ ब्रानेने की ग्रनमति दी है और आदेश किया है कि ऐसे नये पदार्थों के लिए भारतीय मानक संस्था प्रमापन वित्ती योजना के ग्रन्थीन लाइसेंस दिया जाए। इन कारखानों में से अधिकांश प्रारम्भ में इंगट [जिसमें ढाले हुए बिलेट-इंगट शामिल हैं]--इस संबन्ध में परिभाषा के लिए देखिए IS : 6914-1973 कार्बन इस्पात के ब्रेक बिलेट इंगट, संबन्ध इस्पात (मानक क्रिम)	1975-04

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				बनाने के लिए] अधिकारी बिलेट बनाएंगे जिनको रोल करके अन्य पदार्थ बना सकें। इसलिए यह उचित समझा गया है कि जब तक इंगट और बिलेट के लिए पृथक मानक न बने तब तक उनके विषय में प्रभेकाएं इसी विशिष्टि में सम्मिलित की जाएं।	
				ब. इस विशिष्टि में वे खंड जो केवल अन्य पदार्थों पर लागू होते हैं बिलेट और इंगट पर लागू नहीं होते।	
19. IS : 1822-1976 1000 ओं तक के एस०ओ० 2036 विनाक ए सी मोटर स्टार्टर की विशिष्टि (पहला 1968-06-08 पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 4 नवम्बर 1975	IS : 6875 (भाग 2)-1973 1000 बोल्ट ए सी तक बोल्टता के लिए और 1200 बोल्ट और सी तक बोल्टता के लिए नियंत्रण स्थिरों की विशिष्टि भाग 2 बनाने वाले बटन और सम्बद्ध नियंत्रण स्विच (कट्टेक्टर इले सहित नियंत्रण और सहायक परियोगों के स्विच साधन) के प्रकाशन फलस्वरूप IS : 1336-1959 के वापस लिए जाने के कारण यह संशोधन जारी किया गया है।	1975-11-30		
20. IS : 2148-1968 बिजली के उपकरणों एस०ओ० 3728 विनाक के लिए ज्वालामुख खोल की विशिष्टि 1969-09-13 (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 4 नवम्बर 1975	खंड 10. 4 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1975-11-30		
21. IS : 2209-1970 खाली तालों (ऊर्ध्व एस०ओ० 3163 विनाक प्रकार) की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण) 1973-11-10	संख्या 2 जून 1975	खंड 7. 1. 6 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1975-06-30		
22. IS : 2255-1969 टोपी बनाने की मीत एस०ओ० 3728 विनाक विधि द्वारा मशीनी पेंच बनाने के मुद्दे 1969-09-13 इस्पात के तार की छड़ों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 1 मार्च, 1975	क. आधिकारिक विकास मंत्रालय भारत सरकार ने राजपत्र अधिसूचना सं० एस० ओ० 294/ (ई) घार्डी और भार ए/29बी/1/74/7, तारीख 16 मई 1974, द्वारा अनेक छोटे इस्पात कारखानों और बिजली की भट्टी वाले कारखानों को अपने उत्पादन में नये पदार्थ बनाने की मनुसंकेती दी है और आवेदन किया है कि ऐसे नये पदार्थों के लिए भारतीय मानक संस्था प्रमापन नियुक्त योजना के अधीन लाइसेंस दिया जाए। इन कारखानों में से अधिकांश प्रारम्भ में इंगट [जिसमें डले हुए बिलेट-इंगट शामिल हैं—इस संबन्ध में परिचापा के लिए वेखिए IS : 6914-1973 कार्बन इस्पात के डलबी बिलेट इंगट, संरचना इस्पात (मानक क्रियम) बनाने के लिए] अधिकारी बिलेट बनाएंगे जिनको रोल करके अन्य पदार्थ बना सकें। इसलिए यह उचित समझा गया है कि जब तक इंगट और बिलेट के लिए पृथक मानक न बने तब तक उनके विषय में प्रभेकाएं इसी विशिष्टि में सम्मिलित की जाएं।	1975-04-30		
23. IS : 2509-1973 बिजली की वायरिंग एस०ओ० 2557 विनाक के लिए अनन्य प्रकारिक तार नालियों 1975-08-09 की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 1 सितम्बर 1975	ख. इस विशिष्टि में वे खंड जो केवल अन्य पदार्थों पर लागू होते हैं बिलेट और इंगट पर लागू नहीं होते।			
		1. खंड 6. 4. 1. 1, 6. 4. 3. 2 और 6. 12 1975-08-30 . 2 का संशोधन किया गया है;			
		2. खंड 6. 9. 1 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड विद्या गया है, और			
		3. (पृष्ठ 15, खंड बी-1. 1)-इस खंड को हटा दीजिए और खंड बी-1. 2 की संख्या केवल कर बी-1. 1 कर दीजिए।			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
24. IS : 2510-1971 कपास के रिंग कसाई एस०ओ० 398 दिनांक 1972-02-05	और स्पीड फेम के लिए निचले रोलरों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 1 प्रकृत्वर 1975	1. सारणी 1 का संशोधन किया गया है ; 2. खंड 5. 1 में नोट 2 के बाद नोट 3 जोड़ा गया है ; और 3. [पृष्ठ 2, सारणी 1 में नोट]—शब्द “नोट” को बदल कर “नोट 1” करिये और उसके बाद निम्नलिखित जोड़िये :		1975-10-31
25. IS : 2516-(भाग 2/सेक्शन 1)-1966 एस०ओ० 1759 दिनांक 1967-05-20	एसी सफिट ब्रेकर की विशिष्टि भाग 2 परीक्षण अनुभाग 1, 1100 दो से अन्तर्भिक गोलटा	संख्या 4 नवम्बर 1975	खंड 7. 4 का संशोधन किया गया है		1975-11-30
26. IS : 2558-1974 बाय ब्रेड पोसिओ एस०ओ० 424 दिनांक 1975-02-15	4 भार की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975	खंड ए-1. 3 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है।		1975-07-31
27. IS : 2567-1973 मैलायियोन पायस-नीय तेज इव की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		संख्या 1 अगस्त 1975	खंड ए-8. 2 का संशोधन किया गया है।		1975-08-31
28. IS : 2569-1973 मैलायियोन जल विसर्जनीय तेज पाउडर की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	संख्या 1 अगस्त 1975]	खंड 4. 1 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड लगाया गया है और उसी पृष्ठ के नीचे (*) बाली पाय टिप्पणी काट दी गयी है।		1975-08-31
29. IS : 2818 (भाग 5)-1974 भारतीय पटसन की विशिष्टि भाग 5, 298 ग्रा/बी ² 16 प्रतिशत कान्फ्रेट रिमेन पर		संख्या 1 अगस्त 1975	[पृष्ठ 1, तालिका 1, क्रमांक (1) के सामने स्थान 4 में] “बी-6” के स्थान “बी-8” कर लीजिए।		1975-08-31
30. IS : 2834-1964 विश्वत अवस्था के लिए खंड कैपेसिटर की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 2729 दिनांक 1965-09-04	संख्या 2 नवम्बर 1975	1. (पृष्ठ 2, खंड 1. 2 मध्य (ए)—इस मध्य को हटा दीजिए और बाब की भवों की संख्या तदनुसार बदलिए 2. खंड 5. 2, 5. 3 और खंड 9. 10 के पृष्ठे दो को बदला गया है ; 3. खंड 2. 19, 9. 9, 4. 1 और 9. 10 के बीचे क्रमांक: खंड 2. 20, 9. 0, 9. 4, 1. 1 और 9. 11 जोड़े गए हैं ; 4. खंड 8. 1. 1, 9. 2, बी-3. 1 और सारणी 2 का संशोधन किया गया है।		1975-11-30
31. IS : 2879-1967 ध्रुव प्रार्क वैलिंग एस०ओ० 287 दिनांक 1968-01-20	इनेक्ट्रोड के भीतरी सार बनाने के लिए मृत्यु इस्पात की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संख्या 2 प्रभ्रेत, 1975	क. औद्योगिक विकास भवनालय भारत सरकार ने राजपत्र अधिसूचना सं० एस०ओ० 294/ (ई) भारतीय भारत/29 बी/1/74/7, तारीख 16 मई 1974, द्वारा अनेक छोटे इस्पात कारखानों और विज्ञी की भृती वाले कारखानों को अपने उत्पादन में नये पदार्थ बनाने की अनुमति दी है और भारदेश किया गया है कि ऐसे नये पदार्थों के लिए भारतीय मानक संस्था प्रमापन चिह्न योजना के अधीन लाइसेंस लिया जाए। इन कारखानों में से अधिकांश प्रारम्भ में इंगट [जिसमें ढांचे ढांचे विभेट-इंगट शामिल हैं—इस सम्बन्ध में परिभाषा के लिए देखिए IS : 6914-1973 काबैन इस्पात के ढांचे विभेट इंगट, संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) बनाने के लिए] प्रथमा विभेट बनाएंगी जिनको रोल करके अन्य पदार्थ बना सकें। इसलिए यह उचित समझा गया है कि जब तक इंगट और विभेट के लिए पूर्ण मानक न बनें तब तक उनके विषय में अपेक्षाएं इसी विशिष्टि में सम्मिलित की जाएं।		1975-04-30
			क. इस विशिष्टि में खंड जो केवल अन्य पदार्थों पर लागू होते हैं विभेट और इंगट पर लागू नहीं होते।		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
32. IS : 2924-1974 खाद्य ग्रेड फास्ट रेड ई की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस० घो० 424 विनांक 1975-02-15	संख्या 1 जुलाई 1975		1. खंड ए-1. 2 का संशोधन किया गया है, और 2. खंड ए-1. 3 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड विद्या गया है। 3. खंड 5 और 6. 3. 5. 3 के स्थान पर नये खंड विए गए हैं, और 2. पृष्ठ 20 के नीचे एक नोट जोड़ा गया है।	1975-07-31
33. IS : 3003 (भाग 1)-1966 विजली की मशीनों के लिये कार्बन बुशों की विशिष्टि भाग 1 पारिवाकिक शब्दावली भायाम और परीक्षण पद्धतियां	एस० घो० 4023 विनांक 1966-12-31	संख्या 4 अगस्त 1975		खंड 8. 1 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1975-10-31
34. IS : 3035 (भाग 2)-1965 तापमात्रा रोधित अनुसंह केवल भाग 2 पॉली-इथाइलीन रोधित कीविलाले या फीता रहित, ब्रेड चड़े और सहमिलित	एस० घो० 3938 विनांक 1965-12-25	संख्या 5 अक्टूबर, 1975			
35. IS : 3195-1975 चक्रवार शब्द नुमा और कुड़ी नुमा कमानियां (रेल के डिब्बों के लिये) बनाने की इस्पात की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		संख्या 1 प्रैल 1975		क. ग्रीष्मोगिक विकास भौतिक्य भारत सरकार ने राजपत्र अधिसूचना सं० एस० घो० 294/(ई) ग्राइडीप्रारए/29 बी/1/74/7, तारीख 16 मई 1974, द्वारा अनेक छोटे इस्पात कारखानों और विजली की भट्टी वाले कारखानों को अपने उत्पादन में नये पदार्थ बनाने की अनुमति दी है और प्रादेश किया है कि ऐसे नये पदार्थों के लिए भारतीय भानक संस्था प्रमाणन लिहन योजना के अधीन लाइसेंस लिया जाए। इन कारखानों में से प्रधिकांश प्रारम्भ में इंगट [जिसमें ढले हुए बिलेटहंगट शामिल हैं—इस संबंध में परिभाषा के लिए देखिए : IS 6914-1973 कार्बन इस्पात के ढलाव बिलेट इंगट, संरचना इस्पात (भानक किस्म) बनाने के लिए] भ्रष्टवा बिलेट बनाएंगे जिन को रोक करके अन्य पदार्थ बन सके। इसलिए यह उचित समझा गया है कि जब तक इंगट और बिलेट के लिए पृथक भानक न बने तब तक उनके विषय में अपेक्षाएं इसी विशिष्टि में सम्मिलित की जाएं।	1975-04-30
36. IS : 3231-1965 विद्युत के अवधार के बचाव के लिये विजली के रिले की विशिष्टि	एस० घो० 664 विनांक 1966-03-05	संख्या 3 अक्टूबर, 1975		किसी भी भाय के अन्त पदार्थ बनाने के लिये इंगट या बिलेट का माय ऐसा होना चाहिए कि आँखी काट के क्षेत्रफल का हास कम से कम 95 प्रतिशत हो।	
37. IS : 3431-1965 चक्रवार शब्द नुमा कुड़ीनुमा और परमवार कमानियों (मोटर गाड़ियों के लिए) बनाने की इस्पात की विशिष्टि	एस० घो० 2246 विनांक 1968-07-30	संख्या 2 प्रैल 1975		ब. इस विशिष्टि में वे खंड जो केवल अन्य पदार्थों पर लागू होते हैं बिलेट और इंगट पर लागू नहीं होंगे।	
				1. (पृष्ठ 33, खंड 10. 12. 1) पहले और दूसरे पुनर्मूर्ति का पृष्ठ 34—इस खंड के प्रान्त में “परिशिष्ट ‘डी’ भी देखिए” जोड़िए ; और 2. खंड सी- 1. 5 के बाद परिशिष्ट ‘डी’ जोड़िए।	1975-10-31
				क. ग्रीष्मोगिक विकास भौतिक्य भारत सरकार ने राजपत्र अधिसूचना सं० एस० घो० 294/(ई) ग्राइडी भार ए/29 बी/1/74/7, तारीख 16 मई 1974, द्वारा अनेक छोटे इस्पात कारखानों प्रौदर विजली	1975-04-30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				की भट्टी वाले कारखानों को अपने उत्पादन में नये पदार्थ बनाने की अनुमति दी है और भावेष किया है कि ऐसे नये पदार्थों के लिए भारतीय मानक संस्था प्रमाणन विहून योजना के अधीन लाइसेंस दिया जाए। इन कारखानों में से अधिकांश प्रारम्भ में इंगट [जिसमें डले हुए बिलेट-इंगट शामिल हैं—इस संबंध में परिभाषा के लिए वेखिए IS : 6914-1973 कार्बन इस्पात के डलवा बिलेट इंगट, संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) बनाने के लिए] प्रथम बिलेट बनाएंगे जिनको रोल करके प्रथम पदार्थ बन सके, इसलिए यह उचित समझा गया है कि जब तक इंगट और बिलेट के लिए पृथक मानक न बने तब तक उनके विषय में अवैधता इसी विशिष्ट में सम्मिलित की जाए। किसी भी माप के प्राप्त पदार्थ बनाने के लिये इंगट या बिलेट का माप ऐसा होना चाहिए कि भारी काट के लोकल का छात कम से कम 95 प्रतिशत हो।	
38. IS : 3601-1966 मरीनी और सामान्य इंजीनियरों कार्यों के लिए इस्पात की मानियों की विशिष्टि		संख्या 1 मई 1875	ब. इस विशिष्टि में वे खंड जो केवल प्राप्त पदार्थों पर लागू होते हैं, बिलेट और इंगट पर लागू नहीं होते।	(पृष्ठ 7, खंड 4, 1, पंक्ति 2)—"IS : 1967 की जगह "IS : 1387-1967" करारीजिए	1975-05-31
39. IS : 3831-1973 छिठ्ठे स्टैरी-एस० और० 3256 विनाक लाइजर (इंसिंग इम) की विशिष्टि 1973-11-24 (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		संख्या 1 सितम्बर, 1975	1. खंड 2 के स्पात पर एक नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. खंड 3 के बाद खंड 3.1 जोड़ा गया है।	1. खंड 2 के स्पात पर एक नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. खंड 3 के बाद खंड 3.1 जोड़ा गया है।	1975-09-30
40. IS : 3885 (भाग 1)-1966 परत-दार कमानिया (रेल गाड़ी के डिव्हरों के लिए) बनाने की इस्पात की विशिष्टि भाग 1 नये लैंकशन	एस० और० 1533 विनाक 1967-04-29	संख्या 2 घरील, 1975	क. औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय भारत सरकार से राजपत्र अधिकृतना सं० एस० और० 294/(ई) भारी डी ग्राम ए/29 बी/1 74/7, तारीख 16 मई 1974, द्वारा घनेक छोटे इस्पात कारखानों और विजली की भट्टी वाले कारखानों को अपने उत्पादन में नये पदार्थ बनाने की अनुमति दी है और भावेष किया है कि ऐसे नये पदार्थों के लिए भारतीय मानक संस्था प्रमाणन विहून योजना के अधीन लाइसेंस दिया जाए। इन कारखानों में से अधिकांश प्रारम्भ में इंगट [जिसमें डले हुए बिलेट-इंगट शामिल हैं—इस संबंध में परिभाषा के लिए वेखिए IS : 6914-1973 कार्बन इस्पात के डलवा बिलेट इंगट, संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) बनाने के लिए] प्रथम बिलेट बनाएंगे जिनको रोल करके प्रथम पदार्थ बन सके। इसलिए यह उचित समझा गया है कि जब तक इंगट और बिलेट के लिए पृथक मानक न बने तब	1975-04-30	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
41. IS : 3885(भाग 2)—1969 परत- वार कमानिया (रेल के इम्बों के लिए) बनाने की इस्पात की विशिष्ट भाग 2 रिव और यूव सेवण	एस० ओ० 639 दिनांक 1970-02-21	संख्या 2 प्रप्रैल, 1975	तक उनके विषय में अपेक्षाएं इसी विशिष्ट में सम्मिलित की जाएं।	किसी भी माप के अन्य पदार्थ बनाने के लिये इंगट या बिलेट का माप ऐसा होना चाहिए कि आँड़ी काट के खेतकल का हास कम से कम 95 प्रतिशत हों।	
42. IS : 3899—1966 जीनेक नं दिव्यनं- नीय पाउडर की विशिष्ट	एस० ओ० 1972 दिनांक 1967-06-10	संख्या 4 दिसम्बर, 1975	व. इस विशिष्ट में वे खंड जो केवल अन्त पदार्थ पर लागू होते हैं बिलेट और इंगट पर लागू नहीं होंगे।	क. ग्रोवोगिक विकास मंत्रालय भारत सरकार ने राजपत्र अधिसूचना सं० एस० ओ० 294/(ई) मार्ई भी मार ए/29 बी/1/ 74/1, तारीख 16 मई, 1974 द्वारा प्रतेक छोटे इस्पात कारखानों और बिजली की भट्टी वाले कारखानों को अपने उत्पादन में नये पदार्थ बनाने की अनुमति दी है और प्रादेश किया है कि ऐसे नये पदार्थों के लिए भारतीय मानक संस्था प्रमाणण चिह्न योजना के अधीन लाइसेंस दिया जाए। इन कारखानों में से प्रक्रियाकार प्रारम्भ में इंगट (जिसमें हले हुए बिलेट-इंगट शामिल हैं—इस संबंध में परिभाषा के लिए देखिए IS : 6914—1973 कार्बन इस्पात के डेलवां बिलेट इंगट, संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) बनाने के लिए प्रथम बिलेट बनाएं जिनको रोल करके अन्य पदार्थ बन देके। इसलिए यह उचित समझा गया है कि जब तक इंगट और बिलेट के लिए पृथक मानक न बने तब तक उनके विषय में अपेक्षाएं इसी विशिष्ट में सम्मिलित की जाएं। किसी भी माप के अन्य पदार्थ बनाने के लिए इंगट या बिलेट का माप ऐसा होना चाहिए कि आँड़ी काट के खेतकल का हास कम से कम 95 प्रतिशत हो।	1975-04-30
43. IS : 4250—1967 घरेलू उपयोग के बिजली की खाद्य मिस्सिया (रस निकालने, प्रिश्चन करने और पीसने के लिए) की विशिष्ट	एस० ओ० 4582 दिनांक 1967-12-23	संख्या 2 दिसम्बर, 1975	ग. इस विशिष्ट में वे खंड जो केवल प्रथम पदार्थों पर लागू होते हैं। बिलेट और इंगट पर लागू नहीं होंगे।	1. (पृष्ठ 4, सारणी 1 क्रमांक 5)—इसको हटा दीजिए। 2. (पृष्ठ 10, परिशिष्ट ई)—इसको हटा दीजिए।	1975-08-31
44. IS : 5281—1969 फेनीट्राथायन पायस- नीय तेज ब्रव की विशिष्ट	एस० ओ० 918 दिनांक 1970-03-07	संख्या 5 मार्गस्त, 1975	यह संशोधन IS : 302—1967 हल्के विच्छुत उपकरणों के लिए सामान्य और सुरक्षा [अपेक्षाएं (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण) के स्थान पर IS : 302—1973 घरेलू और उसी प्रकार के अन्य विच्छुत उपकरणों के लिए सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं (चौथा पुनरीक्षण) का उल्लेख करने के उद्देश्य से जारी किया जा रहा है।	1975-12-31	
			बंद सी-3. 1 के स्थान पर एक नया बंड विषय दिया गया है।		1975-08-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
45. IS : 5346—1975 कोलतार पर आधा- एस०ओ० 2755 दिनांक रित खाल रंग नियमितियों और मिश्रणों 1975-08-23 की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		संख्या 1 सितम्बर 1975	खंड 4. 2 का संशोधन किया गया है।		1975-09-30
46. IS : 5950—1971 शोट कार्परिंग के लिये एस०ओ० 3305 दिनांक की विशिष्टि	1972-10-21	संख्या 1 अक्टूबर 1975	1. खंड 4. 1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है, 2. पृष्ठ 4 के नीचे (*) चिह्न के नोट के बाब दो नये शोट जोड़े गये हैं, 3. खंड 5. 2. 7. 1. 1 (बी) और 7. 1. 2 (ए) और (बी) का संशोधन किया गया है, 4. पृष्ठ 5 के नीचे (*) चिह्न के नोट के बाब एक नया नोट जोड़ा गया है, और 5. पृष्ठ 7 के नीचे (+) चिह्न के नोट के स्थान पर एक नया शोट दिया गया है।		1975-10-31
47. IS : 6162 (भाग 1)—1971 कागज एस०ओ० 2802 दिनांक चड़े एसुमिनियम चालकों की विशिष्टि 1973-09-29 भाग 1 गोल चालक		संख्या 2 अक्टूबर 1975	तालिका 1 में संशोधन किया गया है।		1975-10-31
48. IS : 6162 (भाग 2)—1971 कागज एस०ओ० 886 दिनांक चड़े एसुमिनियम चालकों की विशिष्टि 1973-03-24 भाग 1 चौकोर चालक		संख्या 2 अक्टूबर 1975	1. (पृष्ठ 4, खंड 2. 5 पंक्ति 2) — शब्द (या ; चौड़ाई) हटा दीजिए, 2. खंड 7. 3 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड दिया गया है।		1975-11-30
49. IS : 6390—1971 घरेलू उपयोग के एस०ओ० 1265 दिनांक लिए बिजली की कपड़े धोने की मशीन 1974-05-25 (स्वच्छ महीने) की विशिष्टि		संख्या 1 अक्टूबर 1975	यह संशोधन : 302—1967 हस्ते विद्युत उप- करणों के लिए सामान्य और सुखा प्रयोगार्थ (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण) के स्थान पर IS : 302- 1973 घरेलू और उसी प्रकार के अन्य विद्युत उपकरणों के लिए सामान्य और सुखा प्रयो- गार्थ (चौथा पुनरीक्षण) का उल्लेख करने के उद्देश्य से जारी किया जा रहा है।		1975-10-31
50. IS : 6439—1972 हेल्पर्सोर पायस- एस०ओ० 1265 दिनांक नीय तेज ब्रज की विशिष्टि 1974-05-25		संख्या 1 सितम्बर 1975	खंड 3. 2 (ए) और परिवर्तित “बी” का संशोधन किया गया है।		1975-09-30
51. IS : 7121—1973 कार्बोरेल जल विसर्जनीय तेज पाउडर की विशिष्टि	—	संख्या 1 अगस्त 1975	1. खंड ए—1. 1. 1 के स्थान पर एक नया खंड दिया गया है, 2. खंड ए—1. 1. 2 का संशोधन किया गया है।		1975-08-31
52. IS : 7270—1974 जमकदार छड़े (मानक फिल्स) की विशिष्टि	—	संख्या 1 सितम्बर 1975	सारणी 2 का संशोधन किया गया है।		1975-09-30
53. IS : 7407—1974 उर्वरकों के बोरे के लिए पटसन के कपड़ों की विशिष्टि	—	संख्या 1 अगस्त 1975	(पृष्ठ 4, खंड 2. 2, पंक्ति 1) — “ठेके के शुद्ध वजन” के स्थान पर “ठीक किया हुआ शुद्ध वजन” कर लीजिए।		1975-08-31

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक संस्था, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली—110002 और इसके पास्ता कार्यालय, अहमदाबाद, बंगलोर, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, चौटीगढ़, हैदराबाद, काशीपुर, मद्रास और पटना से प्राप्त की जा सकती हैं।

[सं० सी० एम० डी०/13 : 5]

S. O.3591.—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that amendment(s) to the Indian Standard(s) given in the schedule hereto annexed have been issued under the powers conferred by the sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 3 of the said Regulations.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and title of the Indian Standard No. amended	No. and Date of Gazette Notifica- tion in which the establishment of the Indian Stan- dard was notified	No. and Date of the Amendment	Brief particulars of the Amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. IS: 203—1972 Specification for dry batteries for flashlights (third revision)	S.O. 770 dated 1975-03-08	No. 2 Nov.1975	Table 4 has been amended		1975-11-30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. IS: 398—1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (revised)	S.O. 417 dated 1962-02-10	No. 8 Jan. 1976	Table II has been amended		1976-01-31
3. IS: 612—1971 Specification for roasting chickory power (first revision)	S.O. 3056 dated 1973-10-27	No. 1 Aug 1975	Clause A—1.6 has been added after clause A—1.5		1975-08-31
4. IS: 692—1973 Specification for paper insulated lead-sheathed cables for electricity supply (second revision)	—	No. 2 Jul 1975	(i) Clauses 21.2.1 and 23.2.1 have been amended, (ii) [Page 14, clause 23.2.1.1 (c)]—Delete the word 'or,		1975-07-31
5. IS: 959—1966 Specification for electric soldering irons (revised)	S.O. 2419 dated 1966-08-13	No. 3 Nov. 1975	This amendment is being issued to make reference to IS : 302—1973 General and safety requirements for household and similar electrical appliances (fourth revision) in place of IS : 302—1967 General and safety requirements for light electrical appliances (third revision).		1975-11-30
6. IS: 996—1964 Specification for single-phase small ac and universal electric motors (revised)	S.O. 469 dated 1967-02-11	No. 7 Mar. 1975	Clause 18 has been added after clause 17.1 and the existing Tables 6 to 8 have been renumbered as 9 to 11, respectively.		1975-03-31
7. IS: 996—1964 Specification for single-phase small ac and universal electric motors (revised)	S.O. 469 dated 1967-02-11	No. 8 Jun. 1975	(i) (Page 5, clause 1.1., line 3)—Delete the words 'Class A'. (ii) (Page 10, Table 3, Col. 3)—Delete this column and re-number the subsequent columns accordingly.		1975-06-30
8. IS: 1115—1973 Specification for cutting oil, soluble (first revision)	S.O. 2669 dated 1975-08-16	No. 1 Aug. 1975	(i) Clauses B-3.1 and B-3.2 have been substituted by new ones; (ii) Clause B-5.1 has been amended; and (iii) Foot-notes with (*) and (+) marks on page 7 have been substituted by new ones.		1975-08-31
9. IS: 1231—1974 Dimensions of three-phase foot-mounted induction motors (third revision)	—	No. 1 Sep. 1975	(i) Clause 0.7 has been substituted by a new one; (ii) Clauses 1.1, 6.1 and 6.2 have been amended; and (iii) (Pages 14 and 15, Tables 5 and 6)—Delete these Tables and re-number the subsequent tables as 'Tables 5 and 6' in place of 'Tables 7 and 8' respectively.		1975-09-30
10. IS: 1293—1967 Specification for three-pin plugs and socket-outlets (first revision)	S.O. 520 dated 1968-02-10	No. 2 Aug. 1975	Tables 1 and 8 have been amended.		1975-08-31
11. IS: 1312—1967 Specification for methyl bromide (first revision)	S.O. 1719 dated 1968-05-18	No. 3 Aug 1975	[Page 4, Table 1, Col 3 and 4 against Sl. No. (iii)]—Substitute '0.070' for 0.010, at both the places.		1975-08-31
12. IS: 1554 (Pt II)—1970 Specification for PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables Part II for working voltages from 3.3 kV up to and including 11 kV	S.O. 3542 dated 1971-09-25	No. 4 Oct. 1975	[Page 9, Clause 7.4. line 2 (see Amendment No. 3)]—Substitute 'wires/strips' for 'wires'		1975-10-31
13. IS: 1555—1974 Specification for pitch-bound wire feeds for use in cotton looms (second revision)	—	No. 2 Nov. 1975	Table 1 has been amended		1975-11-30
14. IS: 1653—1972 Specification for rigid steel conduit for electrical wiring (second revision)	S.O. 1290 dated 1975-04-26	No. 1 Nov. 1975	(i) Clauses 0.3 and A—0.1 have been amended; and (ii) Tables 1 and 2 have been amended.		1975-11-30
15. IS: 1694—1974 Specification for tartrazine, food trade (first revision)	S.O. 424 dated 1975-02-15	No. 1 Jul. 1975	Clause A—1.3 has been substituted by a new new one.		1975-07-31
16. IS: 1698—1974 Specification for indigo carmine, food grade (first revision)	—	No. 1 Jul. 1975	(i) (Page 7, clause A—1.3, line 5)—Substitute '610' for '612'; and (ii) Clause A—1.4 has been substituted by a new one.		1975-07-31
17. IS: 1729—1964 Specification for sand cast iron spigot and socket soil, waste and ventilating pipes fittings and accessories	S.O. 2246 dated 1966-07-30	No. 5 Jul. 1975	Table 1 has been amended		1975-07-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
18. IS: 1812—1973 Specification for carbon steel wire for the manufacture of wood screws (first revision)	S.O. 3069 dated 1975-09-13	No. 1 Apr.1975	The Ministry of Industrial Development, Government of India, in Gazette Notification No. S.O. 294 (E)/IDRA/29B/1/74/7 dated 16 May 1974, has allowed the various mini steel plants and electric furnace units to diversify their products and to obtain ISI licence to cover such products under ISI Certification Marks, Scheme. Most of these manufacturing units will be initially making ingots [including cast billet ingots; for definition, refer to IS: 6914—1973 Specification for carbon steel cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (standard quality)] or billets for further rolling into finished products. It is, therefore, felt that till such time as separate specifications are formulated for these, provision should be made to include ingots and billets in this specification. The clauses in this specification which refer only to the end products shall not apply to ingots and billets.	1975-04-30	
19. IS: 1822—1967 Specification for ac motor starters of voltage not exceeding 1000 volts (first revision)	S.O. 2036 dated 1968 06-08	No. 4 Nov.1975	This amendment is being issued as a result of withdrawal of IS: 1336—1959, consequent upon the printing of IS: 6875 (Part II—1973 Specification for control switches (switch-in devices for control and auxiliary circuits including contactor relays) for voltages up to and including 1000 V ac and 1 200 V dc: Part II Push buttons and related control switches:	1975-11-30	
20. IS: 2148—1968 Specification for flame proof enclosures of electrical apparatus (first revision)	S.O. 3728 dated 1969-09-13	No. 4 Nov.1975	Clause 10.4 has been amended	1975-11-30	
21. IS: 2209—1970 Specification for mortice locks (vertical type) (second revision)	S.O. 3163 dated 1973-11-10	No. 2 Jun.1975	Clause 7.1.6 has been amended	1975-06-30	
22. IS: 2255—1969 Specification for mild steel wire rod for the manufacture of machine screws (by cold-heading process) (first revision)	S.O. 3728 dated 1969-09-13	No. 1 Apr.1975	The Ministry for Industrial Development, Government of India, in Gazette Notification No. S. O. 294 (E)/IDRA/29B/1/74/7 dated 16 May 1974, has allowed the various mini steel plants and electric furnace units to diversify their products and to obtain ISI licence to cover such products under ISI Certification Marks Scheme. Most of these manufacturing units will be initially making ingots [including cast billet ingots; for definition refer to IS: 6914—1973 Specification for carbon steel cast billet ingots for rolling into Structural steel (standard quality)] or billets for further rolling into finished products. It is, therefore, felt that till such time as separate specifications are formulated for these, provision should be made to include ingots and billets in this specification. The clauses in this specification which refer only to the end products shall not apply to ingots and billets.	1975-04-30	
23. IS: 2509—1973 Specification for rigid non-metallic conduits for electrical installations (first revision)	S.O. 2557 dated 1975-08-09	No. 1 Sep.1975	(i) Clauses 6.4.1.1, 6.4.3.2 and 6.12.2 have been amended (ii) Clause 6.9.1. has been substituted by a new one; and (iii) (Page 15, clause B-1.1)—Delete the clause and re-number clause B-1.2 as B-1.1.	1975-09-30	
24. IS: 2510—1971 Specification for bottom rollers for cotton ring spinning and speed frames (second revision)	S.O. 398 dated 1972-02-05	No. 1 Oct.1975	(i) Table 1 has been amended; (ii) Note 3 has been added after Note 2 in clause 5.1; and (iii) (Page 2, Note in Table 1)—Substitute 'Note 1' for 'Note' and add the following after Note 1: 'Note 2—It should be the responsibility of the manufacturer to ensure 'runout' of rollers within the prescribed limits at the time of erection in the mills'.	1975-10-31	
25. IS: 2516 (Pt. II/Sec 1)—1966 Specification for alternating current circuit breakers Part II tests Section 1 voltage not exceeding 1000 volts	S.O. 1759 dated 1967-05-20	No. 4 Nov.1975	Clause 7.4 has been amended.	1975-11-30	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
26.	IS: 2558—1974 Specification for ponceau 4R, food grade (first revision)	S.O. 424 dated 1975-02-15	No. 1 Jul. 1975	Clause A-1.3 has been substituted by a new one	1975-07-31
27.	IS: 2567—1973 Specification for malathion emulsifiable concentrates (first revision)		No. 1 Aug. 1975	Clause A-6.2 has been amended	1975-08-31
28.	IS: 2569—1973 Specification for malathion water dispersible powder concentrates (first revision)		No. 1 Aug. 1975	Clause 4.1 has been substituted by a new one and the foot-note with asterisk (*) mark has also been deleted.	1975-08-31
29.	IS: 2818 (Pt. V)—1974 Specification for Indian hessian Part V 298 g/m ² at 16 percent contract regain		No. 1 Aug. 1975	[Page 1, Table 1, Col 4, against S. No. (i)]—Substitute 'B-6' for B-8'	1975-08-31
30.	IS : 2834—1964 Specification for shunt capacitors for power systems	S.O. 2729 dated 1965-09-04	No. 2 Nov. 1975	(i) [Page 2, clause 1.2, item (a)]—Delete this item and renumber the subsequent items accordingly; (ii) Clauses 5.2, 5.3 and first paragraph of clause 9.10 have been substituted by new ones; (iii) Clauses 2.20, 9.0, 9.4.1.1 and 9.11 have been added after clauses 2.19, 9, 9.4.1 and 9.10 respectively; and (iv) Clauses 8.1.1, 9.2, B-3.1, and Table 2 have been amended.	1975-11-30
31.	IS : 2879—1967 Specification for mild steel for metal arc welding electrode core wire (first revision)	S.O. 287 dated 1968-01-20	No. 2 Apr. 1975	The Ministry of Industrial Development, Government of India in Gazette Notification No. S.O. 294(E)/IDRA/29B/1/74/7 dated 16 May 1974; has allowed the various mini-steel plants and electric furnace units to diversify their products and to obtain ISI licence to cover such products under ISI Certification Mark Scheme. Most of these manufacturing units will initially making ingots [including cast billet ingots; for definition, refer to IS : 6914—1973 'Specification for carbon steel cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (standard quality)'] or billets for further rolling into finished products. It is, therefore, felt that till such time as separate specifications are formulated for these, provision should be made to include ingots and billets in this specification. The clauses in this specification which refer only to the end products shall not apply to ingots and billets.	1975-04-30
32.	IS : 2924—1974 Specification for fast red E, food grade (first revision)	S.O. 424 dated 1975-02-15	No. 1 Jul. 1975	(i) Clause A-1.2 has been amended; and (ii) Clause A-1.3 has been substituted by a new one.	1975-07-31
33.	IS : 3003 (Pt. I)—1966 Specification for carbon brushes for electrical machines Part I nomenclature, dimensions and test methods	S.O. 4023 dated 1966-12-31	No. 4 Aug. 1975	(i) Clauses 5 and 6, 3.5.3 have been substituted by new ones; and (ii) A note has been added at the bottom of the page 20.	1975-08-31
34.	IS : 3035 (Pt. II)—1965 Specification for thermoplastic insulated weather-proof cables Part II polyethylene insulated, taped or untaped, braided and compounded	S.O. 3938 dated 1965-12-25	No. 5 Oct. 1975	Clause 8.1 has been amended	1975-10-31
35.	IS : 3195—1975 Specification for steel for the manufacture of volute and helical springs (for railway rolling stock (first revision)	—	No. 1 Apr. 1975	The Ministry of Industrial Development, Government of India, in Gazette Notification No. S.O. 294(E)/IDRA/29B/1/74/7 dated 16 May 1974, has allowed the various mini-steel plants and electric furnace units to diversify their products and to obtain ISI licence to cover such products under ISI Certification	1975-04-30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				Marks Scheme. Most of these manufacturing units will be initially making ingots [including cast billet ingots, for definition refer to IS : 6914—1973] or billets for further rolling into finished products. It is, therefore felt that till such time as separate specifications are formulated for these, provision should be made to include ingots and billets in this specification.	
36.	IS : 3231—1965 Specification for electrical relays for power system protection	S.O. 664 dated 1966-03-05	No. 3 Oct. 1975	The size of ingot or billet for any given size of finished steel product should be such that a minimum of 95 per cent reduction in cross-sectional area is involved. The clauses in this specification which refer only to the end products shall not apply to ingots and billets.	1975-10-31
37.	IS : 3431—1965 Specification for steel for volute, helical and laminated springs for automotive suspension	S.O. 2246 dated 1966-07-30	No. 2 Apr. 1975	(i) [Page 33, clause 10.12.1 (Page 34 of the first and second reprints)]—Add '(see also Appendix D)' at the end of this clause; and (ii) Appendix D has been added after clause C-1.5.	1975-04-30
38.	IS : 3601—1966 Specification for steel tubes for mechanical and general engineering purposes	—	No. 1 May 1975	The Ministry of Industrial Development, Government of India, in Gazette Notification No. S.O. 294(E)/IDRA/29B/1/74/7 dated 16 May 1974, has allowed the various mini steel plants and electric furnace units to diversify their products and to obtain ISI licence to cover such products under ISI Certification Marks Scheme. Most of these manufacturing units will be initially making ingots [including cast billet ingots, for definition refer to IS : 6914—1973 'Specification for carbon steel cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (standard quality)'] or billets for further rolling into finished products. It is, therefore, felt that till such time as separate specifications are formulated for these, provision should be made to include ingots and billet in this specification.	1975-05-31
39.	IS : 3831—1973 Specification for sterilizer, shallow (dressing drum) (first revision)	S.O. 3256 dated 1973-11-24	No. 1 Sep. 1975	The size of ingot or billet for any given size of finished steel product should be such that a minimum of 95 per cent reduction in cross section area is involved. The clauses in this specification which refer only to the end products shall not apply to ingots and billets.	1975-09-30
40.	IS : 3885 (Pt. I)—1966 Specification for steel for the manufacture of laminated springs (railway rolling stock) Part I flat sections	S.O. 1533 dated 1967-04-29	No. 2 Apr. 1975	(i) Clause 2 has been substituted by a new one; and (ii) Clause 3.1 has been added after clause 3.	1975-04-30
				The Ministry of Industrial Development, Government of India, in Gazette Notification No. S.O. 294(E)/IDRA/29B/1/74/7 dated 16 May 1974, has allowed the various mini steel plants and electric furnace units to diversify their products and to obtain ISI licence to cover such products under ISI Certification Marks Scheme. Most of these manufacturing units will be initially making ingots [including cast billet ingots; for definition, refer to IS : 6914—1973 'Specification for	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				carbon steel cast billet ingots for re-rolling into structural steel (standard quality)'] or billets for further rolling into finished products. It is, therefore, felt that till such time as separate specifications are formulated for these, provision should be made to include ingots and billets in this specification.	
				The size of ingot or billet for any given size of finished steel products should be such that a minimum of 95 per cent reduction in cross-sectional area is involved.	
				The clauses in this specification which refer only to the end products shall not apply to ingots and billets.	
41.	IS-3855 (Pt. II)—1969 Specification for steel for the manufacture of laminated springs (railway rolling stock) Part II rib and groove sections	S.O. 639 dated 1970-02-21	No. 2 Apr. 1975	The Ministry of Industrial Development, Government of India, in Gazette Notification No. S.O. 294(E)/IDRA/29B/1/74/7 dated 16 May 1974, has allowed the various mini steel plants and electric furnace units to diversify their products and to obtain ISI licence to cover such products under ISI Certification Marks Scheme. Most of these manufacturing units will be initially making ingots [including cast billet ingots; for definition, refer to IS : 6914—1973 'Specification for carbon steel cast billet ingots for re-rolling into structural steel (standard quality)'] or billet for further rolling into finished products. It is, therefore, felt that till such time as separate specifications are formulated for these, provision should be made to include ingots and billets in the specification.	1975-04-30
				The size of ingot or billet for any given size of finished steel products should be such that a minimum of 95 per cent reduction in cross-sectional area is involved.	
				The clauses in this specification which refer only to the end products shall not apply to ingots and billets.	
42.	IS : 3899—1966 Specification for zinc water dispersible powder	S.O. 1972 dated 1967-06-10	No. 4 Aug. 1975	(i) [Page 4, Table 1, Sl. No. (v)]—Delete and (ii) (Page 10, Appendix E)—Delete	1975-08-31
43.	IS : 4250—1967 Specification for domestic electric food-mixers (liquidizers, blenders and grinders)	S.O. 4562 dated 1967-12-23	No. 2 Dec. 1975	This amendment is being issued to make reference to IS : 302—1973 'General and safety requirements for household and similar electrical appliances (fourth revision)' in place of IS : 302—1967 'General and safety requirements for light electrical appliances (third revision)'.	1975-12-31
44.	IS : 5281—1969 Specification for fenitrothion emulsifiable concentrates	S.O. 918 dated 1970-03-07	No. 5, Aug. 1975	Clause C-3.1 has been substituted by a new one	1975-08-3
45.	IS : 5346—1975 Specification for coaltar food colour preparations and mixtures (first revision)	S.O. 2755 dated 1975-08-23	No. 1 Sep. 1975	Clause 4.2 has been amended	1975-09-30
46.	IS : 5950—1971 Specification for shot firing cables	S.O. 3305 dated 1972-10-21	No. 1 Oct. 1975	(i) Clause 4.1 has been substituted by a new one; (ii) Two foot-notes have been added on page 4 after the foot-note with an asterisk (*) mark (iii) Clauses 5.2, 7.1.1(b) and 7.1.2(a) and (b) have been amended; (iv) A foot-note has been added on page 5 after the foot-note with asterisk (*) mark; and (v) Existing foot-note on page 7 with dagger (†) mark has been substituted by a new one.	1975-10-31

1	2	3	4	5	6
47. IS : 6162 (Pt. I)—1971 Specification for paper-covered aluminium conductors Part I round conductors	S.O. 2802 dated 1973-09-29	No. 2 Oct. 1975	Table 1 has been amended		1975-10-31
48. IS : 6162 (Pt. II)—1971 Specification for paper covered aluminium conductors Part II rectangular conductors	S.O. 886 dated 1973-03-24	No. 2 Nov. 1975	(i) (Page 4, clause 2.3, line 2)—delete the words 'Width or'; and (ii) Clause 7.3 has been substituted by a new one.		1975-11-30
49. IS : 6390—1971 Specification for domestic electric clothes washing machine (non-automatic)	S.O. 1265 dated 1974-05-25	No. 1 Oct. 1975	This amendment is being issued to make reference to IS : 302—1973 General and Safety requirements for Household and Similar Electrical Appliances (Fourth Revision) in place of IS : 302—1967 General and Safety Requirements for Light Electrical Appliances (third revision).		1975-10-31
50. IS : 6439—1972 Specification for Heptachlor emulsifiable concentrates	S.O. 1265 dated 1974-05-25	No. 1 Sep. 1975	Clause 3.2(f) and appendix 'D' have been amended.		1975-09-30
51. IS : 7121—1973 Specification for carbaryl water dispersible powder concentrates	—	No. 1 Aug. 1975	(i) Clause A-1.1.1 has been substituted by a new one; and (ii) Clause A-1.1.2 has been amended		1975-08-31
52. IS : 7270—1974 Specification for bright bars (standard quality)	—	No. 1 Sep. 1975	Table 2 has been amended		1975-09-30
53. IS : 7407—1974 Specification for jute fabric for fertilizer bag	—	No. 1 Aug. 1975	(Page 4, clause 2.2, line 1)—Substitute 'Corrected net Mass' for 'Contract Net Mass'		1975-08-31

Copies of these amendments are available with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and also its branch offices at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras and Patna.

[No. CMD/13 : 5]

का० ३५९२.—समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न), 1955 के नियम 4 के उपविनियम (1) के प्रनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा प्रधिसूचित किया जाता है कि संस्था ने कुछ मानक चिह्न निर्धारित किए हैं जिनकी डिजाइन और शास्त्रिक विवरण सभा भारतीय मानक के शीर्षक सहित प्रनुसारी में दिए गए हैं।

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) प्रधिनियम, 1952 और उसके प्रधीन बने नियमों के निमित यह मानक चिह्न प्रत्येक के प्राप्ते दी गई तिथियों से लागू होती है।

प्राप्तुकी

अम मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तरसंबन्धी भारतीय मानक की संख्या और इकाई	मानक की डिजाइन का शास्त्रिक विवरण	लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3	4	5

1. IS : 2878	कार्बन डाइमास्टाइड थाले सुबाहू, अग्नि शामक	IS : 2878—1976 कार्बन डाइ- मास्टाइड थाले सुबाहू, अग्नि शामक की विशिष्टि	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोप्राप्त जिसमें ISI प्रमाण होते हैं, स्तम्भ (2) में दिए गए गई शीली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन हमें दिखाया गया है उस मोनोप्राप्त के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या दी गई है।	1977-12-01
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2. IS : 4762	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए घर्म चालन होजों की फिल्में	IS : 4762—1968 सामान्य कार्यों के लिए घर्म चालन होजों की फिल्में की विशिष्टि	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोप्राप्त जिसमें ISI प्रमाण होते हैं, स्तम्भ (2) में दिए गए गई शीली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन हमें दिखाया गया है उस मोनोप्राप्त के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या दी गई है और मोनोप्राप्त के दीवे की ओर शब्द 'टाइप ए' अंकित किए गए हैं।	1978-07-16
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S.O. 3592.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 of the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the Standard Mark(s), design(s) of which together with the verbal description of the design(s) and the title(s) of the relevant Indian Standard(s) are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Mark(s) for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark	Date of Effect
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. IS : 2878		Portable fire extinguisher, carbon-dioxide type	IS : 2878—1976 Specification for portable fire extinguisher, carbon-dioxide type (first revision).	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being supercribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1977-12-01
2. IS : 4762 Type A		Worm drive hose clips for general purposes	IS : 4762—1968 Specification for worm drive hose clips for general purposes.	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being supercribed on the top side and the words 'TYPE A' being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1978-07-16

[No. CMD/13 : 9]

क्रा०स्मा० 3593—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम, 1955 के विनियम 7 के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा घोषित किया जाता है कि विभिन्न वस्तुओं की प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस अनुमूली में लिए गए औरों के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई है। यह फीस प्रत्येक के आगे दी गई तिथियों से लागू होगी।

प्रमुख वस्तु

क्रम संख्या	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तरसंबंधी मानक की संख्या और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस	लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड मुवाहूय प्रमिन शामक बाले	IS : 2878-1976 कार्बन डाइ-एक प्रमिन शामक प्राक्षाइड बाले मुवाहूय प्रमिन शामक की विविधि	40 पैसे			1977-12-01
2. सामान्य कायों के लिए वर्म चालन होजों की किलों की विविधि	IS : 4762-1968 सामान्य कायों के लिए वर्म चालन होजों की किलों की विविधि	10 ग्राम	(1) पहली 100000 इकाइयों के लिए 3 पैसे प्रति इकाई ; और (2) 100001 वीं और इससे ऊपर की इकाइयों के लिए 2 पैसे प्रति इकाई		1978-07-16

[संख्या सी० एम० शी०/13 : 10]
ए०बी० राव, उप महामिंदेशक

S.O 3593.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the marking fee(s) per unit for various products details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been determined and the fee(s) shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit	Date of Effect
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Portable fire extinguisher, carbon-dioxide type.	IS : 2878—1976 Specification for portable fire extinguisher, carbon dioxide type (first revision)	One Extinguisher	40 Paise	1977-12-01
2.	Worm drive hose clips for general purposes	IS : 4762—1968 Specification for worm drive hose clips for general purposes	10 Pieces	(i) 3 Paise per unit for the first 100000 units and (ii) 2 Paise per unit for the 1000001 unit and above	1978-07-16

[No CMD/13 : 10]

A. B. RAO, Dy. Director General

**केन्द्रीय संकालन
(शोधोनिक विकास विभाग)**

नई विल्सनी, 29 नवम्बर, 1978

का०सा० 3594.—केन्द्रीय सिल्क बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) की धारा (4) की उपधारा (3) के बाण्ड (भ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अमिक हितों के प्रतिनिधित्व के लिये श्री के० बी० विनाया के स्थान पर श्री पी० वेंकटागिरियपा को 8 अप्रैल, 1979 तक सबस्य नामित करती है और वाणिज्य मंदालय के का०सा०सं० 642, दिनांक 16 फरवरी, 1977 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिनियम में क्रमांक 23 की प्रविष्टि में निम्नलिखित रुप जायेगा, अर्थात् :—

‘23. श्री पी० वेंकटागिरियपा’
पू० पू० विद्यायक, एडवोकेट,
कोलार।

[का०सा० 25011/24/76-सिल्क]

**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(Department of Industrial Development)**
New Delhi, the 29th November, 1978

S.O. 3594.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of sub-section (3) of section (4) of the Central Silk Board, Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri P. Venkatagiriappaa as a member of the Central Silk Board till 8th April, 1979 to represent labour interest in place of late Shri K. B. Thimayya and makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce S. O. No. 642 dated the 16th February, 1977, namely :—

2. In the said notification for the entry against serial number 23, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“23. Shri P. Venkatagiriappaa.”

Ex-MLA, Advocate,
KOLAR.

[File No. 25011/24/76-SILK]

का०सा० 3595.—केन्द्रीय सिल्क बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) के बाण्ड (क) में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का उपयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 8 अप्रैल, 1979 तक के लिए श्री बी० वासवाईया एडवोकेट, मैसूर को केन्द्रीय सिल्क बोर्ड अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है, और एतद्वारा वाणिज्य मंदालय की अधिसूचना का०सा०सं० 642, दिनांक 16 फरवरी, 1977 में निम्नलिखित प्रतिनिधित्व संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

“उक्त अधिसूचना में अध्यक्ष संबंधी प्रविष्टि में निम्नलिखित प्रतिनिधित्व किया जायेगा, अर्थात् :—

“श्री बी० वासवाईया एडवोकेट,
मैसूर”।

[का०सा० 25011/24/76-सिल्क]

एस० वेनुगोपालन, निदेशक

S.O. 3595.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. Basavaiah, Advocate, Mysore as a Commerce S. O. No. 642 dated the 16th February, 1977, and hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce S. O. No. 642 dated the 15th February, 1977, namely :—

In the said notification for the entry under “Chairman” the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“Shri B. Basavaiah,
Advocate,
Mysore”.

[File No. 25011/24/76-SILK]

S. VENUGOPALAN, Director.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय

(कोयला विभाग)

गुद्धि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 27 नवम्बर, 1978

का०आ० 3596.—भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 3 जुलाई, 1978 के पृष्ठ 831 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (कोयला विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 428(अ), तारीख 3 जुलाई, 1978 में :—

(1) उक्त राजपत्र के पृष्ठ 832 पर उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में,—

- शीर्ष 'भीषी अधिकारी' के स्थान पर 'सभी अधिकार' पढ़िए;
- उक्त अनुसूची में शाम का नाम शीर्ष के नीचे क्र० सं० 3 में, वरणाली के स्थान पर 'बरपाली' पढ़िए;
- प्रनुसूची के पश्चात् 'शाम जेल' में अंजित किये जाने वाले प्लाटों की संख्या शीर्ष के स्थान पर 'शाम जेल' में अंजित किए गए प्लाटों की संख्या और प्लाटों की संख्या में दर्शाए गए प्लाट '213/के 1' के स्थान पर '213/1 के' पढ़िए;
- उक्त अनुसूची के पश्चात् 'शाम दुर्पा' में अंजित किए जाने पारने प्लाटों की संख्या शीर्ष के स्थान पर 'शाम दुर्पा' में अंजित किए गए प्लाटों की संख्या' पढ़िए;
- 'उक्त अनुसूची के नीचे शाम बरपाली में अंजित किए जाने वाले प्लाटों की संख्या, शीर्ष के स्थान पर 'शाम बरपाली' में अंजित किए गए प्लाटों की संख्या, पढ़िए तथा इस शीर्ष के प्रधीन वर्णित प्लाटों की संख्या में—
- (क) प्लाट '17 फी' का लोप कीजिए;
- (ख) '121, 123 फी' के स्थान पर प्लाट '121-123 फी' पढ़िए,
- (ग) प्लाट '126, 127 फी' के स्थान पर प्लाट '126-127 फी' पढ़िए,
- (घ) प्लाट '236' के स्थान पर प्लाट '237' पढ़िए,
- (ङ) प्लाट '237/1' के स्थान पर प्लाट '238/1' पढ़िए,
- (च) प्लाट '311/1, 311/3' के स्थान पर '311/1 से 311/3' पढ़िए,
- (छ) प्लाट '362 फी से 367' के स्थान पर प्लाट '362 से 367' पढ़िए,
- (ज) प्लाट '386 फी' के पश्चात् प्लाट '387' जोड़िए,
- (झ) प्लाट 388/1 से 388/3' के स्थान पर प्लाट '388/1 से 388/3' पढ़िए,
- (ञ) प्लाट '389, 390/1, 390/1 फी' के स्थान पर प्लाट '389-390/1-391 फी' पढ़िए, तथा
- (ट) प्लाट '390/2, 392, 393 फी' के स्थान पर '390/2-392-393 फी' पढ़िए।

(2) उक्त राजपत्र के पृष्ठ 833 पर प्रथम वंकित में 'सीमा वर्णन' के नीचे—

- 'शाम दुर्पा' और 'शाम जेल' के स्थान पर क्रमशः 'शाम दुर्पा' और 'शाम जेल' पढ़िए और
- प्लाट सं० '116/1, 116/2' के स्थान पर '161/1, 161/2' पढ़िए,
- पंकित 5 में बिन्दु 'क' के स्थान पर 'ग' पढ़िए,
- पंकित 9 में प्लाट '390/2, 393-393' के स्थान पर प्लाट '390/2-392-393' पढ़िए।

[सं० 19(7)/77-सी०एल०]
एस० शार० रिजो, निवेशक

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

(Department of Coal)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 27th November, 1978

S.O. 3596.—In the notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) No. S.O. 428(E) dated the 3rd July, 1978, published at pages 831 to 834 of the Gazette of India—Extraordinary—Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 3rd July, 1978—

at page 834—

- Under the heading "Plot numbers acquired in village Jall"—
 - in line 1, for "134/1" read "134/1P";
 - in line 5, for "213/1 Yam" read "213/1 Yan";
 - in line 10, for "352/1 to 353/3" read "353/1 to 353/3";
- Under the heading "Plot numbers acquired in village Barpali"—
 - in lines 5 and 6, for "1811" read "183/1";
 - in line 7, for "205/1" read "206/1";
 - in line 11, for "312" read "312/1";
 - in line 12, for "to 347" read "342 to 347".

[No. 19(7)/77-CL]

S. R. A. RIZVI, Director.

(विष्वात् विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 1978

का०आ० 3597.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पंजाब पुर्नगढ़ अधिनियम, 1966 (1966 का 31) की धारा 80 की उपधारा (2) और उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 4500, तारीख 25 सितम्बर, 1975 को अधिकार फरते हुए, उत्तराधिकारी राज्यों की सरकारों और राजस्थान सरकार से परामर्श करके व्यास निर्माण बोर्ड (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् "बोर्ड" कहा गया है) का गठन करती है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति सम्मिलित होंगे, अर्थात् :—

प्रध्यक्ष

1. ऊर्जा मंत्री, भारत सरकार

सदस्य

2. पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री;

3. जाव, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान राज्यों में से प्रत्येक राज्य काएक मंत्री जो सम्बन्धित सरकारों द्वारा नाम निर्दिष्ट किया जाएँ;
4. राज्य मंत्री, ऊर्जा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार;
5. सचिव, कृषि तथा सिंचाई मंत्रालय (सिंचाई विभाग), भारत सरकार;
6. सचिव ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (विद्युतविभाग), भारत सरकार;
7. संयुक्त सचिव (मिश्न), कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय (सिंचाई विभाग), भारत सरकार;
8. ग्राम्यक, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग/सरकार, (जल विभूत), केन्द्रीय विभूत प्राधिकरण, भारत सरकार;
9. वित्त सलाहकार, विभूत विभाग, ऊर्जा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार;
10. संयुक्त सचिव, विभूत विभाग, ऊर्जा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार;
11. पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा राजस्थान सरकारों के सिंचाई और विभूत के भारतसाधक सचिव;
12. राजस्थान सरकार के उपरिवेशन विभाग के भारतसाधक सचिव तथा व्यास परियोजना के भारतसाधक सचिव;
13. पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकारों के वित्त के भारतसाधक सचिव;
14. वित्त व्यापार एवं सचिव, राजस्व विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश;
15. महाप्रबन्धक, व्यास परियोजना;
16. ग्राम्यक, भावड़ा-व्यास प्रबन्ध बोर्ड;
17. पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान राज्य विभूत बोर्डों के ग्राम्यक;
18. सरस्य (सिंचाई) तथा सरस्य (विभूत), भावड़ा-व्यास प्रबन्ध बोर्ड;
19. मुख्य इंजीनियर/विभूत (विभूत केन्द्र) तथा मुख्य इंजीनियर/विभूत (पारेषण), व्यास नियमित बोर्ड;
20. मुख्य इंजीनियर, व्यास बांध तथा मुख्य इंजीनियर, व्यास सतलज लिंक परियोजना;
21. वित्त सलाहकार तथा मुख्य लेखा श्रिकारी, व्यास परियोजना; तथा
22. मुख्य इंजीनियर (सिंचाई), पंजाब, मुख्य इंजीनियर (नहर), हरियाणा, मुख्य इंजीनियर, राजस्थान नहर परियोजना तथा मुख्य इंजीनियर लोक स्वास्थ्य एवं सिंचाई, हिमाचल प्रदेश।

और बोर्ड को निम्नलिखित कृत्तव समनुरोधित करती है, प्रथातः—

- (क) व्यास परियोजना का (जिससे इसमें इसके पासात् परियोजना कहा गया है), इकान, किफायत और शीघ्रता पूर्वक सम्प्रियण करता, जिसमें पहले से प्रारम्भ किए गए कोई कार्य सम्मिलित है, किन्तु भावड़ा विधित तट बिंगली धर (भावड़ा राइट बैंक पावर हाउस) स्थित 120 मेगाओर्ट क्षमता की पांचवीं उत्पादन-यूनिट सम्मिलित नहीं है, और
- (ख) परियोजना के संबंध में सभी ग्रन्थ छात्र, जिनमें निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित हैं:—
 - (1) परियोजना प्राक्कलनों की आनंदीन और उनमें कोई उपनाटरण करता और केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रणासनिक ननुमोदन के लिए प्राक्कलनों की सिफारिश करता;
 - (2) महा प्रबन्धक और परियोजना के निष्पादन के लिए नियोजित ग्रन्थ श्रिकारियों को ऐसी, तकनीकी

और वित्तीय बोनें समिक्षियों को प्रत्यायोजित करता जो बोर्ड मावश्यक समझ;

- (3) परियोजना के विप्रिय भागों के सम्प्रियण का विनियमन करता और सिंचाई तथा विभूत प्रसूविधाओं के शीघ्र उपयोग के चरणद्वारा कार्यक्रम तैयार करता;
- (4) संबंधित सरकारों को जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों की वाकत, उपयुक्त मूदा भरक्षण उपायों की सिफारिश करता;
- (5) संबंधित सरकारों को, यस्त्यपालन के विकास के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों की सिफारिश करता;
- (6) परियोजना के सम्प्रियण के परिणामस्त्रय विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों को अप्राप्ताना।

(ग) कोई ग्रन्थ छात्र, जो व्याप (क) और व्याप (ख) में विनियोजित सभी या किसीही छात्रों का मनुप्रवरक, भानुवर्गिक या पारिणामिक हो।

2. बोर्ड का एक सचिवालय, वित्तीय सलाहकार और मुख्य लेखा श्रिकारी तथा ऐसे ग्रन्थ कर्मचारीबन्द होंग, जो मावश्यक हों।

3. बोर्ड (महा प्रबन्धक, व्यास परियोजना तथा बोर्ड के सचिव को छोड़कर, जिनकी नियुक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार करती) ऐसे कर्मचारीबन्द की नियुक्ति कर सकता, जो उसके ग्रन्थों के वक्तावृष्णि भिर्हन के लिए ग्राम्यक हों।

[फा० सं० 15/4/78-वी०-३]

पी० एम० बलिप्रपा, संयुक्त सचिव।

(Department of Power)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 1978

S.O. 3597.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 80 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy No. S.O. 4500, dated the 25th September, 1975, the Central Government, in consultation with the Governments of the successor States and the State of Rajasthan, hereby constitutes the Beas Construction Board (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") consisting of the following persons, namely :—

CHAIRMAN

1. The Minister of Energy, Government of India.

MEMBERS

2. The Chief Ministers of the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan;
3. One Minister each from the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan to be nominated by the respective Governments;
4. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy, Government of India;
5. The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Irrigation);
6. The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Energy (Department of Power);
7. The Joint Secretary (Indus.) to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Irrigation);
8. The Chairman, Central Water Commission/Member (Hydro Electric), Central Electricity Authority, Government of India;

9. The Financial Adviser to the Government of India, Department of Power, Ministry of Energy;
10. The Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Power, Ministry of Energy;
11. The Secretaries in charge of Irrigation and Power of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan;
12. The Secretary in charge of Colonisation Department and the Secretary in charge of the Beas Project in the Government of Rajasthan;
13. The Secretary in charge of Finance of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh;
14. The Financial Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Revenue Department, Himachal Pradesh;
15. The General Manager, Beas Project;
16. The Chairman, Bhakra Beas Management Board;
17. The Chairman, State Electricity Boards of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan;
18. The Member (Irrigation) and Member (Power), Bhakra Beas Management Board;
19. The Chief Engineer/Electrical (Power Station) and Chief Engineer/Electrical, (Transmission), Beas Construction Board;
20. The Chief Engineer, Beas Dam and the Chief Engineer, Beas Sutlej Link Project;
21. The Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Beas Project; and
22. The Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Punjab, the Chief Engineer (Canals) Haryana, the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan Canal Project and the Chief Engineer, Public Health-cum-Irrigation, Himachal Pradesh;

and assigns to the Board the following functions, namely :—

- (a) The construction, in an efficient, economical and expeditious manner, of the Beas Project (hereinafter referred to as the Project) including the completion of any work already commenced but excluding the fifth generating Unit of 120 MW capacity at Bhakra Right Bank Power House; and
- (b) all other functions in relation to the Project, including—
 - (i) scrutiny of the Project estimates and making of any modification thereto and recommending the estimates for the administrative approval of the Central Government;
 - (ii) delegation of such powers, both technical and financial, as the Board may deem necessary, to the General Manager and other officers employed on the execution of the Project;
 - (iii) regulation of the construction of different parts of the Project and preparation of a phased programme of early utilisation of irrigation and power benefits;
 - (iv) recommending to the concerned Governments suitable soil conservation measures in respect of the catchment areas;
 - (v) recommending to the concerned Governments suitable measures for the development of pisciculture;
 - (vi) undertaking of suitable measures for the rehabilitation of persons displaced consequent of the construction of the Project;
- (c) any other function which is supplemental, incidental, or consequential to all or any of the functions specified in clauses (a) and (b).

2. The Board shall have a Secretariat, Financial Advisor and chief Accounts Officer and such other staff as may be necessary.

3. The Board may appoint such staff (other than General Manager, Beas Project and Secretary to the Board, who shall be appointed by the Central Government), as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions.

[F. No. 15/4/78-D. III]

P. M. BELLAPPA, Joint Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

नई विल्सो, 30 नवम्बर, 1978

का० आ० 3598.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दत्तचिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16वा०) की धारा 3 की खण्ड (च) के अनुसरण में डा० सत्य पाल सचदेव को 28 सितम्बर, 1978 से भारतीय दत्तचिकित्सा परिषद् का सदस्य मनोनीत किया है;

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 25 फरवरी, 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खण्ड 3 उपखण्ड (ii) में पृष्ठ 579 पर एस० ओ० 533, विनांक 9 फरवरी, 1978 के रूप में पुनः प्रकाशित अस्थान यथा संसोधित भारत सरकार के भूत्पूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की 12 अप्रैल, 1948 की अधिसूचना संख्या 10-10/48-एम० 1 में निम्नलिखित और संगोष्ठन करती है, तास्तः

उक्त अधिसूचना में शीर्षक “धारा 3 के खण्ड (च) के अन्तर्गत मनोनीत” के अन्तर्गत क्रम संख्या 6 तथा तत्संबंधी प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित की जाए, अस्तु—

“6. डा० सत्यपाल सचदेव केन्द्रीय सरकार 28 सितम्बर, 1978”

डा० सचदेव नेता,

7 अन्सारी रोड,

दरिया गंज,

नई विल्सो-110002।

[संख्या आ० 12013/2/78 पी० एम० एस०]

एन० ए० सुबरोमोनी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 1978

S.O. 3598.—Whereas, the Central Government have in pursuance of clause (f) of Section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), nominated Dr. Satya Pal Sachdev, to be a member of the Dental Council of India, with effect from the 28th September, 1978;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. F. 10-10/48-MI, dated the 12th April, 1948 as republished as amended up-to-date in the Gazette of India Part II-section 3 sub-section (ii), dated the 25th February, 1978 as S. O. 533, dated 9th February, 1978 on page 579, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading “Nominated under clause (f) of section 3”, for serial No. 6 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“6. Dr. Satya Pal Sachdev, Central Government
Dr. Sachdev Lane,
7, Ansari Road,
Darya Ganj,
New Delhi-110002.

[No. V. 12013/2/78-PMS]

N. A. SUBRAMONEY, Under Secy.

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(पेट्रोलियम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 1978

का० प्रा० 3599.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार प्रज्ञन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिकृतना का० प्रा० सं० 2609 तारीख 16 अगस्त, 1978 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार की पाइपलाइनों को विभाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अंजित करते का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और अतः सक्रम अधिकारी के उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) की सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आग, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करते के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करने का विनियम किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन विभाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अंजित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बाजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

कूप नं० एन० के० बी० के० से एन० के० बी० एल तक पाइप-लाइन विभाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : प्रह्लादनगर तालुका : विरमगाम

गांव	सर्वे नं०	हेक्टेयर	एकार्ड	सेन्टीयर
भद्रारीया	55	0	14	16
	56/1	0	11	88
	57/6	0	01	00
	61/3	0	09	24
कार्ट ट्रैक		0	00	60

ह०
सक्रम अधिकारी,
गुजरात राज्य भेज
[सं० 12016/6/78-प्र० 3]

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZER

(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 25th November, 1978

S.O. 3599.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum, S.O. No. 2609 dated 16-8-1978 under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And further in exercise of power conferred by Sub-section (4) of that Section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Rou from Well no. NKBK to NKBL

State : Gujarat	Distt. Ahmedabad	Tal. : Viramgam		
Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Acre	Centi-tare
Bhataria	55	0	14	16
	56/1	0	11	88
	57/6	0	01	00
	61/3	0	09	24
Cart track		0	00	60

Sd.

Competent Authority, Gujarat State Area
[No. 12016/6/78-Prod. 3]

का० प्रा० 3600.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि सोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कूप नं० जे० एल० एम० (झालोरा-20) से जी० जी० एस० झालोरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन लेल तथा प्राइवेट गैस आयोग द्वारा विभार्ड जानी जाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को विभाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्वारा अनुसूची में विभिन्न भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्रज्ञित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः यह पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का प्रज्ञन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार प्रज्ञित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बास्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हिस्पद जोड़ व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन विभाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्रम अधिकारी, लेल तथा प्राइवेट गैस आयोग, नियमि और वेजभाल प्रभाग, भक्तपुरा रोड, ज्वोदरा-9 की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कानून करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवार्ड व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विभिन्न व्यवसायी की माफत।

अनुसूची

कूप नं० जे० एल० एम० (झालोरा-20) से जी० जी० एस० झालोरा तक पाइपलाइन विभाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात	तालुका : कड़ी	जिला : मेहसना		
गांव	सर्वे नं०	हेक्टेयर	एकार्ड	सेन्टीयर
आद्रज	1812	0	03	50
	1813	0	03	00

[सं० 12016/7/78-प्र० 3]

S.O. 3600.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from JLM (Zalora-20) to GGS Zalora in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Well No. JLM (Zalora-20) to GGS Zalora

State : Gujarat	Taluka : Kadi	District : Mehsana		
Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centi-are
Adraj	1812	0	03	50
	1813	0	03	00

[No. 12016/7/78-Prod. I]

का० भा० 3601.—यहतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि सोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कूप नं० सानन्द-58 से सानन्द-18 तक पैट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यहतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदपावद भनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्राप्ति करना आवश्यक है।

यहतः यह पैट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का प्राप्तन) प्रधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपशारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शब्दियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार प्राप्ति करने का अपना आशय एतदपावद घोषित किया है।

वशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए याक्षेप सभम अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और वेखामाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बदोदरा-9 की इस प्रधिसूचना की तारीख 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा घाषेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनियिष्टः यह भी कथन करेगा कि वह यह आहुता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विश्व व्यवसायी की माफत।

भनुसूची

कूप नं० सानन्द-58 से सानन्द-18 तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात

ज़िला : मेहसाना तालुका : कलोल

गांव	सर्वो मं०	हेक्टेयर	एकारी	सेन्टीयर
1	2	3	4	5
सांतेज	1895/21	0	10	90
	1897	0	30	60

	1	2	3	4	5
		1907	0	26	85
		1905	0	00	75
जास्त		317	0	27	00
		316	0	09	30
		319	0	14	47
		336	0	53	70
		Road	0	03	30
		334	0	09	90
		342	0	20	55
		343	0	19	57

[सं० 12016/7/78-प्र०-II]

S.O. 3601.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Sanand-58 to Sanand-18 in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission ;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Sanand-58 to Sanand-18

State : Gujarat	District : Mehsana	Taluka : Kalol		
Villages	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centi-are
Santej	1895/21	0	10	90
	1897	0	30	60
	1907	0	26	85
	1905	0	00	75
Khatraj	317	0	27	00
	316	0	09	30
	319	0	14	47
	336	0	53	70
	Road	0	03	30
	334	0	09	90
	342	0	20	55
	343	0	19	57

[No. 12016/7/78 Prod. II]

का० भा० 3602.—यहतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि सोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कूप नं० एस० सी० एफ० से डी० एस० एस० डी० ए० तक पैट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यह: यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्पात्र अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का प्रधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

यह: अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए के श्रेय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का प्रधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्षते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे गाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गृह आयोग, निर्माण तथा देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बदोदरा-9 की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिविष्टः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की माफत।

अनुसूची

कृपया एस० सी० एफ० से डी० एस० एम० डी० ए० तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये।

राज्य : गुजरात		जिला और तालुका : मेहसाना		
गांव	सर्वे नं०	हेक्टेयर	एआरई०	सेन्टीयर
कोचवा	20/पी०	0	02	60
जगुदण	440/पी०	0	18	24
	439/पी०	0	16	20
	419/पी०	0	16	84
	413/पी०	0	09	12
	414/पी०	0	10	80
कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	44	
313/पी०	0	05	04	
312/पी०	0	24	00	
कार्ट ट्रैक	0	00	60	
282/2/पी०	0	20	30	
280/पी०	0	02	88	
262/पी०	0	04	20	
263/पी०	0	04	20	
264/पी०	0	14	40	
111/पी०	0	05	52	
109/पी०	0	11	16	
108/पी०	0	02	76	
107/1/पी०	0	02	16	
कार्ट ट्रैक	0	16	00	

[सं० 12016/11/78-प्र०]

S.O. 3602.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from SCF to SDA in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specially whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Well No. SCF to SDA

State : Gujarat	Distt. & Taluka : Mehsana		
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Acre
Kochva	20/P	0	02
Jagudan	440/P	0	18
	439/P	0	16
	419/P	0	16
	413/P	0	09
	414/P	0	10
Cart track	0	01	44
313/P	0	05	04
312/P	0	24	00
Cart track	0	00	60
282/2/P	0	20	30
280/P	0	02	88
262/P	0	04	20
263/P	0	04	20
264/P	0	14	40
111/P	0	05	52
109/P	0	11	16
108/P	0	02	76
107/1/P	0	02	16
Cart track	0	16	00

[No. 12016/11/78-Prod.]

का०था० 3603.—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सलाया पोर्ट से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाईप लाइन इंडियन पायल कारपोरेशन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

ग्रीष्म यह: यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पात्र अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का प्रधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

यह: अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के प्रधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का प्रधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्षते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन पायल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, सलाया-मथुरा पाईप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट, बी-16, शिवमार्ग, बनीपांक, जयपुर-6 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

ग्रीष्म ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिविष्टः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की माफत।

प्रनुसूची		जिला : टोक	राज्य : राजस्थान
तहसील : मालपुरा	क्षेत्रफल नं.	क्षेत्रफल	
प्राप्त		हेक्टर	एकड़
		वर्ग-मीटर	
किरावल	728	0 01 26	

[सं. 12020/7/78-प्र०] १२०२०/७/७८-प्र०]
नरेन्द्र सिंह, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th November, 1978

S.O. 3603.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Salaya Port in Gujarat to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh pipelines should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Salaya-Koyal-Mathura Pipelines Project, B-18, Shiv Marg, Bani Park, Jaipur-6.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Malpura	District : Tonk	State : Rajasthan
Village	Khasra No.	Area
	H. A. Sq. M	
Kirawal	728	0 01 26

[No.12020/7/78 Prod.]

NARENDRA SINGH, Competent Authority

S.O. 3604.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह प्रावधानक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कूप नं. ३००१०८ से ३०१०८० तक पैट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा विभाइ जानी चाहिये ।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को विभाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतत्पावड़ अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का प्रधिकार अंजित करना आवश्यक है ।

यतः अब पैट्रोलियम और ग्यासिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के प्रधिकार का भर्जन) प्रधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शब्दियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का प्रधिकार अंजित करने का प्रपना आशय एतत्पावड़ घोषित किया है ।

बास्ते कि उस भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यवित, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन विभाने के लिये प्राक्षेप सक्षम अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देवभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बदोदरा-9 की इस प्रधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा ।

और ऐसा प्राक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की माफत ।

प्रनुसूची

पाइप लाइन डी० एस० 23 से जी०सी०एस० तक

राज्य : गुजरात जिला-बेळा तालुका-खंबान

गांव	सर्वेक्षण	हेक्टर	ग्रेरीधर्इ	सेटीप्रर
मालपुरा	कार्टै ट्रेक	0 00 49		
	181	0 07 84		
	182	0 00 70		
	179	0 07 84		
	178	0 05 60		
	180	0 00 84		
	कार्टै ट्रेक	0 00 49		
नेजा	206	0 00 63		
	205	0 08 40		
	204	0 07 70		
	200	0 11 90		
	198	0 00 70		
	कार्टै ट्रेक	0 00 49		
सोखडा	99	0 02 10		
	114	0 01 40		
	113	0 02 10		
	112	0 02 80		
	102	0 07 35		
	103	0 07 70		
	108/2	0 03 50		
	108/1	0 04 20		
	107	0 03 15		
	कार्टै ट्रेक	0 00 49		
	24	0 05 95		
	19/1	0 06 30		
	11	0 25 20		
	20/1	0 01 40		
	कार्टै ट्रेक	0 00 49		
पालडी	36	0 09 10		
	34	0 16 10		

[सं. 12016/13/78-प्र०]

ऐस० एम० वाई० नवीम, प्रब्रर सचिव

S.O. 3604.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from D.S. 23 to G.C.S. in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission ;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipe Line from D.S. 23 to G.C.S.

State : Gujarat Distt. Kaira Taluka : Cambay

Village	Survey No.	Hect.	Arc	Cen-	tiare
1	2	3	4	5	
Zalapur	Cart Track	0	00	49	
	181	0	07	84	
	182	0	00	70	
	179	0	07	84	
	178	0	05	60	
	180	0	00	84	
	Cart Track	0	00	49	

1	2	3	4	5
Neja	.	206	0	00
		205	0	08
		204	0	07
		200	0	11
		198	0	00
	Cart Track	0	00	70
Sokhada	.	99	0	02
		114	0	01
		113	0	02
		112	0	02
		102	0	07
		103	0	07
		108/2	0	03
		108/1	0	04
		107	0	03
	Cart Track	0	00	15
	24	0	05	49
	19/1	0	06	95
	11	0	25	30
	20/1	0	01	20
	Cart Track	0	00	40
	36	0	09	10
	34	0	16	10

[No. 12016/13/78-Prod.]
S.M.Y NADEEM, Under Secy.

संस्कृति विभाग

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण

नई दिल्ली, 1978

पुरातत्व विभाग

का०ग्रा० 360 5.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपलब्धण्ड (ii) तारीख 14 जनवरी, 1978 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के संस्कृति विभाग (भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण) की अधिसूचना सं० का०ग्रा० 84 तारीख 23 विसम्बर 1977 द्वारा, निम्न अनुसूची में विविध प्राचीन संस्मारक को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करते हैं कि अपने आशय की दो मास की सूचना दो थीं और प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्त्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 24) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा मध्य अपेक्षित उक्त अधिसूचना की एक प्रति उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारक के निकट सहज-दृश्य स्थान पर चिपकाई गई थीं;

और उक्त राजपत्र जनता की 17 जनवरी, 1978 को उपलब्ध कराया गया था;

और उक्त घोषणा की वाक्तव्य कोई आशेष प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

धरत: अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारक को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करती है।

अनुसूची

राज्य	जिला	तहसील	परिस्थित	संस्मारक का नाम/वर्णन	संरक्षण के प्रत्यंगत भावे	लेख	सीमाएं	स्वामित्व	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
राजस्थान	भरतपुर	भरतपुर	भरतपुर	पुनःउद्धृत स्थल रेखांक में यथादर्शत मूर्ति को दीवार को घेरती सं० 1881 का भाग हुई जाई, जिसमें खसरा सं० 1881 का भाग समाविष्ट है।	पुनःउद्धृत स्थल रेखांक में यथादर्शत खसरा दीवे दीवार सं० 1881 का भाग हुई जाई, जिसमें खसरा सं० 1881 का भाग समाविष्ट है।	143	बाह्य :	राजस्थान	
					में यथादर्शत खसरा दीवे दीवार सं० 1881 का भाग हुई जाई, जिसमें खसरा सं० 1881 का भाग हुई जाई, जिसमें खसरा सं० 1881 का भाग समाविष्ट है।	उत्तर :	राज्य सरकार		
						11	(भाग) और सड़क ।		
							दक्षिण :		
							(भाग) और सड़क ।		
							पूर्व :		
							खसरा सं० 1881		
							(भाग) और सड़क ।		
							पूर्व :		
							खसरा सं० 1881		
							(भाग) और सड़क ।		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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परिचय :

खसरा सं० 1881

(भाग) और सहक।

प्रान्तरिक : उत्तर :

खसरा सं० 1881

(भाग)

विधिः खसरा सं०

1881 (भाग)

पूर्वः खसरा सं० 1881

(भाग)

परिचय : खसरा सं०

सं० 1881 (भाग)

[सं० 2/6/76-एम]

म०न० देशपाण्डे, भारतीय विदेशी और पर्वन संयुक्त सचिव

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 1978
ARCHAEOLOGY

S.O. 3605.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Culture (Archaeological Survey of India) No. S.O. 84 dated the 23rd December, 1977, published in Part II Section 3-Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 14th January 1978, the Central Government gave two months' notice of its intention to declare the ancient monument specified in the Schedule below to be of national importance, and a copy of the said notification was affixed in a conspicuous place near the said ancient monument, as required by sub-section(1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958);

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 17th January 1978;

And whereas no objection has been received to the making such declaration;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the Powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares the said ancient monument to be of national importance.

SCHEDULE

State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of protection of monument	Revenue plot numbers to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Re- marks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajasthan	Bharat-pur	Bharat-pur	Bharat-pur	Moat surrounding the fort wall comprising part of Khasra No. 1881 as shown in the site plan reproduced below.	Part of Khasra No. 1881 as shown in the site plan reproduced below.	145 Bighas and 11 Biswas	Outer: North Khasra No. 1881 (Part) Road South—Khasra No. 1881 (Part) and road. East—Khasra No. 1881 (Part) and road. West—Khasra No. 1881 (Part) and road. INNER: North—Khasra No. 1881 (Part) South—Khasra No. 1881 (Part) East—Khasra No. 1881 (Part) West—Khasra No. 1881 (Part)	Rajasthan State Government	

[No. 2/6/76-M]

M.N. DESHPANDE, Director General and Ex-Officio Joint Secy.

गांधीजी और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 1978

का०ग्रा० 3606.—श्री विश्वनाथम, जिन्हें भारत सरकार के नौवाहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना सं०का०ग्रा० 3499, तारीख 7 सितम्बर, 1976 में विश्वाखापत्नम डाक अधिक बोर्ड के संघर्ष के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था, के बारे में यह समझा जाता है कि उग्होने डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) नियम, 1962 के नियम 4 के उपनियम (5) के खण्ड (v) के अधीन अपना पद रिक्त कर दिया है;

और उक्त डाक अधिक बोर्ड में एक स्थान रिक्त हो गया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त नियमों के नियम 4 के उपनियमों के अनुसार में, उक्त रिक्त को अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० एस डी बी/44/78-एल-3]
यो० शंकरालिंगम, अवर सचिव (एल)

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT
(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 1978

S.O. 3606.—Whereas Shri V. Viswanadham, who was appointed as a Member of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board in the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S. O. 3499, dated the 17th September, 1976 is deemed to have vacated his office under clause (v) of sub-rule (5) of rule 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1962;

And whereas a vacancy has occurred in the said Dock Labour Board;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of rule 4 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby notifies the said vacancy.

[No. LDV/44/78-L. II]
V. SANKARALINGAM, Under Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

प्रावेश

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 1978

का०ग्रा० 3607.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इसमें उपाध्यक्ष अनुसूची में विनियोजित विषयों के बारे में मैसर्स सिगरेनी कोलियरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बेलमपल्ली इंड्रिजन-1, बोयपल्ली खान, जिला अदिलाबाद (अंध्र प्रदेश) के प्रबंधालय से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक श्रीद्योगिक विवाद उत्थान है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करता बोलती रही है;

अतः अब, श्रीद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ध) धारा प्रबंध शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एक श्रीद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री सी० एल० नरसिंह राव होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय दैवराजाद में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

(1) क्या मैसर्स सिगरेनी कोलियरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड के प्रबंधालय की, उपाध्यक्ष में यथा उल्लिखित कर्मकारों को, लिपिक देश II के रूप में नियमित

न करने की कार्रवाई न्यायोचित है, यथापि उग्होने स्पष्ट रिक्त स्थानों पर 2 से 3 वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिये इस हैसियत में स्थानापन्न रूप में काम किया है? यदि नहीं तो उक्त कर्मकार किस अनुशोध के हकदार हैं?

(2) लिपिक के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए उक्त कर्मकारों की, यथापि वे मजदूर के रूप में नियोजित हैं, स्थानापन्न भरते यी मार्ग न्यायोचित हैं? यदि नहीं तो उक्त कर्मकार किस अनुशोध के हकदार हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष

1. श्री के० विजय कुमार	2. श्री पी० एल० एन० प्रसाद
3. श्री के० नरसिंह राव	4. श्री के० लिंगायाह
5. श्री च० रामा राव	6. श्री मोहम्मद नजिउद्दीन
7. श्री मोहम्मद इकबाल कुरेमी	8. श्री शी० सम्पथ कुमार
9. श्री वाई० तुकाराम	

[काइल सं० एल-21012/18/78-बी० 4 (बी)]

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

ORDER

New Delhi, the 28th October, 1978

S.O. 3607.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Bellampalli Division-I, Boipalli Mine, Adilabad District (Andhra Pradesh) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri C. L. Narasimha Rao shall be the Presiding Officer with headquarters at Hyderabad and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

- Whether the action of the management of Messrs Singareni Collieries Company Limited in not regularising the workmen as mentioned in Annexure as Clerks Grade II although they have officiated in this capacity for periods ranging from 2 to 3 years against clear vacancies is justified? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?
- Whether the demand of the said workmen for officiating allowance for working as Clerks although employed as Mazdoors, is justified? If so, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?

ANNEXURES

- Shri K. Vijaya Kumar
- Shri P. L. N. Prasad
- Shri K. Narasimha Rao
- Shri K. Lingaiah
- Shri Ch. Rama Rao
- Shri Md. Nazeuddin
- Shri Md. Iqbal Qureshi
- Shri B. Sampath Kumar
- Shri Y. Tukaram

[F. L-21012/18/78-D. IV (B)]

प्रावेश

नई दिल्ली, 30 अक्टूबर, 1978

का०खा० 3608.—इससे उपायक अनुसूची में विविरिज्ज श्रीधोगिक विवाद श्री एस०एम० ब्यास, पीठासीन अधिकारी, श्रीधोगिक अधिकरण, जयपुर के समक्ष लंबित हैं;

और उक्त श्री ब्यास की सेवाएं अब उपलब्ध नहीं हैं;

प्रतः, अब, श्रीधोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-के श्रीर धारा 33-व्य की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एक श्रीधोगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है, जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री एस०आर० कोटारी होंगे, जिनका मुद्रालय जयपुर में होगा और उक्त श्री ब्यास के समक्ष लंबित उक्त विवादों में संबद्ध कार्यवाहियों को वापस लेती है और उन्हें श्री कोटारी, पीठासीन अधिकारी, श्रीधोगिक अधिकरण, जयपुर को उक्त कार्यवाहियों को निपटाने के लिए इन निर्देश के साथ अन्तरित करती है कि उक्त अधिकरण आगे कार्यवाही उस प्रक्रम से करेगा जिस पर वे उसे अन्तरित की गई हैं तथा उनका निष्पादन विधि के अनुसार करेगा।

अनुसूची

क्र० सं० मामला संख्या	प्रावेश की सं० और तारीख	पक्षकारों के नाम
1. सी० आई० टी०-9/1971	एल-25011 (1)/72-एल० आर० 4, तारीख 30. 9. 1972	सीमेंट माइन्स कर्मचारी संघ बनाम दि जयपुर उच्चोग लिं. सवाई माधोपुर
2. सी० आई० टी०-12/1973	एल-29011/6/73-एल० आर० 4, ता० 19. 2. 73	—योक्ता—
3. सी० आई० टी०-4/1975	एल-12012/54/72-एल० आर० 3, ता० 28. 4. 75	श्री एस० क० गौतम बनाम स्टेट बैंक शाफ बीकानेर और जयपुर, जयपुर।
4. सी० आई० टी०-3/74	एल-12012/3/74-एल० आर०-3, ता० 6. 6. 74	यूनाइटेड कर्मशियल बैंक स्टाफ यूनियन बनाम गूनाइटेड कर्मशियल बैंक, जयपुर।
5. सी० आई० टी०-7/75	एल-12012/56/72/एल० आर०-111, ता० 24. 5. 75	राजस्थान बैंक, एम्प्लाईज यूनियन जोधपुर बनाम पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, हृदीर।
6. सी० आई० टी०-12/73	एल-43011/3/75-डी०-4 (बी) ता० 4. 10. 75	खेतड़ी ताका अधिक संघ, लुनसुनु बनाम खेतड़ी कोपर ब्रोजेट, खेतड़ी।
7. सी० आई० टी०-15/75	एल-12012/130/75/डी०-2 (ए) ता० 25. 11. 75	सेट्ल बैंक स्टाफ फेडरेशन, गाजियाबाद बनाम सेट्ल बैंक, शाफ इण्डिया जयपुर।
8. सी० आई० टी०-9/76	एल-42012/38/74-एल० आर०-3/डी०-2 (बी), ता० 19. 5. 76	राजस्थान अणु शक्ति कर्मचारी यूनियन, कोटा बनाम हैवी लाइट ब्रोजेट, कोटा।
9. सी० आई० टी०-11/76	एल-43021/3/76-डी०-4 (बी) ता० 20. 10. 76	खेतड़ी ताका अधिक संघ बनाम हिन्दुस्तान कोपर लिमिटेड खेतड़ीनगर।
10. सी० आई० टी०-13/76	एल-43012/10/75-डी०-4 (बी) ता० 26. 10. 76	—योक्ता—
11. सी० आई० टी०-14/76	एल-43012/1/76-डी०-4 (बी) ता० 27. 10. 76	बनवारी लाल बनाम हिन्दुस्तान कोपर लिमिटेड।
12. सी० आई० टी०-1/77	एल-29011/26/77-डी०-3 (बी) ता० 18. 10. 77	खान मजदूर यूनियन बीवार बनाम श्री सत्य नारायण माथूर, बजरंग क्वार्टरस, बीवार।
13. सी० आई० टी०-1/78	एल-29011/24/77-डी०-3 (बी) ता० 20. 1. 78	राज्य मजदूर संघ, राम चंज मंडी बनाम इस्ट सुकेत अधिक ठेका पाशन उच्चोग सहकारी समिति और ग्रन्थ।
शिकायत संबंधी मामले		
14. सी० आई० टी०-2/76	धारा 33-क	महाबीर प्रसाद सोमी बनाम हिन्दुस्तान कोपर, खेतड़ी।
15. सी० आई० टी०-1/78 अनुसूचन संबंधी शावेदान	—योक्ता—	रामचन्द्र शार्य बनाम हिन्दुस्तान कोपर, खेतड़ी।
16. सी० आई० टी०-5/73	धारा 33 (2) (आ)	हिन्दुस्तान कोपर लिमिटेड, खेतड़ी, बनाम मेवाराम।

[सं० एस०-11025 (3)/78-डी० 4 (बी)]
मूल्यन्वय नाम, डेस्क अधिकारी

ORDER

New Delhi, the 30th October, 1978

S.O. 3608.—Whereas the industrial disputes specified in the Schedule hereto annexed are pending before Shri S. S. Byas, Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur;

And whereas the services of the said Shri Byas are no longer available;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A and sub-section (1) of Section 33B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri S.R. Kothari shall be the Presiding Officer with headquarters at Jaipur and withdraws the proceedings in relation to the said disputes pending before the said Shri Byas and transfers the same to Shri Kothari, Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur for the disposal of the said proceedings with the direction that the said Tribunal shall proceed with the proceedings from the stage at which they are transferred to it and dispose of the same according to law.

SCHEDULE

S.No.	Case No.	No. and date of the order	Names of the parties
1	2	3	4
1.	CIT-9/1972	L-25011(1)/72-LR-IV, dt. 30-9-72.	Cement Mines Karchari Sangh V. The Jaipuram Udyog Ltd., Sawai Madhopur.
2.	CIT-12/1973	L-29011/6/73-LR-IV, dt. 19-2-73.	-do-
3.	CIT-4/1975	L-12012/54/72-LR-III, dt. 28-4-75.	Shri S.K. Gautam V. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Jaipur.
4.	CIT-3/74	L-12012/2/74/LR-III, dt. 6-6-74	United Commercial Bank Staff Union V. United Commercial Bank, Jaipur.
5.	CIT-7/75	L-12012/56/72/LR-III, dt. 24-5-75.	Rajasthan Bank Employees Union, Jodhpur V. Punjab Nation Bank, Indore.
6.	CIT-12/75	L-43011/3/75-D-IV(B), dt. 4-10-75	Khetri Tamba Sramik Sangh, Jhunjhunu V. Khetri Copper Project, Khetri.
7.	CIT-15/75	L-12012/130/75/D-II(A), dt. 25-11-75	Central Bank Staff Federation, Gaziabad V. Central Bank of India, Jaipur.
8.	CIT-9/76	L-42012/38/74-L&III/D-II(B), dt. 19-5-76.	Rajasthan Anu Shakti Karmachari Union, Kota V. Heavy Water Project, Kota.
9.	CIT-11/76	L-43021/3/76-D-IV(B), dt. 20-10-76.	Khetri Tamba Sramik Sangh V. Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetrinagar.
10.	CIT-13/76	L-43012/10/75-D-IV(B), 26-10-76.	-do-
11.	CIT-14/76	L-43012/1/76-D-IV(B), dt. 27-10-76.	Banwarilal V. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
12.	CIT-1/77	L-29011/26/77-D-III(B), dt. 18-10-77	Khan Mazdoor Union, Beawar V. Shri Satya Narain Mathur, Bajrang Quarters, Beawar.
13.	CIT-1/78	L-29011/24/77-D-III(B), dt. 20-1-78.	Rashtriya Mazdoor Sangh, Ramganj Mandi V. East Suket Sramik Theka Pashan Udyog Sahkari Samiti and others.

Complaint Cases:

14. CIT-2/76 . . . Sec. 33-A.
15. CIT-1/78 . . . -do-

Approval Application:

16. CIT-5/73. . . Sec. 33(2)(b)

Mahavir Pd. Soni V. Hindustan Copper, Khetri.
Ramchandra Arya V. Hindustan Copper, Khetri.

Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri V. Mewaram.

[No. S-11025(3)/78-D-IV(B)]
BHUPENDRA NATH, Desk Officer

आवेदन

नई विली, 15 नवम्बर, 1978

का० आ० 3608—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपावद अनुसूची में विनियोगित विषयों के बारे में न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कम्पनी लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धताल से सम्बद्ध तियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक ग्रीष्मोगिक विवाद विश्वास है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करता वांछतीय समझसी है;

अतः अब, ग्रीष्मोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7 का और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) धारा प्रवत्त विषयों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एक ग्रीष्मोगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री एम० वी०

गंगाराजू होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय भुवनेश्वर में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिकरण द्वारा न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्विचित करायी है।

अनुसूची

क्या न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कम्पनी लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धताल की उनके कटक हिवीजन (यूनिट: उड़ीसा कोर्पोरेटिव इश्योरेंस सोसाइटी लिमिटेड) के उच्चेष्ठ सहायक, श्री भारीरथी सत्पर्णी की, 30 जनवरी, 1976 से सेवा से बाहिस्त करने की कार्यवाही वैध और न्यायोचित है। यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?

[स० एस० 17012 (9)/78-डी० IV(4)]

नव्य लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th November, 1978

S.O. 3609.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of New India Assurance Company Limited and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri M. V. Gangaraju shall be the Presiding Officer with headquarters at Bhubaneswar and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of New India Assurance Company Limited in dismissing from service Shri Bhagirathi Satpathy, Senior Assistant in their Cuttack Division (Unit : Orissa Co-operative Insurance Society Limited), with effect from 30th January, 1976 as legal and justified ? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled ?

[No. L-17012(9)/78-D. IV(A)]

New Delhi, the 28th November, 1978

S.O. 3610.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Rungta Colliery of Western Coalfields Limited and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 25th November, 1978.

BEFORE SHRI S. N. JOHRI, B. Sc., LL.M. PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R) (16)/1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Rungta Colliery of Western Coalfields Limited and their workmen represented through the General Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Sabha, P. O. Dhanpuri, District Shahdol (M. P.)

APPEARANCES :

For Union.—Shri Jagdish Singh Singh

For Management.—S/Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate and S. K. Rao, Advocate.

INDUSTRY :

Coal Mines District : Shahdol (M.P.)

AWARD

Jabalpur, the 15th November, 1978

This is a reference made by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-22012(20)/77-D-IV(B) dated March 30, 1978, for the adjudication of the following industrial dispute :

“Whether the action of the management of Rungta Colliery of Western Coalfields Limited, District Shahdol in stopping Shri Lahbar S/o Maikao, Loader, T. No. 127, Rungta Colliery from work with effect from 16-5-1977 to 1-7-1977 is justified ? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?”

2. The case of the Union is that a domestic enquiry was pending in which 15th May, 1977 was fixed as the date of hearing. The workman concerned moved an application

for adjournment of that date of hearing because on that day he was working in the second shift, and attending the enquiry would have meant absence from duty. That date was ultimately adjourned. Because of that on the following day i.e. the 16th May, 1977 he was illegally stopped from work without any suspension order being passed against him and this period of illegal stoppage extended upto the 1st July 1977.

3. The case of the management is of blank denial and their allegation is that the workman was incapable of working as a Loader and therefore he himself voluntarily remained absent.

4. Stand taken by the union is corroborated by the testimony of two witnesses examined on its behalf while the management has not been able to produce any witness today though the date of hearing had been fixed long back. The management has denied the receipt of the application Ex. W/1 which indicates that the workman was attending the duty till that date. The workman has proved that Ex. W/1, the copy of the application which he had sent to the enquiry officer for adjournment of the date of hearing. Shri Vaidehi Prasad (W.W. 2) himself drafted that application. He has corroborated the workman in this point.

5. The letter of the Enquiry Officer dated 23-7-1977 Ex. W/5 states that the date was adjourned because the applicant did not appear on 15-5-1977 but it is silent about the application that was moved. This evidence is therefore not sufficient to rebut the fact that the applicant had sent the application Ex. W/1.

6. The application purports to seek adjournment because of the anxiety to avoid absence from duty in 2nd shift. There is no rebuttal on this point as well. Merely denial is not sufficient when documents could tell the real story. Applicant's unrebutted evidence thus goes to show that he was discharging his duties inspite of weakness due to the fracture in the right hand.

7. It is true that the workman got an injury in the right hand resulting in the fracture of the bone. This should have weakened his strength for the loading job. However, he says that he was trying to do as much as was possible under the circumstance. From this simple fact it cannot be presumed that he himself absented from duty because he was unable to do any work. The management was free to take suitable action or steps in view of the disability but there was no cause or reason for stopping him from work illegally without notice, or other order in writing.

8. It is, therefore, held that the workman Shri Lahbar was illegally stopped from work during the period 16-5-1977 to 1-7-1977 and accordingly he should be paid full wages for that period. Management do further pay Rs. 50/- as costs. Award is given accordingly.

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer
[No. L-22012(20)/77-D. IV(A)]
NAND LAL, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 1st December, 1978

S.O. 3611.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western Coalfields Limited, Pench Area, Post Office Parasai, District Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 29th November, 1978.

BEFORE SHRI S. N. JOHRI, B. Sc., LL.M. PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(47)/1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Western Coalfields Limited, Pench Area, Post Office Parasai, District Chhindwara (M. P.) and their workmen represented through the General Secretary, M. P.

Rashtriya Koya Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (INTUC)
Chandametta, P. O. Parasia District Chhindwara
(M. P.)

APPEARANCES :

For Union—Shri S. S. Bharadwaj, Secretary of the Union.
For Management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate and Shri S. K. Rao, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal Mines DISTRICT : Chhindwara (M.P.)
AWARD

Dated November 22, 1978

This is a reference made by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-22012(1)/78-D. IV(A) Dated 7th September, 1978, for the adjudication of the following industrial dispute :

"Whether the demand of the workmen for designating Sarvashri Mohammad Ishaque and Mohanlal Agarwal, Nursing Orderlies in Barkui Hospital of Western Coalfields Limited, Post Office Parasia, as Register Keepers (grade II recommended by the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry) is justified ? If so, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled ?"

2. After the reference was received a date was fixed for filing written statements by the parties but they took time for filing mutual settlement. The parties have today filed an application along with a Memorandum of Settlement praying that 'an award may kindly be passed in terms of the aforesaid settlement'. I have perused the terms of the settlement which appear to be fair and reasonable and make my award accordingly. The Memorandum of settlement shall form part of this award.

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer

22-11-78

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT : JABALPUR
In the matter of Reference No. CGIT/LC (R) (47) 1978

Dated 14-9-1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Western Coalfields Ltd., Pench Area, Parasia.

Their workmen M/s. Mohanlal Agarwal and Mohd. Ishaque, Nursing Orderlies, Barkui Hospital, represented by The Secretary, M.P.R.K.K.M. Sangh (INTUC) Chandametta.

Both the above mentioned parties jointly submit as under :—

1. That the above reference was made by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi to this Hon'ble Tribunal vide Order No. L-22012 (i)/78 D-IV (A) dated 7-9-78, which is now fixed for filing written statement before the Hon'ble Tribunal on 6-10-78.

2. That both the parties have now mutually settled this dispute in terms of the Mutual Settlement, attached herewith.

PRAYER

Both the parties pray that an Award may kindly be passed in terms of the aforesaid compromise settlement.

REPRESENTING
WORKMEN

Sd/-
(S. S. Bharadwaj)
Secretary
MPRKKM Sangh (INTUC)
Chandametta
Dist. Chhindwara (MP)
Dated : 1-10-1978
Copy to :

REPRESENTING
MANAGEMENT

Sd/-
(N. V. Pavagi)
Senior Personnel Officer,
Western Coalfields Ltd.,
Newton Sub Area,
Pench Area, Parasia.

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi with a copy of settlement.

2. The Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C) Chhindwara with a copy of settlement.

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT

(FORM 'H')

SEE RULE 58

PARTIES :

Representing Management.—Shri N. V. Pavagi, Senior Personnel Officer, Western Coalfields Limited, Newton Sub Area, Pench Area, Parasia.

Representing workmen.—Shri S. S. Bharadwaj, Secretary, M.P.R.K.K.M. Sangh (INTUC) Chandametta, Dist. Chhindwara (MP).

SHORT RECITAL OF THE CASE

The M.P.R.K.K.M. Sangh (INTUC) vide letter No. INTUC/8/77/299 dated 26-8/4-9-77, raised industrial dispute before the A.L.C. (C) Chhindwara demanding that M/s. Mohanlal Agarwal and Mohd. Ishaque, Nursing Orderlies of Barkui Hospital should be designated as Register Keepers in Clerical Gr. II of National Coal Wage Agreement.

The management's stand was that these two employees have been properly placed in Gr. 'E' as per the nature of jobs performed by them and as such, the demand of the union for placing them in Clerical Gr. II is not justified.

The dispute ended in failure before the A.L.C. (C) Chhindwara who forwarded his Failure of Conciliation Report No. CHA-1(57)/77 dated 2-1-78. Since then the dispute has also been referred to the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur for adjudication vide Notification No. L-22012(1)/78-D-IV(A) dated 7-9-78 of the Labour Ministry. The Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, vide Notice No. CGIT/LC(R) (47)/1978 dated 14-9-78 has advised the parties to file written statement on 6-10-78 at Jabalpur.

However, prolonged discussions were again held with the union and the dispute is settled as under :—

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

1. It is agreed by the management that M/s. Mohanlal Agarwal and Mohd. Ishaque will be designated as Clerks in Clerical Gr. II of N.C.W.A. i.e. 378-18-522-24-570 with effect from 4-9-1977, i.e. the date on which the union raised industrial dispute before the A.L.C. (C) Chhindwara.
2. The union agreed not to quote this as a precedent in future.
3. This settles finally the dispute raised by the union in respect of the aforesaid two employees.
4. The parties agreed to file this compromise settlement before the Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T., Jabalpur on 22-11-78, i.e. the date on which this case is fixed in the Tribunal and to forward copies of the same to the authorities concerned.

REPRESENTING
WORKMEN

Sd/-

(S. S. Bharadwaj)
Secretary
MPRKKM Sangh (INTUC)
CHANDAMETTA

Witnesses .

1. Sd/-
2. Sd/-

REPRESENTING
MANAGEMENT

Sd/-

(N. V. Pavagi)
Senior Personnel Officer
Western Coalfields Ltd.,
Newton Sub Area,
Pench Area, Parasia.

Sd/-
Counsel for Management

Parasia.
Dated : 1-10-78.

PART OF AWARD
(S. N. Johri)

Presiding Officer,
Central Government Industrial
Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court

JABALPUR

[No. L-22012(1)/78-D. IV(A)]
NAND LAL, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 1978.

New Delhi, the 29th November, 1978

का० आ० 3612—केन्द्रीय सरकार, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का 11) की धारा 26 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निदेश करती है कि इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से पांच वर्ष की अवधि तक, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 और 14, जिनका संबंध काम के घटों और अन्त काल से है, रेल विभाग द्वारा स्वायो रेलमार्गों के निर्माण या उनके रेल-रेलवाल के लिए दैनिक मजदूरी पर नियोजित नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को इस शर्त के अधीन रहते हुए यात्रु नहीं होंगी कि वे कार्यचारी, जिन्हें छूट दी गई है, रेल सेवक (नियोजन के अन्ते) नियम, 1961 के उपर्यादों से शासित हों।

[सं० एस० 32014 (8)/78-बल्यू सी (एम बल्यू)]

S.O. 3612.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that for a period of 5 years from the date of publication of this notification, in the Official Gazette, the provisions of section 13 and 14 of the said Act relating to hours of work, and overtime shall not apply to the daily rated casual labour employed departmentally by the Railways on the construction or maintenance of permanent way of the Railways subject to the condition that the exempted employees are governed by the provisions of the Railway Servants (Hours of Employment) Rules, 1961.

[No. S. 32014(8)/78-WC(MW)]

का० आ० 3613—महकों के निर्माण या अनुरक्षण में या भवन कायी, में, पथर तोड़ने और पथर कूटने में, भवनों के अनुरक्षण में और धावन पर्यों (रनवे) के निर्माण और अनुरक्षण में नियोजित कर्मचारियों के प्रवर्गों को संदेय मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरों को पुनरायित करने के कठिनय प्रस्ताव, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 11) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) की अपेक्षानुसार उन सभी व्यक्तियों की जानकारी के लिए, जिन्हें उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना थी, भारत के राज्यों, भाग 2, घण्ट 3, उद्योग (ii), तारीख 20 मार्च, 1976 के पृष्ठ 1320—1330 पर भारत सरकार के अन्त मन्त्रालय का अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 1147, तारीख 2 मार्च, 1976 के अधीन प्रकाशित किए गए थे तथा उनसे, राजपत्र में उक्त अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन को तारीख से तीन मास की अवधि का प्रक्षसन होने तक अधिक प्रभाव सुझाव मांगे गए थे।

और उक्त राजपत्र जनता को 20 मार्च, 1976 को उपलब्ध करा किया गया था;

और उक्त प्रस्ताव पर प्राप्त अधिकारी और यात्रावारों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विवार कर लिया है;

ग्रन्ति, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 11) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (3) और धारा 5 की उपधारा (2) के माध्यम से उपधारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व अम और पुनरायित मन्त्रालय (अम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 247(अ), तारीख 25 अप्रैल, 1973 को अधिकान्त करते हुए, सलाहकार बोर्ड से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, इस से उपायद अनुसूची के सन्दर्भ (1) में यथा विनियिष्ट सङ्कोचों के निर्माण या अनुरक्षण में या भवन कायी में, पथर तोड़ने और पथर कूटने में, भवनों के अनुरक्षण में और धावन पर्यों (रनवे) के निर्माण और अनुरक्षण में नियोजित कर्मचारियों के प्रवर्गों को संदेय, उक्त अनुसूची के सन्दर्भ (2) में यथा विनियिष्ट, मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरों पुनरायित करती है और निदेश देती है कि अधिसूचना राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रत्यक्ष होगी।

अनुसूची

प्रतिदिन मजदूरी की सर्वेत्राही न्यूनतम दरें

काम का प्रवर्ग

क्षेत्र क क्षेत्र ख-1 क्षेत्र ख-2 क्षेत्र ग क्षेत्र च

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महिलाएँ

- (1) बजटी बिठाने वाला (2) बेलदार (व्यस्थ पुरुष/धावमी; व्यस्थ स्त्री/महिला; लिंगोर्य/12 वर्ष से ऊपर के लड़के; लड़कियां; बालक) (3) बीटीर महिला
- (4) बोहानीत्राना (5) जरीबी (6) केवट (8) बास्टीवाला (7) बाहक पथर
- (9) बाहक (गानी) (10) गाड़ीवास (11) केयरटेकर (पुल) (12) बर्मीनर (जैन पथ; राष्ट्र गर्ते के लिए सिम्बर) (13) भोकीवार (14) फ्लॉट (हाथ से मिलाने वाला) (15) दफाकार (16) चालक (बैन, ऊंट, गधा, पिट्ठु)
- (17) बाईवाला (18) बाईवाला (ब्लास्ट ट्रेन) (19) गेटर्मेन (20) गैंगमैन (21) गैंगमैन (रेलपथ) (22) हैडलमैन (23) जम्परमैन (24) कमीन (महिला कायी)
- (25) बालासी (26) बलासी (धादमी/पुरुष, नारी/महिला, लड़के/लड़कियां, 1/11 पुल बैचुत, समुद्री, मोपला, तट, भंडार स्त्रीम रोड रोलर, सर्वेक्षण) (27) श्रमिक भाग

(28) बत्तीबाला (29) माली (30) मजदूर (31) मजदूर (व्यक्ति पुरुष/नर, व्यस्थ रु. १० पै० महिला/नारी) (32) मजदूर (किशोर/12 वर्ष की आयु से ऊपर के लड़के, लड़कियां आलक, लांडी, प्रणिक्षित) (33) पैदौलबाला (34) चपरासी (35) तलाशीकर्ता (36) सिंगल मैन (37) स्ट्राइकर (38) स्ट्राइकर (मोपलार्ग) (39) शाहूकश (40) लट्टी बाय (41) टाइन टनर (42) द्रासी बाला (43) चालक नियंत्रक (44) बाल्वर्मेन (45) प्रहरी (46) पानीबाला (47) सफेदीबाला (48) बुडरबैम (49) बुलबुलेन (50) बीपीमैन (51) कोयलेबाला (52) करेन्सर परिचर (53) बास काटने वाला (54) मुठ्ठेर जमादार (55) स्लिंगर (56) शंटर (57) भन्य कोई भी प्रक्रीया जो कि अङ्गुशल प्रकृति के हों, चाहे वे किसी भी नाम से पुकारे जाएं... 6. 50	5. 95	5. 40	4. 90	4. 45		

अङ्गुशल/अङ्गुशल पर्यावेक्षी

(1) अङ्गुशल मिस्ट्री (2) आमेंचर बाइंडर थ्रेणी 2 और 3 (3) भण्डारी (4) लोहार (चपत थ्रेणी, थ्रेणी-2, 3, वर्ग-2 और 3, प्रधान) (6) वायलरमैन (7) बायलरमैन (थ्रेणी-2 और थ्रेणी-3) बायलर फोरमैन थ्रेणी 2 (9) कार्य (सहायक) (10) चिकित्सक (II) चिकित्सक (चपत थ्रेणी, वर्ग-2) (12) चिस्फोटक (13) काष्ठकार (14) काष्ठकार (चपत थ्रेणी, वर्ग-2 और 3, वर्ग 1 और 3, सहायक बी० घाई० एम० रोड) (15) कैनिनेट बनाने वाला (16) बेंतबाला (17) सेलोटेक्स कटर मेकर (18) चार्जमैन वर्ग-2 और वर्ग-3 (19) काष्ठकार (साधारण) (20) जांच पड़ताल-कर्ता (कनिड) (21) चिक बनाने वाला (22) चिकबाला (23) कंकीट मिश्रण पिश्रक (24) कंकीट मिश्रक प्रचालक (25) मोबी (26) गुली निर्माता (27) चालक (28) चालक (मोटर यात, मोटर यात चयन थ्रेणी, मोटर लारी, मोटर लारी थ्रेणी-2, लारी; लारी थ्रेणी 2, मोटर डोजन इंजन, डोजन थ्रेणी-2, यांत्रिकमिश्रक, रोड रोलर प्राई० सी० और मोबेट मिश्रण प्राप्ति रोडरोलर) (29) रोड रोलर चालक थ्रेणी-2 (30) चालक/इंजन स्टेटिक, स्टोन क्राश, ट्रैक्टर, बुलडोजर स्टीम रोड रोलर; जल पम्प यांत्रिक; सहायक रोड रोलर; यांत्रिक स्टीम जेन; बुलडोजर सहित ट्रैक्टर यांत्रिक परिष्करण, इंजन स्पैसिक और सड़क बेलन, आवलर परिचर, इंजीनियर (31) प्रकालक (स्टीम क्राशर यांत्रिक) (32) डिस्ट्रेम्पर करने वाला (33) बिजली मिस्ट्री (थ्रेणी-2, वर्ग-2)	8. 12	7. 44	6. 75	6. 12	5. 56
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कुपाल

(1) साधारण मिस्ट्री (2) प्रामेंचर बाइंडर थ्रेणी 2 और 3 (3) भण्डारी (4) लोहार (चपत थ्रेणी, थ्रेणी-2, 3, वर्ग-2 और 3, प्रधान) (6) वायलरमैन (7) बायलरमैन (थ्रेणी-2 और थ्रेणी-3) बायलर फोरमैन थ्रेणी 2 (9) कार्य (सहायक) (10) चिकित्सक (II) चिकित्सक (चपत थ्रेणी, वर्ग-2) (12) चिस्फोटक (13) काष्ठकार (14) काष्ठकार (चपत थ्रेणी, वर्ग-2 और 3, वर्ग 1 और 3, सहायक बी० घाई० एम० रोड) (15) कैनिनेट बनाने वाला (16) बेंतबाला (17) सेलोटेक्स कटर मेकर (18) चार्जमैन वर्ग-2 और वर्ग-3 (19) काष्ठकार (साधारण) (20) जांच पड़ताल-कर्ता (कनिड) (21) चिक बनाने वाला (22) चिकबाला (23) कंकीट मिश्रण पिश्रक (24) कंकीट मिश्रक प्रचालक (25) मोबी (26) गुली निर्माता (27) चालक (28) चालक (मोटर यात, मोटर यात चयन थ्रेणी, मोटर लारी, मोटर लारी थ्रेणी-2, लारी; लारी थ्रेणी 2, मोटर डोजन इंजन, डोजन थ्रेणी-2, यांत्रिकमिश्रक, रोड रोलर प्राई० सी० और मोबेट मिश्रण प्राप्ति रोडरोलर) (29) रोड रोलर चालक थ्रेणी-2 (30) चालक/इंजन स्टेटिक, स्टोन क्राश, ट्रैक्टर, बुलडोजर स्टीम रोड रोलर; जल पम्प यांत्रिक; सहायक रोड रोलर; यांत्रिक स्टीम जेन; बुलडोजर सहित ट्रैक्टर यांत्रिक परिष्करण, इंजन स्पैसिक और सड़क बेलन, आवलर परिचर, इंजीनियर (31) प्रकालक (स्टीम क्राशर यांत्रिक) (32) डिस्ट्रेम्पर करने वाला (33) बिजली मिस्ट्री (थ्रेणी-2, वर्ग-2)
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(36) फिटर (36) फिटर (चयन श्रेणी, श्रेणी 2, 3, वर्ग 2, 3, सहायक, पाइप, पाइप वर्ग-2, पाइप लाइन, कुमुक के लिये छड़े मोड़ना एवं यांत्रिक, यांत्रिक, और पलम्बर)

(37) भरामी (प्रधान) (38) भेजियर (39) विस्फोटन के लिए छिप ट्रिलर

(40) जापनगः (41) जायतर (केवन, श्रेणी-2) (42) लाइनमैन (श्रेणी-2, 3, एच० टी०/एल० टी०) (43) राज (44) राज (चयन श्रेणी, श्रेणी-2 और श्रेणी 3, वर्ग-2 और 3, वर्ग ख मिस्ट्री, स्टोन, स्टोन वर्ग-2, ईंट का काम, पत्थर का कार्य, ब्रिकलेयर, टाइल फ्लोरिंग, बी० टी० एम० मुक्कदम, प्रधान, पत्थर कर्तन, साधारण) (45) मणीन मिस्ट्री (46) यांत्रिक (47) यांत्रिक (वर्ग 2, वातानुकूलन, वातानुकूलन श्रेणी-2, डीजल श्रेणी-2, रोड रोलर श्रेणी-2, सहायक, रेडियो) (48) राज (धरीमी)

(49) मिस्ट्री (50) मिस्ट्री (श्रेणी-2, वातानुकूलन श्रेणी-2, रेल पथ, सर्वेक्षण, सान्काल, संकर्म) (51) राज वर्ग क (52) सांचागार (53) सांचागार (ईंट, टाइल)

(54) रंगसाज (55) रंगसाज (चयन श्रेणी, श्रेणी-2 और 3, वर्ग-2, सहायक, लाटर, प्रीर पालिशगर, पालिशगर, रफ) (56) प्लास्टर कर्ता (57) प्लास्टर कर्ता (राज श्रेणी-2) (58) नलसाज (59) नलसाज (चयन श्रेणी, वर्ग-2, सहायक और कनिष्ठ, मिस्ट्री श्रेणी-2) (60) नलसाज मिस्ट्री (61) नलसाज एवं फिटर (62) पालिशगर (63) पालिशगर (फर्श) (64) पम्प चालक (65) पम्प चालक (चयन श्रेणी, श्रेणी-2 और 3, वर्ग-3) (66) पम्प (इंजन चालक) (67) पी० ई० चालक (68) पम्पवाला (69) पम्पवाला (सहायक) (70) पम्पर (71) पालिशगर (स्प्रे सहित) श्रेणी-2 (72) रटनमैन (73) रिवेट कर्तक (सहायक) (74) रिवेटकार (75) रिवेटकार (कर्तक) (76) सहक निरीक्षक श्रेणी-2 (77) रेलवे ब्लेटलेयर (78) रोड बाइन्डर (79) आराकश (80) आराकश (चयन श्रेणी वर्ग-2) (81) सेरंग (82) सेरंग पाइल ड्राइविंग ऐन्टर्स आयलर सहित (83) सतेजमैन (84) पारी भार-साधक (85) स्ट्रेचैन (86) स्ट्रेचैन (रोड्स) (87) संगतराश (88) संगतराश (चयन श्रेणी, श्रेणी-2, वर्ग-2) (89) स्टीन चिजेलर (90) पाषाण चिसलर (वर्ग-2) (91) पाषाण चिस्फोटक (92) उप ब्रोवरसियर (भ्रनहित) (93) सर्वेक्षण (94) सर्वेक्षक (महायक) (95) वर्जी (96) वर्जी (पोशिश) (97) तारस्प्रेयर (98) तारमैन (99) लाइनमैन (100) टाइलर (वर्ग 2, दीवार, फर्श, छत, (101) टाइलर (चयन श्रेणी) (102) टीनकार (103) टीनकार (चयन श्रेणी; श्रेणी-2, और 3, वर्ग 2) (104) टीनकार (105) ट्रेलर्स (106) टर्नर (157) पोशिशसाज (108) पोशिशसाज (श्रेणी 2 और श्रेणी-3) (109) रंगसाज स्वे वर्ग-2 (110) काष्ठ कर्तक (111) काष्ठ कर्तक चयन श्रेणी (112) काष्ठ कर्तक वर्ग-2 (113) वर्क सरकार (114) श्लाइगर (115) चेस श्लाइगर (116) श्लाइगर (वर्ग-2, पुल कार्य) (117) कुप्रा बोदने वाला (118) सफेदी वाला (119) सफेदीवाला (चयन श्रेणी, वर्ग-2) (120) तारमिस्ट्री (121) तारमिस्ट्री (श्रेणी-2 और 3, वर्ग 1, यांत्रिक, बैचूस) (122) सफेद पुताई और रंगीन पुताई वाला (123) वानिक धीजार प्रचालक (124) प्रचालक (फिटर) (125) बोरमैन (126) बेधक (127) छिलाई-कार (128) छिलाईकार-एंड-पिसाईकार (129) रसोहया (प्रधान) (130) ट्रिलर (कुप्रा बोर्डिंग) (131) चालक (लोको/ट्रक), (132) बिजली मिस्ट्री (सहायक) (133) यांत्रिक (नलकूप) (134) मिस्ट्री (इस्पात, नलकूप, टेलीफोन) (135) भीटर वाचक (136) मोसफ प्रेशर (137) नावधानी (138) प्रचालक (बैचिंग संयंत्र सेनेमा परियोजना, कलाप गैल, संपीड़ित, केन, डेस्ट्रिक, डीजल हैंजन, डोजर, ड्रेगलाइन, ड्रिल, डम्पर, उत्पन्नक, फोर्क लिफ्ट, जैनिंग, रेडर, हैक हैम्पर और पटरी लोडने वाला, लोडर, पम्प, पाइप, चांपन मैपर, मैकिनिंग संयंत्र, शावेल, ट्रैक्टर, बाइन्डर, बैचेचर (139) रेल गाई (140) मरम्मतकर्ता (बैटरी) (141) शार्पर/स्लोटर (142) स्प्रेयर (ग्रस्फल्ट) (143) टेशन मास्टर (144) सर्वेक्षक (सिल्ट) (145) दस्तकार (146) गाड़ी परीक्षक (147) टर्नर/मिलर (148) टायर ग्रालीनेइजर (149) कोई अन्य प्रबंग जो कि कुण्ठल प्रकृति के हों जाहे वे किसी भी नाम से पुकारे

₹ ० में	₹ ० प०	₹ ० में	₹ ० प०
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प्रत्यक्षिक कुशल:

(1) आमेचर वाइबर श्रेणी-1 (2) नौहकार श्रेणी-1 और वर्ग-1 (3) बायलरमैन श्रेणी-1 (4) बायलर मैन फोरमैन श्रेणी-1 (5) बिक लेयर (6) केबल संयोजक श्रेणी-1 (7) काल्कार श्रेणी-1 और वर्ग-1 (8) सेलोटेस कटर और सजावटकर्ता (9) चार्जमैन वर्ग-1 (10) जांच पटताल कर्ता (ज्येष्ठ) (11) चालक लोरी श्रेणी-1, मोटर लारी श्रेणी-1, मोटर यान वर्ग-1 और डीजल हेजन श्रेणी-1 रोड रोलर श्रेणी-1, पम्प श्रेणी-1 वर्ग-1 (12) इलेक्ट्रिसीयन गेड 1 श्रेणी-1 (13) फिटर श्रेणी-1, वर्ग-1, पाइप वर्ग-1, (प्रधान) (14) फोरमैन (सहायक) (15) लाइसमैन श्रेणी-1 (16) राज (कुशल श्रेणी-1, वर्ग-1), (17) मास्ट रिंग यांत्रिक वर्ग-1 और वर्ग-2 (18) यांत्रिक (प्रधान) या बिजली मिस्ट्री (19) यांत्रिक (डीजल श्रेणी-1, रोड रोलर श्रेणी-1, वातानुकूलन श्रेणी-1 वर्ग-1, वातानुकूलन (20) मिस्ट्री श्रेणी-1 (21) मिस्ट्री (वातानुकूलन श्रेणी-1) (22) औवरसियर (23) औवरसीयर (ज्येष्ठ और कनिष्ठ) (24) रंगसाज (श्रेणी-1, वर्ग-1, स्प्रे) (25) प्लास्टरकर्ता (मिस्ट्री वर्ग-1) (26) नलमाज (प्रधान) वर्ग-1, मिस्ट्री श्रेणी-1, (27) पालिंशगर (छिड़कनी सहित) श्रेणी-1, (28) सड़क निरीक्षक श्रेणी-1 (29) आराकश वर्ग-1 (30) संगतराश श्रेणी-1 (31) संगतराश कर्ता श्रेणी-1 (32) स्टोन बिजकर वर्ग-1 (33) पाषाण मिस्ट्री-1 (34) उपओवरसियर (आर्हित) (35) टाइलर वर्ग-1 (36) टीनकार श्रेणी-1 और वर्ग-1 (37) पोशिशसाज श्रेणी-1 (38) वार्निशर्कार वर्ग-1 (39) ब्लाईंगर एवं फिटर और वातानुकूलन यांत्रिक (40) ब्लाईंगर (गैस) वर्ग-1 (41) सफेदी वाला वर्ग-1 (42) वायरमैन श्रेणी-1, वर्ग-1 (43) काल्कर्ता वर्ग-1 (44) पिसाईकार (ओजार) श्रेणी-1 (45) प्रचालक (बैचिंग प्रचालक) श्रेणी-1, क्लैंप शेल श्रेणी-1, संपीडित श्रेणी-1, केंद्र श्रेणी-1 डीजल हेजन श्रेणी-1, डोजर श्रेणी-1; छिगलिन श्रेणी-1; छिल श्रेणी-1, पम्प श्रेणी-1, स्कैपर श्रेणी-1, जनित श्रेणी-1, ग्रेडर श्रेणी-1, सीडर श्रेणी-1 पाइल ड्राइविंग श्रेणी-1, पम्प श्रेणी-1, स्कैपर श्रेणी-1, स्क्रीनिंग संयंत्र श्रेणी-1, शावल श्रेणी-1, शावेल और शुगलाहन, ड्रेक्टर श्रेणी-1, वाइक्रेटर श्रेणी-1, रियर श्रेणी-1, रियर श्रेणी-2 (46) पार्पर/स्लेटर श्रेणी-1 (47) वस्तकार वर्ग-1 (48) टर्नर/मिलर श्रेणी-1, (49) टायर वालन्ताइजर श्रेणी-1 (50) कार्य (सहायक) श्रेणी-1 (51) कोई अन्य प्रवर्ग जो प्रत्यक्षिक कुशल प्रकृति के हैं। चाहे किसी भी नाम से पुकारे जायें।

13.00	11.90	10.80	9.80
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लिपिकीय:

(1) एम०सी० लिपिक (2) मुंशी (मैट्रिकुलेट, नानमैट्रिकुलेट) (3) भण्डार लिपिक (मैट्रिकुलेट, नानमैट्रिकुलेट) (4) भाषार निर्माकर्ता (5) भण्डार लिपिक (6) भण्डार रक्काक (श्रेणी-1, 2, मैट्रिकुलेट-2 नानमैट्रिकुलेट) (7) मिलान लिपिक (8) समयाल (मैट्रिकुलेट नानमैट्रिकुलेट) (10) ओजार कोपर (11) कार्य मुंशी (12) कार्य मुंशी (अधीनस्थ) (13) लेखा लिपिक (14) लिपिक (15) संगणक (16) टेलीफोन प्रचालक (17) टक्क (18) कोई अन्य प्रवर्ग, जाहे जिस नाम से पुकारे जायें, जो कि लिपिकीय प्रवृत्ति के हैं।

10.40	9.52	8.84	7.84
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स्पष्टीकरण :- इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोगनार्थ -

- (1) क्षेत्र क, ख, 1, ख-2 और ग में इस अधिसूचना के उपादन्य 1 में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट सभी स्थान समाविष्ट हैं जिनमें नगर निगम या नगर पालिका या छावनी बोर्ड की परिधि से आठ किलोमीटर की दूरी के भीतर आने वाले सभी स्थान सम्मिलित हैं; और क्षेत्र 'घ' में वे सभी स्थान हैं जो क, ख-1, ख-2 और ग श्रेणी में सम्मिलित नहीं हैं।
- (2) अ वर्ग क्षेणी में जहाँ मजदूरी की न्यूनतम वर्ते क्षेत्रवार आधार पर नियत की गई हैं और जहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सर्वी प्रता या पर्वत भत्ता या कोई अन्य विशेष भत्ता संवत्त करने की मजदूरी दी है, तदनुको से क्षेणी में, भवन कार्य में, पत्थर तोड़ने और पत्थर टने में, भवनों के अनुरक्षण में और धावन पथों (रनवे) के नियाण और अनुरक्षण में नियोजित कर्मचारियों को, इस अधिसूचना द्वारा नियत मजदूरी की न्यूनतम वर्ते के प्रतिरिक्त, इस प्रकार नियत मजदूरी की न्यूनतम वर्ते के 10 प्रतिशत के बराबर रकम संवत्त की जाएगी।

(3) जहाँ किसी क्षेत्र में इस प्रधिसूचना के अधीन नियत मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दर राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऐसे सङ्कों के निर्माण और अनुरक्षण में या भवन कार्य में, पत्थर लोडने या पत्थर कूटने में, भवनों के अनुरक्षण में और धावन पथों (रनवे) के निर्माण और अनुरक्षण में नियोजित कर्मचारियों के लिए, जिनके सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार समुचित सरकार है, नियत मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दर से कम है वहाँ राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियत मजदूरी की दर, उन राज्यक्षेत्रों की वापत, इस प्रधिसूचना के अधीन संदेश मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दर मात्री जाएगी।

(4) सुरंग कार्य में नियोजित कर्मकारों को समुचित प्रवर्ग के लिए इस प्रधिसूचना के अधीन नियत न्यूनतम मजदूरी के प्रतिरिक्त 20 प्रतिशत और दिया जाएगा।

(5) (क) "भ्रकुशल कार्य" से साधारण संक्षियाओं वाला वह कार्य अभिप्रेत है जिस कार्य में बहुत थोड़ी कुशलता या अनुभव अपेक्षित है या कोई भी कुशलता या अनुभव अपेक्षित नहीं है।

(ख) "प्रदर्शन-कुशल" कार्य से वह कार्य अभिप्रेत है जिसमें कार्य के अनुभव से अर्जित कुछ मात्रा में कुशलता या सक्षमता सम्मिलित है और जो कुशल कर्मचारी के पर्यवेक्षण या मार्गवर्तीन में किया जा सकता है तथा इसके अन्तर्गत अकुशल पर्यवेक्षी कार्य भी आता है।

(ग) "कुशल" कार्य से वह कार्य अभिप्रेत है जिसमें कार्य के अनुभव से अथवा किसी शिक्षु के रूप में या किसी तकनीकी या व्यवसायी संस्थान में प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से अनियत कुशलता या सक्षमता अपेक्षित है और जिसके निर्वहन में स्वप्रेरणा और विवेकवृद्धि आवश्यक है।

(घ) "प्रत्यावाहिक कुशल" कार्य से वह कार्य अभिप्रेत है जिसमें कठिपय कार्यों के करने में सज्जन तकनीकी या वृत्तिक प्रशिक्षण या कई वर्ष के कार्य के अव्यावहारिक अनुभव द्वारा अनियत उच्च कोटि वी पूर्णता और पूर्ण सक्षमता आवश्यक है और कर्मकार से यह भी अपेक्षित है कि वह इन कार्यों के निष्पादन में अस्तवैलित नियंत्रण या विनियन्त्रण के लिए पूर्ण दायित्व ले।

(9) इस प्रधिसूचना द्वारा नियत मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें टेकेदारों द्वारा नियोजित कर्मचारियों को भी लागू होती हैं।

(10) मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरों में सभी सर्वसमावेशी दरें आती हैं और उसमें विश्राम के साप्ताहिक विवर के लिए मजदूरी भी सम्मिलित है।

(11) 18 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले युवा व्यक्तियों और नियक व्यक्तियों के लिए मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें, समुचित प्रवर्ग के वयस्क कर्मकार के लिए इस प्रधिसूचना द्वारा नियत दरों की कमतरी 80 प्रतिशत, 70 प्रतिशत होती।

उपायक्रम 1

राज्य/संघ राज्य	नगरों				उपनगरों का वर्ग
	क्षेत्र का नाम	क	ख-1	ख-2	
1	2	3	4	5	
भारतप्रवेश	हैदराबाद	—	—	—	एडोनी, अंकापाले, अनन्तपुर बौद्धार (मसूलीपटनम), भीमावरम, बिराला, चित्तूरकुड्पा, एलूर, गुडीवडा, गुटाकल, गुन्तूर, काकी नाडा, खम्माम, कोयागुदम कुरनूल, महबूबनगर, नन्दियाल, नेल्लोर, निजामाबाद, ओगोल, प्रोडातुर, राजाहमुन्दरी, तेनाली, तिरुपति विजापुरी, विजयवाडा (बेजवाडा) विशाखापत्तनम् (विजयापटम), विजयनगरम, बारंगल।
बिहार	—	—	पटना, धनबाद, जमशेषपुर	आरा, बेतियाह, भागलपुर, विहार शरीफ, बोकारो स्टील सिटी, छपरा, दरभंगा, वीमापुर, गया, हजारीबाग, कटिहार, मुगेर, जमालपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर, पूर्णिया, रांची।	
बांग्लादेश	—	—	—	बांग्लादेश	
दिल्ली	दिल्ली	—	—	—	
गुजरात	गुजरात	—	सूरत, बद्रीदरा (बड़ीदा)	ग्रान्द, भावनगर, भुज, भड़ीच, कम्बे, धोराती, गोवा, गोडल, जमानगर, जूनागढ़, कलोल, मेहसाना, मोरवी, नाडियाड, नवसारी, पाटन, पीरबन्दर, राजकोट, सुरेन्द्रनगर, वीरावत।	
हरयाणा	—	—	—	—	ग्रान्द, भिवानी, फरीदाबाद, गुडगांव, हिसार, करनाल, पानीपत, रोहतक, तोनीपत, यमुनानगर।
जम्मू-काश्मीर	—	—	श्रीनगर	जम्मू	

1	2	3	4	5
कर्नाटक	बंगलौर	—	—	बागलकोट, बेलगांव, बेलरी, भद्रावती, बीकार, बीजापुर, चित्रदुर्ग, दावरगांव, गडग-बेटगांव, गुलबगांव, हसन, होस्टेट, हुबली, धारवाड, कोलार, स्वर्ण क्षेत्र, मण्ड्या, मंगलौर, मैसूर, रायचूर, शिमोगा, तुमकुर।
केरल	—	—	कोत्तीन, लिवेन्ड्रम	अलेप्पी, बदागर, कालीकट, (कोर्जीफोड), कनोनेर, कमामकुलम कोट्टूयम, पालघाट, तेलीचेरी, लिंचूर, शिवलीन।
मध्य प्रदेश	—	—	इन्दौर, जबलपुर, म्हालियर	भिलाई नगर, श्रीद्वारिगिक उपनगर, भीपाल, बिलासपुर, बुरहानपुर, छिद्राडा, बोहो, देवास, दुर्ग, (लक्ष्मी), खण्डवा, मंदसोर, महु (छावनी), मुडवारा, रायपुर, रत्नाम, रीवा, सांगर, सतमा, उज्जैन।
महाराष्ट्र	मुम्बई	तांगपुर, पुणे, पिंपरी, चिन्नदाढ	शोलापुर	अचलपुर, उपनगर समूह, प्रह्लदनगर, अकोला, अमलनेत्र, अम्बरनाथ, अमरावती, श्रीरांगाबाब, बारसी घिरंडी, भूसाबल, चांदा, चन्द्रपुर, भुलिया, दोम्बीवली, गोरिया, हुच्छलकरंजिया, जलगांव, जलना, कल्याण, कैम्पटी, खामगांव, कोल्हापुर, लातुर, मालेगांव, नावेढ, नन्दुरवार, नासिक, नासिक मार्ग, देवलाली, पण्डर- पुर, परधानी, सांगलमिराज, सतारा, उल्हासनगर, यवतमाल, वर्धा।
उडीसा	—	—	—	विरहामपुर, भुवनेश्वर, कटक, पुरी, राऊरकेला, सम्बल- पुर।
पांडिचेरी ।	—	—	—	पांडिचेरी
पंजाब	—	—	प्रमुक्तसर, लुधियाना	अबोहर, बटाला, भटिंडा, फिरोजपुर, होशियारपुर, जालंधर, मोगा, पठानकोट, पटियाला, फगवाड़ा।
राजस्थान	—	—	जयपुर	अजमेर, अलवर, ब्यादर, भरतपुर, भीकानेर, चुल, गंगानगर, जौधपुर, कोटा, सीकर टोक, उदय- पुर।
तमिलनाडू	मद्रास	—	कवायम्बत्तूर, मदुराई, सालेम, लिरचिरपिल्ली (लिरिनोपोली)	अम्मुर, असुरुक्कोटाई, बोदी, नायकरे कुडालोर, डिडीगुल, एरोड, गुडियातम कटायनल्लूर, कुम्बकोनम, मयूरम, नागरकोयल, पालयमकोहृष्ट, पोलच्ची, पुडुकोहृष्ट, राजापल्लम, श्रीरंगम, श्रीवलीपुत्तर, ताम्बरम, यंजावुर (तंजोर) तिरुनेलवेली, तिरुपुर, तिरुवनामलाई, तूतीकोरिन, वालपराई, वनियाम्बवी, वेलोर विलुपुरम, विरुद्ध नगर।
बहर प्रदेश	—	कानपुर, लखनऊ	आगरा, इलाहाबाद, बाराणसी (बनारस)	प्रलीगढ़ (कौल प्रलीगढ़), अमरोहा, बहराईच, बादाई बरेली, बदायू, बुलन्दशहर, चन्दौली, देहरादून, हटावा, फैजाबाद एवं प्रयोग्या, फरीखाबाद एवं कत्तेहृष्ट, फतेहपुर, फिरोजाबाद, गाजियाबाद, गोडा, गोरखपुर, हस्तानी-एवं-काठगोदाम, हायड़, हरिद्वार, हाथरस, जौनपुर, जासी, खुर्ज, मधुरा, मउनाथभंजन, मेरठ, मिजपुर, मुरादाबाद, मुजफ्फरनगर, पीलीभीत, राम- पुर, राङ्की, सहारनपुर, सम्भल, शाहजहानपुर, सीतापुर।
बंगलादेश	कलकत्ता	—	—	आसनसोल, बैधवती, बाली, बनगांव, बंकुरा, बासवेश्वरा, बारकपुर, बणीराहार, बेरहामपुर, भाटपारा, ब्रज ब्रज, बर्दवान, खाम्बवानी, अन्द्रनगर, कूचबिहार, तुगपुर, इंग्लिश बाजार, हाली शहर, हुगली चिनुरा, जलपाई- गुड़ी, कमरहटी, कंचरपारा, छड़गपुर, कृष्णनगर, मिदनापुर, नगाबहीप, नैहाटी, उत्तरी बमदम, यानीश्वरी पुरलिया, रिशरा, शान्तिपुर, सेरामपुर, सिलीगुड़ी, वेटांगड़, उत्तरपारा कोटरंग।

S. O. 3613.—Whereas certain proposals to revise the minimum rates of wages payable to the categories of employees employed in the employments in the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations, in stone breaking and stone crushing, in the maintenance of buildings and in the construction and maintenance of runways were published as required by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), at pages 1320-1330 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 20th March 1976 under the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour Number S.O. 1147, dated the 2nd March, 1976 for the information of, and inviting objections and suggestions from the persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of the period of three months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas, the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 20th March, 1976,

And whereas, the objections and suggestions received on the said proposals have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3, read with clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 4 and sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), and in supersession of notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) number S.O. 247(E) dated the 25th April, 1973 the Central Government after consulting the Advisory Board revises the minimum rates of wages as specified, in column (2) of the Schedule annexed hereto, payable to the categories of employees employed in employments in the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations, in stone breaking and stone crushing in the maintenance of buildings and in the construction and maintenance of runways as specified in the corresponding entries in column (1) of the said Schedule and directs that this notification shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE

Category of work	All inclusive minimum rates of wages per day				
	Area A	Area B-1	Area B-2	Area C	Area D
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1				2	
UNSKILLED					
(1) Bajri Spreader (2) Beldar (Adult Male/Man Adult Female/Woman; Adolescent/Boys above 12 years; Girls; Child) (3) Beater Woman (4) Belloyman (5) Chain Man (6) Boat Man (7) Bucket Man (8) Carrier (Stone) (9) Carrier (Water) (10) Cart Man (11) Caretaker (Bridge) (12) Cleaner (Crane Track Cinder for Ash Pit) (13) Chowkidar (14) Concrete (Hand Mixer) (15) Daffadar (16) Driver (Bullock; Camel, Donkey, Mule) (17) Flag Man (18) Flag man (Balast Train) (19) Gate Man (20) Gangman (21) Gang Man (Permanent Way) (22) Handle Man (23) Jumper Man (24) Kamin (Female work) (25) Khalasi (26) Khalasi (Man-Male ; Woman/Female; Boys/Girls; I/II; Bridge, Electrical; Marine) Moplah; Shore; Store; Steam Road Roller; Survey) (27) Labourer (Garden) (28) Lamp Man (29) Mali (30) Mazdoor (31) Mazdoor (Adult Male/ Man; Adult Female/Woman) (32) Mazdoor (Adolescent/Boys above 12 years age; Girls; Child; Lorry; Trained) (33) Petrolman (34) Peon (35) Searcher (36) Signal Man (37) Strikers (38) Striker (Moplah Gang) (39) Sweeper(40) Tatti Boy (41) Tile Turner (42) Trolley Man (43) Valve Controller (44) Valveman (45) Watchman (46) Waterman (47) White Washer (48) Wooderman (49) Woorder woman (50) Booryman (51) Coal man (52) Condenser Attendant (53) Grass cutter (54) Mochhers Jamidars (55) Slingers (56) Shunters (57) Any other categories by whatever name called which are of an unskilled nature	6.50	5.95	5.40	4.90	4.45

SEMISKILLED/UNSKILLED SUPERVISORY

(1) Belchawala (2) Bhisti (3) Bhisti (with Mushk) (4) Boatman (Head) (5) Breaker (6) Breaker(Rock; Rock stone; Stone Metal Stone; (7) Cane Weaver (8) Chain Man (Head) (9) Charpoys Stringer (10) Checker (11) Chowkidar (Head) (12) Cracker (13) Daftri (14) Dollyman (15) Driller (16) Driller (Hole; Rock) (17) Driver (Skin) (18) Excavator (19) Ferroman (20) Fireman (21) Fireman (Brick Kiln; Steam Road Roller) (22) Gate Keeper (23) Gharama (Thatcher) (24) Glass Man (25) Greaser (26) Greaser-cum-firman (27) Grinder (28) Hammerman (29) Helper (Artisan) (30) Helper (Sawyer) (31) Jamadar (32) Keyman (33) Khalasi (Head Survey; Rivetters-Moplah Gang; Supervisor) (34) Labourer (Rock-cutting; (35) Lascar (36) Mali (Head) (37) Mate (38) Matc (Blacksmith; Road; Carpenter; Engine Driver and or Feeder; Fitter; Gang; Khalasi; Mazdoor; Mason; Permanent Way; Pump Driver; Turner) (39) Mazdoor (Heavy-Weight; Charge-Man; Mistri; Head) (40) Muccadam (41) Night Guard (41A) Runner (Post dak) (42) Oil Man (43) Quarry Man (44) Quarry Operator (45) Store Man (46) Stocker (47) Stocker & Boilerman) (48) Thatcher (49) Thoomba-

man (Spade Worker; (50) Tindals (51) Trolleyman (Head ; Motor) (52) Fitter (Asstt. Semi-skilled) (53) Jamadar (Semi-skilled) (54) Mate (Store) (55) Pump Attendant (56) Bearer (57) Brakesman (58) Crowbar Man (59) Cook (60) Dandee (61) Farash (62) Hacksaw Man (63) Helper (Locco-Crane/Truck) (64) Kasab (65) Khalasi (Structural) (66) Laboratory Boy (67) Manjee (Boatman) (68) Masalchi (69) P.M. Mates (70) Pointsman (71) Seacummy (72) Topa (73) Topkar (Big Stone Breaker) (74) Trolley Jamadar (75) Winchman (76) Asstt. Wireman (77) Any other categories by whatever name called which are of a semi-skilled nature.

8.12 7.44 6.75 6.12 5.56

SKILLED

(1) Asstt. Mistry (2) Armature Winder Grade II and III (3) Bhandari (4) Blacksmith (5) Blacksmith (Selection Grade; Grade II; III) Class II & III; Head (6) Boilerman (7) Boilerman (Grade II and III) (8) Boiler Foreman Grade II (9) Work (Asstt.) (10) Brick Layer (11) Bricklayer (Selection Grade; Class II) (12) Blasterer (13) Carpenter (14) Crapenter (Selection grade ; Grade II & III; Class I and III; Assistant ; B.I.M. Road) (15) Cabinet Maker (16) Caneman (17) Celotax Cutter Maker (18) Chargeman class II; and Class III (19) Carpenter (Ordinary) (20) Checker (Junior) (21) Chick Maker (22) Chick Man (23) Concrete Mixture Mixer (24) Concrete Mixer Operator (25) Cobbler (26) Coremaker (27) Driver (28) Driver (Motor; Vehicle; Motor Vehicle Selection Grade ; Motor Lorry; Motor Lorry Grade II; Lorry Grade II; Diesel Engine; Diesel Engine Grade II; Mixer Mechanical; Road Roller I.C. and Cement Mixer etc. Road Roller) (29) Road Roller Driver Grade II (30) Driver (Engine Static; Stone Crusher; Tractor-/Bull Dozer; Steam Road Roller; Water Pump Mechanical; Asstt. Road Roller; Mechanical; Steam Crane; Tractor with Bull Dozer Mechanical Transport; Engine; Static & Road Roller; Boiler Attendant; Engine) (31) Operator (Stone Crusher Mechanical) (32) Distemperer (33) Electrician (34) Electrician (Grade II; Class II, Class III) (35) Fitter (36) Fitter (Selection Grade; Grade II; III; Class II; III; Assistant; Pipe; Pipe Class II; Pipe Line; Bending Bars for reinforcement-cum-Mechanic; Mechanic & Plumber) (37) Gharami (Head) (38) Glazer (39) Hole Driller for Blasting (40) Joiner (41) Joiner (Cable; Grade II) (42) Line Man (Grade II; III; HT/LT) (43) Mason (44) Mason (Selection Grade; Grade II & III; Class II and III; Class B Mistry; Stone; Stone Class II; Brick Work; Stone Work; Brick-layer; Tile Flooring; B.T.M.; Muccadam; Head; Stone Cutting; Ordinary) (45) Machinist (46) Mechanic (47) Mechanic (Class II; Air Conditioning; Air Conditioning Grade II; Diesel Grade II; Road Roller Grade II; Assistant; Radio; (48) Mason (Gharami) (49) Mistry (50) Mistry (Grade II; Airconditioning Grade II P. Way; Survey; Santras; Works) (51) Mason Class A (52) Moulder (53) Moulder (Brick; Tile) (54) Painter (55) Painter (Selection Grade ; Grade II and III; Class II; Assistant; Lotter; & Polisher; Polisher; Rough) (56) Plasterer (57) Plasterer (Mason Grade II) (58) Plumber (59) Plumber (Section Grade ; Class II; Assistant Senior; Junior; Mistry Grade II) (60) Plumbing Mistry (61) Plumber-cum-Fitter (62) Polisher (63) Polisher (Floor) (64) Pump Driver (65) Pump Driver (Selection Grade; Grade II and III; Class II) (66) Pump (Engine Diver) (67) P. E. Driver (68) Pump Man (69) Pump Man (Asstt.) (70) Pumper (71) Polisher (with spray) Grade II (72) Ratan Man (73) Rivet Cutter (Asstt.) (74) Rivetter (75) Rivettor (Cutter) (76) Road Inspector Grade II (77) Railway Plate Layer (78) Rod Binder (79) Sawyer (80) Sawyer (Selection Grade Class II) (81) Serang (82) Serang pile Driving Pantooms with Boiler (83) Snapman (84) Shift-in-charge (85) Sprayman (86) Sprayman (Roads) (87) Stone Cutter (88) Stone Cutter (Selection Grade; Grade II; Class II) (89) Stone Chisler (90) Stone Chisler (Class II) (91) Stone Blasterer (92) Sub-Overseer (unqualified) (93) Surveyors (94) Surveyors (Asstt. (95) Tailor (96) Tailor (upholstry) (97) Tar Sprayer (98) Tar Man (99) Line Man (100) Tiler (Class II; Wall Floor) Roof) (101) Tiler (Selection Grade) (102) Tin Smith (103) Tin Smith (Selection Grade; Grade II; and III; Class II) (104) Tinker (105) Trailers (106) Turner (107) Upholsterer (108) Upholsterer (Grade II and III) (109) Painter Spray Class II (110) Wood Cutter (111) Wood Cutter Selection Grade (112) Wood Cutter Class II (113) Work Sircar (114) Welder (115) Welder Gas (116) Welder Class II; Bridge work) (117) Well Sinker (118) White Washer (119) White Washer (Selection Grade; Class II) (120) Wireman (121) Wireman (Grade II & III; Class I ; Mechanic; Electrical)(122) White Washing & Colour Washing Man (123) Operator Pneumatic Tools (124) Operator (Fitter) (125) Boreman (126) Borer (127)

Chipper (128) Chipper-cum-Grinder (129) Cook (Head) ; (130) Driller; (Well-Boring) (131) Driver (Loco/truck) (132) Electrician (Asstt.) (133) Mechanic (Tube-well) (134) Mistry (Steel, Tube-Well; Telephone) (135) Meter Reader (136) Meterological Observer (137) Navghani (138) Operator (Batching Plant; Cinema Project; Clamp Shell; Compressor; Crane ; Dorrck; Diesel Engine; Doser; Dragline; Drill; Dumper; Excavator; Fork Lift; Generator; Grader; Hack-Hammer & Pavement Breaker; Loader; Pump; Pile Driving; Scrapper; Screening Plant; Shovel; Tractor; Vibrator; Weigh Batcher) (139) Railway Guards (140) Repairer (Battery) (141) Sharper/Slotter (142) Sprayer (Asphalt) (143) Station Master (144) Surveyor (Silt) (145) Trades-man (146) Train Examiner (147) Turner/Miller (148) Tyre Valcanisor (149) Any other categories by whatever name called which are of a skilled nature.

10.40 9.52 8.64 7.84 7.12

HIGHLY SKILLED

(1) Armature Winder Grade I (2) Blacksmith Grade I and Class I (3) Boilerman Grade I (4) Boilerman Foreman Grade I (5) Brick Layer Class I (6) Cable Joiner Grade I (7) Carpenter Grade I and Class I (8) Celotex Cutter and Decorator (9) Charge-man Class I (10) Checker (Senior) (11) Driver Lorry Grade I; Motor Lorry Grade I; Motor Vehicle Class I and Diesel Engine Grade I; Road Rorller Grade I; Pump Grade I; Pump Class I (12) Electrician Grade I and Class I (13) Fitter Grace I; Class I; Pipe Class I; (Head); (14) Foreman (Asstt.) (15) Line Man Grace I (16) Mason (Skilled Grade I; Class I) (17) Mast Rigger Mechanic Class I and Class II (18) Mechanic (Head), or Electrician (19) Mechanic (Diesel Grade I); Road Roller Grade I; Airconditioning Grade I; Class I; Air Conditioning (20) Mistry Grade I (21) Mistry (Airconditioning Grade I) (22) Overseer (23) Overseer (Senior & Junior) (24) Painter (Grade I; Class I; Spray) (25) Plasterer (Mason) Class I (26) Plumber (Head; Class I; Mistry Grade I) (27) Polisher (with spray) Grade I (28) Road Inspector Grade I (29) Sawyor Class I (30) Stone Cutter Class I (31) Stone Cutter Gr. I (32) Stone Chisler Class I (33) Stone Mason Class I (34) Sub-Overscer (Qualified) (35) Tiler Class I (36) Tinsmith Grace I and Class I (37) Upholsterer Grade I (38) Varnisher Class I (39) Welder-cum-Fitter and Air-Conditioning Mechanic (40) Welder (Gas) Class I (41) White Washor Class I (42) Wireman Grade I; Class I (43) Wood Cutter Class I (44) Grinder (Tool) Grade I (45) Operator (Batching Plant Grade I; Clamp Shell Grade I; Compressor Gr. I; Crane Gr. I; Diesel Engine Gr. I; Dozer Gr. I; Dragline Gr. I; Drill Gr. I; Dumper Gr. I; Excavator Gr. I; Fork lift Gr. I; Generator Gr. I; Grader Gr. I; Leader Gr. I; Pile Driving Gr. I; Pump Gr. I; Scrapper Gr. I; Screening Plant Gr. I; Shovel Gr. I; Shovel & Dragline; Tractor Gr. I; Vibrator Gr. I; Rigger Gr. I; Rigger Gr. II (46) Sharper/Slotter Gr. I (47) Tradesman Class I (48) Turner/Miller Gr. I (49) Tyre Valcaniser Gr. I (50) Work (Asstt.) Gr. I (51) Any other categories by whatever name called which are of a highly skilled nature

13.00 11.90 10.80 9.80 8.90

CLERICAL

(1) M. C. Clerk (2) Munshi Matriculate ; Non-Matriculate) (3) Store Clerks (Matriculate; Non-Matriculate) (4) Store Issuer (5) Store Keeper (6) Store Keeper (Gr. I; II; Matriculate II; Non-Matriculate) (7) Tally Clerk (8) Time Keeper (9) Time-Keeper (Matriculate; Non-Matriculate) (10) Tool Keeper (11) Work Munshi (12) Work Munshi (Subordinate); (13) Accounts Clerk (14) Clerks (15) Computor (16) Telephone Ooperator (17) Typists (18) Any other categories by whatever name called which are of a clerical nature

10.40 9.52 8.64 7.84 7.12

Explanation :—For the purpose of this notification—

(1) Area A, B-I, B-2 and C shall comprise all places as specified in the Annexure I to this notification including all places within a distance of eight kilometres from the periphery of the Municipal Corporation or Municipality or Cantonment Board, Notified Area Committee of particular place; and Area 'D' shall comprise all the places not included in Areas A, B-I, B-2 and C.

(2) Employees employed in the employments in the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations, in stone breaking and stone crushing, in the maintenance of buildings, and in the construction and maintenance of runways, in D class areas, where the minimum rates of wages have been fixed on area-wise basis and where the Central Government has sanctioned payment of winter allowance or hill allowance or any other special allowance, shall be paid in addition to the minimum rates of wages fixed by this notification, an amount equal to 10 per cent of the minimum rates of wages so fixed.

(3) Where in any area the minimum rates of wages fixed by this notification are lower than the minimum rates of wages fixed by the State Government for employees employed in employments in the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations, in stone breaking or stone crushing in the maintenance of buildings, and in the construction and maintenance of runways, in relation to whom the state Government is the appropriate Government, the rates of wages fixed by the State Government shall, in respect of those areas, be deemed to be the minimum rates of wages, payable under this notification.

(4) Workers employed on tunnel working shall be paid 20 per cent extra of the minimum wages fixed under this notification for the appropriate category.

(5) (a) "unskilled work" means work which involves simple operations requiring little or no skill or experience on the job.,

(b) "semi-skilled work" means work which involves some degree of skill or competence acquired through experience on the job and which is capable of being performed under the supervision or guidance of a skilled employee, and includes unskilled supervisory work.,

(c) "skilled work" means work which involves skill or competence acquired through experience on the job or through training as an apprentice or in a technical or vocational institute and the performance of which calls for initiative and judgement;

(d) "highly skilled work" means work which calls for a high degree of perfection and full competence in the performance of certain tasks, acquired through intensive technical or professional training, or practical work-experience for long years and also requires of a worker to assume full responsibility for the judgement or decisions involved in the execution of these tasks.

(6) The minimum rates of wages fixed by this notification are applicable to employees engaged by contractors also;

(7) The minimum rates of wages shall consist of all inclusive rates, and include also the wages for weekly day of rest.

(8) The minimum rates of wages payable to young persons below 18 years of age and for disabled persons shall be 80% and 70% respectively of the rates fixed by this notification for adult workers of the appropriate category.

ANNEXURE-I

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Class of Cities/Towns			
	A (1)	B-1 (2)	B-2 (3)	C (4)
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	...	..	Adoni, Anakapalle, Anantapur, (Bandar Masulipatam), Bheemavaram, Chirala, Chittor, Cuddapah, Eluru, Gudivada, Guntakal, Guntur, Kakinada, Khammam, Kothagudem, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Nandyal, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ongole, Proddatur, Rajahmundry, Tenali, Tirupati, Vijapuri, Vijayawada (Bezwada), Visakapatnam (Vizagapatam), Vizianagaram, Warangal.
Bihar	..	..	Patna, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur	Arrah, Bettia, Bhagalpur, Bokaro Steel city, Chapra, Darbhanga, Dinapur, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Katihar, Monghyr, Jamalpur, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Ranchi, Bihar Sharif.
Chandigarh	..	..	..	Chandigarh.
Delhi	Delhi	..	..	..
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Surat, Vadodara	Surat, Vadodara (Baroda)	Anand, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Broach, Cambay, Dhoraji, Godhra, Gondal, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kalol, Mehsana, Morvi, Nadiad, Navsari, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Veraval.
Haryana	..	..	..	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Karnal, Panipat, Rohtak, Sonepat, Yamunanagar.
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	Srinagar	Jammu.
Karnataka	Bangalore	..	..	Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bellary, Bhadravati, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Gadag Betgari, Gulbarga, Hassan, Hospet, Hubli-Dharwar, Kolar Gold Fields, Mandya, Mangalore, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur.
Kerala	..	..	Cochin, Trivandrum	Alleppey, Badagara, Calicut, (Kozhikode), Cannanore, Kayamkulam, Kottayam, Palghat, Tellicherry, Trichur, Quilon.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madhya Pradesh	Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior.	Bhilainagar	Industrial Township, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Burhanpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Dewas, Durg, Gwalior (Laskar), Khandwa, Mandsaur, Mhow (Cantt.) Murwara, Raipur, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Ujjain.
Maharashtra	Bombay	Nagpur, Poona, Pimpri-Chhindwada	Sholapur	Achalpur town group, Ahmednagar, Akola, Amalner, Ambarnath, Amravati, Au- rangabad, Barsi, Bhivandi, Bhusawal, Chanda, Chandrapur, Dhulia, Dombivli, Godia, Ichalkaranjia, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kalyan, Kamptee, Khamgaon, Kolhapur, Latur, Malegaon, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Nasik Road, Deolali, Pandharpur, Parbhani, Sangli-Maraj, Satara, Ulhas- nagar, Yeotmal, Wardha.
Orissa	Berhampur, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Rourkela, Sambalpur.
Pondicherry	Pondicherry.
Punjab	Amritsar, Ludhiana	Abohar, Batala, Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Hoshi- arpur, Jullundur, Moga, Pathankot, Patiala, Phagwara.
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Ajmer, Alwar, Beawar, Bharatpur, Bhil- wara, Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Jodhpur, Kota, Sikar, Tonk, Udaipur.
Tamil Nadu Madras	..	Coimbatore, Madu- rai, Salem, Tiruchi- rapalli (Trichinopoly)
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur, Lucknow	Agra, Allahabad, Varanasi (Banaras)	Ambur, Aruppukkottai, Bodinayakanur, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Erode, Gudiyatham, Kadayanallur, Kancheepuram, Karaikudi, Karur, Kumbakonam, Mayuram, Nagapattinam, Nagercoil, Palayamkottai, Pollachi, Pudukkottai, Rajapalayam, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, Tambaram, Thanjavur (Tanjore), Tirunel- veli, Tiruppur, Tiruvannamalai, Tuticorin, Valparai, Vaniyambadi, Vellore, Villupu- ram, Virudhaunagar.
West Bengal	Calcutta	..	Aligarh (Koli Aligaih), Amroha, Bahratkh, Banda, Bareilly, Badaun, Bulandshahar Chandausi, Dehra-Dun, Etawah, Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya, Farrukhabad-cum- Fatehgarh, Fatehpur, Ferozabad, Gazla- bad, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Haldwani-cum- Kathgodam, Hapur, Hardwar, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Khurja, Mathura, Maunath-Bhanjan, Meerut, Mitzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pillibhit, Rampur, Roorki, Saharanpur, Sambhal, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur.
				Asansol, Baidyabati, Bally, Bangaon, Bankura, Bansbaria, Barrackpur, Basirhat, Berhampur, Bhatpara, Budge Budge, Burdwan, Khampdani, Chandernagore, Cooch Behar, Durgapur, English-Bazar, Halishahar, Hooghly-chinsura, Jalpaiguri, Kamarhati, Kanchrapara, Kharagpur, Krishnagar, Midnapur, Nadabwip, Nai- hati, North Dum Dum, Panihati, Purulia, Rishra, Santipur, Serampur, Siliguri, Ti- tagarh, Uttarpara—Kotrung.

New Delhi, the 29th November, 1978

S.O. 3614.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of Sarvashri G. Ramanujam and R. P. Nevatia, Arbitrators in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Cement Manu-Dispute between the employers in relation to the Cement manufacturers' Association, Bombay and their workmen represented by the All India Cement Workers' Federation, Karnataka, which was received by the Central Government on the 29th November, 1978.

BEFORE

SHRI G. RAMANUJAM
AND

SHRI R. P. NEVATIA
Arbitrators appointed under
Sec. 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

IN THE MATTER OF
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BETWEEN
THE WORKMEN IN THE CEMENT INDUSTRY

Represented by

THE ALL INDIA CEMENT WORKERS' FEDERATION,
KARNATAKA,

AND

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CEMENT AND ALLIED
WORKERS' FEDERATION, BOMBAY-4

& OTHERS

AND

THE EMPLOYERS IN THE CEMENT INDUSTRY
REPRESENTED BY

THE CEMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY-20.

AWARD

1. The affiliates of the All India Workers' Federation, Ammasandra (Tumkur District, Karnataka), hereinafter called the AICWF, had submitted a charter of 30 demands to the Managements of several Cement units in the country on 30th September, 1977.

2. By then this Board of Arbitration was already seized of the reference covering 28 demands raised by the Indian National Cement and Allied Workers Federation (INTUC), hereinafter called the INCAWF.

3. The AICWF wanted this Board of Arbitration to arbitrate over the AICWF's 30 demands also. The Board of Arbitration took the view that unless the demands were referred to them by agreement between the parties the Board would have no jurisdiction to arbitrate over those demands.

4. Thereafter, both the parties, i.e., the C.M.A. and the AICWF approached Shri G. Ramanujam and Shri R. P. Nevatia to act as arbitrators as the nominees of the AICWF and C.M.A. respectively in respect of the five demands which were stated to be not covered by the 28th demands referred to arbitration to us at the instance of the Indian National Cement and Allied Workers' Federation (INCAWF) and the C.M.A.

5. Upon our agreeing to act as arbitrators in respect of those five demands the Government of India by their Notification dated 19th April, 1978, published the said agreement referring the aforesaid five demands for arbitration by us. The said five demands are reproduced below :

"(1) Promotion policy and procedure : The following promotion policy and procedure shall be adopted in each unit of the Cement Industry ;

(a) Promotion shall be given from unskilled category to semi-skilled category automatically after and

employee has put in 10 years of service in the unskilled category.

(b) From semi-skilled to skilled lower, promotions shall be on the basis of seniority of service.

(c) From skilled lower to skilled upper, promotion shall be on the basis of the No. of years of service he has put in the lower grade, viz., all those who have put in or completed 4 years of service in the lower skilled category shall be upgraded to the skilled higher category and fixed at the appropriate stage.

(d) From skilled upper to highly-skilled, promotions shall be vacancy-based and the principle shall be seniority-cum-merit.

(e) Details shall be worked out in each unit in consultations with the union.

(f) Similar principle shall be evolved or formulated in respect of Tally checkers, clerical, lower technical and supervisory staff."

"(2) Recruitment : All vacancies arising out of retirement, death, discharge, resignations shall be immediately filled up by employees' sons/daughters or dependents of the deceased, etc."

"(3) Housing : Quarters of proper standard shall be constructed for all employees in the cement industry in a phased manner and atleast 75 per cent of the employees shall be provided with quarters. In those places where 75 per cent is already constructed the rest of 25 per cent shall be constructed early."

"(4) Acting Allowance : Any workers/employee who works on higher posts due to leave or absence of incumbents shall be paid the difference in wages he is getting and the minimum of the grade or post in which he acts."

"(5) Prevention of Pollution : All cement factories shall immediately introduce "Electrostatic Precipitators" with 'conditioning cooling tower' to arrest the dust and safeguard the health of the employees from environmental and occupational pollution."

6. A copy of the said publication by Govt. is enclosed to this as Annexure I.

7. According to the agreement between the AICWF and the C.M.A. dated 22nd February, 1978, the arbitrators were required to give their award on or before 30th September, 1978, but that period could be extended with the consent of the parties. Since the Board was preoccupied with the earlier reference over the 'charter of demands' of the Indian National Cement and Allied Workers' Federation (INCAWF) till 30th September, 1978, the Board could not enter upon the present reference till after 30th September, 1978, and the parties agreed to extend the time-limit till 31st December, 1978. The Government of India also notified duly the extension of such time-limit.

8. It was, however, noticed that since the Indian National Cement and Allied Workers' Federation (INCAWF) represented the majority of workmen in the Industry, it was obvious that any award of this Board could be binding only on the signatories to the arbitration agreement and their members, who were in a minority on the workers side, but on all the employers in the Industry, as no 'Notification' had been made under sub-section 3A of Section 10A of the I.D. Act. When this difficulty was pointed out, Shri H. N. Trivedi, on behalf of the Indian National Cement and Allied Workers' Federation (INCAWF) which represented the majority of the workmen employed in the Industry was good enough to join the reference as a party and this made it possible for Government to issue a Notification under Sub-section 3A of Section 10(A) of the I.D. Act, which it did—vide Annexure II, resulting in the award of this Board being applicable to all the workmen and managements in the Industry after their being given an opportunity to make their representations, before the Board in respect of matters covered by this reference.

9. The Board of Arbitration sat on 20th October, 1978, at Bombay in the Conference Room of the C.M.A. and discussed with the parties the preliminaries and modalities of conducting its proceedings in respect of this reference. Besides the AICWF, the C.M.A. the Indian National Cement and Allied Workers Federation (INCWF), the National Labour Organisation (NLO), the Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS) and the Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) were also invited to submit their written statements, if any, in respect of all or any of the matters covered by the present reference as well as the list of documents they might like to rely on at the time of their arguments so as to reach the Board on or before 5th November, 1978, simultaneously sending copies to the other parties.

10. The AICWF submitted its written statement of justification dated 31-5-78 in respect of its five demands under arbitration. Briefly the AICWF in its written statements said :

11. That in the Cement Industry, there is no promotion policy and procedure. In most of the units, there is no codified procedure at all. In other words, the workmen are not aware of the existence of any understandable policy. Enlightened employers have always accepted a rational and progressive promotion policy and codified the same for the benefit of the employees.

That at present, the promotion to higher grades are subject to purely the discretion of the employer. Managements want to treat it as their exclusive preserve. This is not a proper approach. This is a very important issue on which the workmen are concerned.

That failure to indicate proper procedure and to follow proper norms has led to a lot of discontent among the workmen.

That in the matter of promotional policy, it is an accepted principle to give promotion at the owner levels on the basis of service. Promotion Policy can be either vacancy based or non-vacancy based. Since vacancy-based promotion procedure has led to quite a lot of difficulties including saturation of promotion in industries which are old, the present-day thinking is to evolve a non-vacancy based promotion procedure.

That there are well-managed public sector undertakings which have been following this promotion policy/procedure and the said policy and procedure have contributed to efficiency and industrial peace. At any rate, it has the advantage of being understood by the workmen and not open to manipulation.

That in support of the contention, extracts from the promotion policy of (i) Bharat Heavy Electricals (BHEL), (ii) the Government Electric Factory (NGEF), and (iii) Bharat Electronics Ltd., (BEL) have been given.

That it would not be proper, therefore, to say that it is purely managerial function, and what the Federation was demanding is only a promotion policy and procedure and not promotion for an individual, and such a policy of promotion may be to some extent a fetter on the arbitrary powers of the employer and is an additional clarification of service conditions.

That the existing policy, if any, in this regard is vague and arbitrary.

That the ten years period in the unskilled category to qualify for promotion is more than sufficient for familiarising with the work.

That in regard to promotion from semi-skilled to skilled lower, it is to be based on seniority, from skilled lower to skilled-upper, the promotion can be based on a maximum service of 4 years and from skilled upper to highly-skilled the promotion has to be based on seniority-cum-merit and that in cases of persons not considered for promotion, they must be made known the reason therefor.

That the case of employees reaching the maximum of their grades, they should be automatically promoted to the next grade and they should not stagnate in the lower grade.

Recruitment : That in regard to recruitment, the vacancies caused on account of retirement, resignation, death, discharge or otherwise of employees shall be filled immediately by recruitment of sons/daughters or dependents of the employees or

the deceased concerned, as dependents or family members of the workers would be familiar in a general way with the process of the Industry and it would be better that such persons are recruited, which will be conducive to the well-being of the workers family also.

Housing : That though the workers in the Cement Industry manufacture cement for housing other persons, it is unfortunate that they are denied housing facilities. That though there are attempts in some cases to give this housing facility as in the A.C.C., it is inadequate and the coverage should be expanded.

That in the case of majority of the employers, there is no housing facility or scheme, and that all workmen should be covered by housing facility in a phased manner. That the workers are finding it extremely difficult to get housing accommodation and that rents are abnormally high.

That in places where more than 25 per cent are provided with quarters, the remaining 75 per cent should be constructed in a phased manner in three years at the rate of 25 per cent year and where 75 per cent have been constructed the remaining 25 per cent should be constructed in one year.

Acting Allowance : That payment at the higher rate is implied in a graded system (where a men in the lower grade does the work in the higher grade), that many establishments do give acting allowance and that in the case of M/s. Guest Keen Williams Ltd., Bangalore, there is provision for Acting Allowance and that Article III, Clause (6) of the Settlement dated 27-12-1974 between the workmen and management in that company reads as follows :

"(iii) The rate of such Acting allowance shall be the difference between the basic wage last drawn by the workmen and the minimum of the wage-scale of the higher job group in which he officiates. The Acting allowance shall not be less than one increment of his permanent substantive grade.

That similar allowance should be given to workers in the Cement Industry also.

Prevention of Pollution : That the workmen engaged in jobs connected with the Kiln Section, Raw-mill/Cement Mill Sections, Crane Gantry, Coal/Limestone/Gypsum/Crushers, Cement Packing/Loading sections, Coal/Gypsum Clay and Silos Sections etc., are affected by hazardous working conditions.

That due to emission of harmful fumes, gases and non-soluble sand dust, clay dust, gypsum dust, coal dust and cement dust, as well as due to the impact of radiation sources from the said sections, the entire working environment is polluted with dirt and dust, that the working people, irrespective of the fact whether they work inside or outside the factory are inhaling the dust and gas-laden environment and the inhaled material is absorbed into the blood, lungs and carried to vulnerable organs producing diseases.

That although many occupational diseases in Cement Industry can be controlled, the risk involved in day-to-day industrial work is very important because the slow development of diseases like Asthma, Bronchitis, Tuberculosis and Stomatitis, Cinocites, etc., very often lead to their non-recognition in early stages and this is basically harmful to the workmen, and that dust and gas-laden environment is not only harmful to the industrial workers and their families but also harmful to agricultural crops and vegetation, besides being injurious to photosynthesis.

That the cement employers in our country have not taken up seriously to stop air pollution and hazardous working conditions by introducing the Electro-Static-Precipitators along with conditioning towers which can arrest the dust up to 3 micron size, and that they are very busy in their profit-making and are not prepared to spend money even on these indigenous machineries.

That it was decided in the 2nd Session of Industrial Tripartite Committee on Cement held in 1974 at Hyderabad to install E.S.P.s. to arrest dust in cement industry.

That it is the duty of the employers in Cement Industry to refashion manufacturing process so as to eliminate dust, and

That the Arbitration Board should direct all employers to install E.S.P.s and such other equipment to prevent pollution

within one year from the date of the award and in case of violation, the licences for running the factory be cancelled.

12. The written statement of the INCAWF (INTUC) dated 9-5-78 stated as follows :

Promotion Policy and Procedure : That various cement employers have no promotion policy and promotions are made in arbitrary manner at their discretion, irrespective of seniority of service and merits, that there is a great deal of favouritism and nepotism resorted to by the management in this matter, that where vacancies for similar categories of workmen arise in the higher grade, promotions should be made according to length of service of the employees in the corresponding categories in the lower grades and that in case an employee reaches the maximum of his grade, he should be automatically promoted to the next higher grade atleast once and he should not be allowed to stagnate in the lower grade.

Recruitment : That in the even of fresh recruitment to fill up vacancies arising out of retirement, resignation, death, discharge or termination of service of any employees for any reason whatsoever, preference should be given to the employees' sons/daughters or dependents of the deceased.

Housing : That there is no fixed programme to provide residential quarters to the employees working in the cement factories and quarries and that workers are finding it difficult to get suitable accommodation in the vicinity, while for officers and higher categories of employees the company provides them with better quarters equipped with all amenities and that statistics will show that the quarters constructed during the last five to ten years by the cement factories are mainly for officers and higher categories of employees and every few, if any, are for those working in factories and quarries including contract labour and that there should, therefore, be a time-bound programme for construction of quarters of proper standard for all employees in the cement industry in a phased manner every year.

Acting Allowance : That it is well established that acting allowance should be paid to an employee who acts in higher grade or post, that in some factories acting allowance is being paid but the quantum is inadequate, and that any employee who works in a higher post or grade due to leave or absence of the incumbents shall be paid the difference in wages he is getting and the minimum of the grade or post in which he acts.

Prevention of Pollution : That there is a great deal of cement dust polluting the air in and around the places cement factories and quarries are situated, that this is greatly injurious to the health of the employees working in cement factories and quarries and also the members of their families, that hardly any factory has taken any effective measures for controlling and eliminating the cement dust and air pollution, and that, therefore, cement factories shall immediately introduce 'Electro-Static Precipitators' with 'Conditioning Cooling Tower' to arrest the dust and safeguard the health of the employees from environmental and occupational pollution.

13. The written statement of N.L.O. dated 31-8-78 said :

Promotion Policy and Procedure : That the promotion policy and procedure that is followed by the cement companies while elevating any employee to the higher position is quite arbitrary and as per their discretion, that in camouflage of efficiency the employers adopt unfair labour practices and grant promotions to undeserving persons and that the experience of the union has demonstrated that the deserving employees have fallen prey to nepotism, favouritism and victimisation on the part of the employers.

That the Management should also take into consideration the fact that workers are partners in Industry and they form an equally important factor of production just as capital.

That the National Commission on Labour has recommended that in lower rungs the criterion of seniority should be followed while granting promotion, while at upper level seniority-cum-merit should be the criteria for promotion.

That the procedure for promotion should also be framed by the management, that the Management should not be permitted to take decision unilaterally, that a Committee should be

set up for working out the procedures for promotion of employees, that the procedure should be fixed taking all the parties into confidence, that this can be done only if the members of the unions are associated in the committee set up for such purposes and that the majority decision of the Committee should be made binding on the Management and the Management must carry out the decisions taken by such Committee.

Recruitment.—That recruitment in the cement companies is made in an arbitrary manner/basis, that the relatives and favourites of the executive of the company are very conveniently and quickly absorbed irrespective of the merits and qualifications of the fresh recruits, and, therefore, some procedure should also be fixed for working out a sound recruitment policy.

That, of late, the sons of the soil policy has been brought in vogue by many industrial establishments and autonomous Corporations, that the I. I. C., Banks and Corporations have adopted a policy whereby the sons or daughters of the employee employed by the Banks and Corporations have first preference and the banks are under obligation to employ the sons or daughters of the employees either at the time of retirement of the employees or at any time convenient to the employer, that when any employee expires in the course of employment his legal heir is immediately absorbed, that such a policy is a very sound one and sons or unmarried daughters of the employees should be given preference while effecting recruitment in the Cement Industry.

That certain jobs should also be reserved for physically handicapped persons and this fact should be borne in mind while formulating the recruitment policy.

Housing.—That the basic necessity of housing has received very scant attention from the State and Central Governments and housing should be made the responsibility of the employers.

That the problem of housing in cement Industry can be conveniently tackled, that the employers in the cement Industry have already made a beginning in providing houses to the executives and clerks and certain categories of technicians, that wherever the cement factories are started a small Township is found and some of the employees have been provided with houses, but majority of the employees have to go without houses.

That if free houses cannot be provided to the employees, then a scheme of subsidised housing should be framed for the cement industry.

Acting Allowance.—That an employee is not paid the wages for higher categories when he is assigned the work in the higher categories, that as and when employees work on higher posts they should be paid the wages of such higher categories and these wages should be paid in the form of acting allowance.

Prevention of Pollution.—That industrialisation brings pollution, that air and water get polluted and this is very much rampant in the cement industry, that the dust, the limestone particles, hot blast where the quarries are situated spread in the air and make the air and water polluted, that this proportion reduces the proportion of oxygen in the air, that there are also cases in cement industry where workmen get number of diseases owing to such pollution, that such pollution tells upon the health of the employees generally and that it is very imperative that prevention of air pollution technic should be displayed.

14. The CITU in its written statement dated 16-8-1978 said :

Promotion Policy and Procedure.—That promotions to higher grades must be given to all workmen, that while granting promotion firstly seniority must be taken into consideration and all the workmen who are in 10 years service be promoted to higher grade, that the vacancies must be filled up from the lower grade, and that in categories/trades where skill is required, seniority-cum-skill must be taken into consideration.

That in some of the grades, there is no avenue of promotion, that the worker after years of service reaches the ceiling, that they have neither promotion nor annual increments, and in such cases the ceiling must be removed and in the grades concerned, annual increments must be kept open.

Recruitment.—That in the matter of recruitment, reservation to sons and daughters whose land has been acquired for the promotion of the industry should be made, that workers' heirs shall be given preference in the matter of recruitment, that seniority list be prepared by the management and one member of each worker's family be recruited, and that top priority should be given to families of deceased workers and retired workers.

Housing.—That all workmen must be provided houses, that in such factories where there are no housing, housing colonies be constructed in phased manner to be completed within five years, that in this shift workers will be given top priority, that colonies will be supplied free lighting, potable water and linking roads.

That all houses must have a minimum of 55 square meter plinth area with one bed room, one living room and kitchen with modern bathroom and toilet facilities and that the rent must be fixed as recommended by the previous Wage Board.

That, at any rate, multi-storeyed houses must not be built.

That for such of those workmen who are bachelors and who work in factories, hostel building must be provided to live in.

Acting Allowance.—That acting allowance must be given to a worker in full whenever he discharges duties of higher grade workmen, that allowance be so calculated even for a few hours of work.

Prevention of Pollution.—That all factories must be provided with electro-static precipitators in klin smoke exhaust, clinker conveyor, dusts, cement mills, packing sections and crusher department, that the dust can be controlled with special optical photometry devices and putting dust suction devices.

That periodical medical check-up is made available to workmen for every three months.

15. The B.M.S. in its written statement dated 23-10-1978 stated :

Promotion policy and procedure.—That the management act quite arbitrarily in the cases of promotion causing great injustice to old, loyal and diligent workers in the works.

That the employers have been still thinking as if they are in the era of 'Hire and Fire', and that they vehemently argue that Tribunals and Unions have no say in the matter of promotions, that the employers forget that the time has changed and still they have been clinging to the discarded principles of prerogatives etc., that they have to read the writings on the wall.

That the workers are patriotic and they fully understand the national interest, that it is the result of their toil and sincere efforts which has been giving production, which is the national wealth and that labour is a very important factor as capital, and that with a view to give proper place for labour, the employers must treat labour with respect.

That for granting promotions, procedure has to be framed so that the decision could not be taken unilaterally by the management, that a Committee for this purpose be formed, who would formulate a procedure, that the said Committee should represent all the parties, that this can be very well done if the union representatives are given representation in the Committee and it should be made binding that the majority decision must be implemented by the management.

Recruitment policy.—That the employers' contention is that since recruitment does not find a place in any of the schedule of the I.D. Act, they can have free hand in recruitment.

That it is now high time that steps have to be taken to formulate procedures and rules for recruitment, that so far the managements have been following the principle of recruitment of kith and kin and families of executives, that in some cases corrupt practices like bribery is also indulged in by the executives, that this has to be stopped and that this has to be stopped and that for that purpose some suitable scheme-cum-procedure has to be formed for the recruitment so that this sort of arbitrary ways of recruitment adopted by the managements would come to an end.

That in many public sector establishments such as Banks, LIC, Corporations, there is an accepted policy of giving priority to the sons and daughters of employees in recruitment, and that even in the private sector some employers have shown goodness to accept these principles of priority to sons and daughters of and/or dependents of the employees.

That some reservation of posts for physically handicapped persons has to be provided for in the recruitment scheme.

Housing.—That with the growing industrialisation in the country the question of housing is becoming every day more and more acute, and that without proper housing the workers in an industry would not be able to keep up their efficiency, vigour and strength to work.

That Government very often urge upon the employers to provide housing to their workers, but so far the appeal by the Government has fallen on deaf ears of the employers of cement industry, and that they should now rise to the occasion and provide housing to their workers with proper amenities.

That for employer in the cement industry, the problem is easy to solve, that the main material for construction of pucca housing is only cement and the same can be provided by the cement industry according to the requirements, and that the cement industry should, therefore, be compelled to provide free houses to the workers.

Since supply of cement is not the problem, the employers have only to acquire land for the housing of the workers in the cement industry and construct houses for the workers.

Acting allowance.—That pay according to the work done is an accepted principle.

That if any workman is called upon or is required to do job of higher skill than that he normally does, he has to be compensated for the responsibility and risk shouldered by him and that grant of acting allowance is an accepted principle.

That this demand is, therefore, quite just and reasonable and it must be conceded by the employers in the cement industry.

Prevention of pollution.—That there can be no two opinions about the fact that the workers of cement industry must be saved from the hazards of pollution.

That the workmen of cement industry have to work in hazardous conditions at the work site, that the atmosphere is full of emission of harmful fumes, gases and non-soluble small particles of sand dust, clay dust, gypsum dust, coal dust and cement dust and due to this environment, workers fall easy prey to diseases like Asthma, Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, etc.

And that it is very essential that the employers should be compelled to take steps to prevent pollution and in case of violation, deterrent punishment should be provided.

16. The C.M.A. in its statements dated 14-9-78, 20-10-78 and 27-10-78 in regard to the various Statement of justification of the Federations/Central organisations in respect of the five demands as well as additional statement on Pollution observed as follows :

"That it is now well settled by the decision of the Supreme Court in Rohtas Case-1976-I LLJ P. 274—that the arbitrators appointed under Section 10A of the I.D. Act are required to follow the settled principles of Industrial Law in the conduct of arbitration proceedings as well as in giving their Award and more particularly when a Notification under Sub-section 3(A) of Section 10A has been issued the Arbitrators appointed by the parties concerned can bind even the workmen who are not members of the concerned union which is a party to the Reference. Further the Arbitrators, according to the said decision of the Supreme Court in Rohtas case, are like Industrial Tribunal and, therefore, amenable not only to the Writ jurisdiction of the High Court but also to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 136 of the Constitution."

Promotion policy.—“The C.M.A. took a preliminary objection to the maintainability of the demand relating to promotion policy since, according to the settled principles of Industrial Law, promotion is purely a managerial function and is not an industrial dispute as defined by Section 2(k) of the I.D. Act. Accordingly Industrial Tribunals and for that matter the Arbitrators have no jurisdiction to lay down the policy or procedure according to which promotion shall be granted by the employer. That it has been well settled that except in individual cases where promotion is denied to a person by way of a hostile and personal discrimination or by way of victimisation for his trade union activities, the Industrial Tribunal will not interfere with the promotion granted or refused by the Management. That this demand for ‘Promotion Policy and Procedure’ deserves to be rejected IN LIMINE on the ground of lack of jurisdiction of the Arbitrators since such demand does not come within the ambit of ‘Industrial dispute’ as defined in Section 2(k) of the I.D. Act.

Without prejudice to the preliminary contention aforesaid that the promotion policy and procedure cannot be an ‘industrial dispute’, the CMA contended that such a demand even otherwise cannot be entertained by the Hon’ble Arbitrators on the ground of expediency and practical difficulties in evolving any common promotion policy or procedure. It pointed out that while prescribing Grades ‘E’, ‘D’, ‘C’, ‘B’ and ‘A’, the First Wage Board had refrained from laying down any Promotion Policy and Procedure or any norms for upgrading an employee from unskilled to semi-skilled, from semi-skilled to skilled-lower, from skilled-lower to skilled-upper and from skilled-upper to highly-skilled. The First Wage Board, the C.M.A. added, rightly refrained from doing so because the promotion from semi-skilled to skilled-lower, from skilled-lower to skilled-upper and from skilled-upper to highly-skilled is of such an individual character and so personal in nature that it has, of necessity, to be left to the discretion of the Management and no generalisation of policy and procedure can be made in this behalf”.

“It is not as if by putting in a number of years of service that one acquires the capacity for being promoted from a lower grade to a higher grade. It would lead to invidious distinction amongst the workmen themselves and would be most unfair to those efficient and energetic workmen who deserve to be upgraded by reason of their comparative higher efficiency than their counter-parts in the same grade who have put in a larger number of years of service. The incentive in such a case to prove his worth and merit would be lost and in the ultimate analysis if the promotion were to be based on mere length of service it would lead to laxity and relaxation on the part of workmen and there would be incentive for them to pick up the intricate and higher nature of work and such a state of affairs will only lead to stagnancy and inefficiency which is not to the benefit of the Industry and the workmen.”

“The demand that after 10 years of service an unskilled worker be promoted automatically to semi-skilled category is a thoroughly unsustainable demand. There are a large number of operations in the Cement Industry which are unskilled in nature and it is inconceivable that in respect of unskilled operations an employee should be promoted as semi-skilled by merely putting in 10 years or any particular length of service. The nature of job in the semi-skilled operations is different and any number of years of experience in an unskilled operation cannot necessarily mean that an employee has acquired the necessary skill which is required in semi-skilled operations which are different in their nature and character.

However, in order to ensure that there is no frustration by remaining in the unskilled category, the First Cement Wage Board and, thereafter, the Second Wage Board and then the Bipartite Agreement dated 7-5-1975 provided for time-scales even for unskilled category, viz., Grade ‘E’. It is further submitted that the demand is otherwise unsustainable also since in any cement unit it cannot be said with certainty that as and when a workman in the unskilled category completes 10 years or a particular length of service at that stage there would be a vacancy in the operations of semi-skilled category. To concede to the demand raised in (a) by the AICWF and supported in their statement of justification by it and other Federations, would mean that even where there is no

vacancy in the operations falling in semi-skilled category viz., Grade ‘D’, the Grade ‘E’ employees should be promoted on completion of 10 years and thus resulting in increase of employees without working in the semi-skilled category. In their aforesaid demand in (b) semi-skilled category is sought to be promoted to skilled category on the basis of seniority of service. It is neither in the demand nor in their ‘statement of justification’ the AICWF has proposed any norm except seniority of service for promotion from semi-skilled to skilled-lower (from Grade ‘D’ to ‘C’). There are several operations in Grade ‘C’ which are distinct from Grade ‘D’, or to say otherwise there are operations in Grade ‘D’ which do not exist in Grade ‘C’. The promotion is normally based on merit-cum-seniority, the merit having a greater weightage than the seniority and therefore only seniority cannot be made a condition for promotion from semi-skilled to skilled-lower.

As regards the demand that all those who have put in or completed 4 years of service in skilled category to be upgraded to skilled-higher and fixed at the appropriate stage, the CMA stated that the existing grade of skilled-lower is on a span of 14 years with a time-scale provided therein. It is, therefore, submitted that completion of 4 years can never be a ground for upgrading from skilled-lower to skilled-upper (from Grade ‘C’ to ‘B’). If the span of time-scale is 14 years the whole purpose will be defeated by providing a time-scale on completion of 4 years in skilled-lower category for upgrading an employee to skilled-higher. In case of several categories such as Fitters, Welders, Turners, etc., which exist in all the Grades ‘C’, ‘B’ and ‘A’, after taking necessary trade-test as prescribed by the Management itself, such of the workmen who have reached the ceiling of Grade ‘C’ are promoted to Grade ‘B’. However, for Grade ‘A’ which is highly skilled a rigorous yard stick has to be provided and the recruitment may have to be made even from outside if those who have reached the ceiling in Grade ‘B’ are not found suitable. However, this will necessarily depend upon the requirement of positions, in the higher category ‘A’.”

In their demand in (d) even the AICWF recognises that promotion from skilled-upper to highly-skilled should be on the principle of seniority-cum-merit. However, no hard and fast rule or policy can be laid down in this behalf and if the management requires a person in the highly-skilled category, the management would itself look into the cases of existing employees on merits and such tests as may be required to be taken for that purpose and would fill up the post from amongst the existing employees as far as possible.

In demand (e) the AICWF wants that the promotional details shall be worked out in consultation with the Union. This is unpractical with several unions existing at the factory level and such a procedure would lead to inter-union rivalries and also to corruption and can never be adopted as a part of promotion policy and procedure.

In demand (f) the AICWF wants similar principles as detailed in (a) to (e) to be evolved and formulated in respect of Tally checker, Clerical, Lower Technical and Supervisory staff. What is objected to by the CMA for Operators herebefore applies with even greater force in respect of Tally checkers, Clerical, Lower Technical and Supervisory staff. The nature of work differs even individually in respect of clerical, technical and supervisory staff and no principle based on 4 years or 10 years or any length of service can be followed in such a case.

The AICWF has annexed as Annexure ‘I’ to their Statement of Justification which they have titled as ‘Promotion Policy and Rules’, the objectives, classification, guidelines and principles, promotion within a group/cadre, fast track promotions, seniority, representation from employees, debarring, etc. The contentions in the said Annexure are self-contradictory and absolutely impracticable. To adopt any such criteria would foment individual dispute as and when promotions are made and it would neither be in the interest of the deserving employees seeking promotions to upper post in the higher grade nor would it be in the larger interest of industrial peace and harmony. The CMA submits that promotion of employees both as to when there is an occasion to promote and as to who should be promoted must of necessity be left to the sole discretion of the Management.

With regard to the statement of the Federations that in Cement Industry there is no promotion policy and procedure and in most of the Units there is no codified procedure, the CMA admits that there is no laid-down procedure or laid-down policy, but it does not mean that promotions are made without any rhyme or reason or that the discretion is abused by the Management.

That it is not possible to appreciate as to how promotions can be on non-vacancy basis. Such a demand should be rejected.

Recruitment.—AICWF has demanded that whenever there are vacancies by retirement, resignation, death, discharge or otherwise of an employee, it must be filled up by recruitment of sons/daughters or dependents of the employee concerned. CMA submitted that such a demand on the face of it, is unsustainable as an industrial dispute. There can be industrial dispute with regard to service conditions of existing employees, but it is not within the scope of "industrial dispute" with regard to sons, daughters and dependents of employees for the purpose of their recruitment.

Apart from non-maintainability of such a demand as an industrial dispute, if the recruitment has to be done from amongst the sons, daughters and dependents of the employees, it would be a denial of opportunity of recruitment to others on their own merits, qualification, training and experience. It would be something which militate against equal opportunity envisaged by the Constitution and the Arbitrators or Industrial Tribunals appointed under Section 10A of the I.D. Act cannot become parties for such a denial of opportunity to others who are qualified on the basis of their own training and experience, and to make a closed shop of the Industry by closing their doors of recruitment to other than the family members of the retiring or deceased or discharged employees. Nowhere in industrial adjudication so far such a demand has ever been raised, and if raised, has never been granted. However, on compassionate grounds particularly at the level of unskilled employees preference is being given by the Industry to the sons/daughters, dependents of the employees who have died or retired, but it cannot be made a matter of an Award which should be legally binding on the employers in that behalf.

Housing.—The CMA states that this demand is not at all maintainable either in law or in principle. It has been laid down by the Supreme Court in Patna Elec. Supply Co. Ltd. that to provide housing to industrial workers is the responsibility of the State, and that such a responsibility cannot be fastened in the present economic circumstances on the Industries.

Some Housing facilities are given to cement workers who are employed in essential services. However, a large number of workmen in the Cement Industry are unskilled workers who are staying in the same or neighbouring villages where the factory is situated and most of them have their own houses in the same village or in the vicinity of the cement factory.

The housing accommodation is also not such a problem because cement factories are mostly situated in the rural interior of the country. It is also not admitted that the rents are normally high. Further the Industry is paying a HRA which has been recently enhanced by this Board in its earlier Award.

The price of cement is controlled and the rigorous price control has denied to the Industry a claim for rehabilitation which was approved by the Tariff Commission (1974). Moreover, the Industry has not been able to earn even the meagre return of 14 per cent on employed capital as envisaged by the Tariff Commission (1974). In the circumstances, the Industry has no capacity to provide housing facilities as demanded.

Acting allowance.—That the acting allowance is generally given by the cement factories to the cement workers as and when they are required to work in the higher grade. There is no justification that the acting allowance shall not be less than one increment of the substantive grade of the concerned employee though this is a practice in some of the cement works. The AICWF has quoted one example wherein some provision for acting allowance from the Settlement of

M/s. Guest Keen Williams Ltd., Bangalore, but that Settlement is in an Engineering Industry and cannot be grafted in the Cement Industry. Even the Settlement which is quoted and relied upon by the AICWF is at the limit level and not in the Engineering Industry as a whole and this supports the contention of the CMA that there cannot be uniformity in the matter of acting allowance in the Industry as a whole.

Prevention of pollution.—As already stated the CMA filed an additional statement on this issue to highlight the implications of this demand. It contended that limestone dust or cement dust is not injurious to human health. Several scientific studies carried out in countries abroad establish the fact that cement dust is not injurious to human health. The effect of dust emitted by Kiln chimneys at cement factories on human health and vegetation has also been the subject matter of study by scientists and experts of the Central Labour Institute of Bombay and Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute (CPHERI) at Nagpur. In fact, scientists from CPHERI has also conducted studies on the dust emitted by some cement factories and the representatives of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Govt. of Orissa, were also associated with these studies. After a detailed study the report submitted by CPHERI confirms that no damage, in fact, has been caused by emission of dust from the cement factories on the health of the people or on the vegetation. In fact, the said report concludes that cement dust is not a serious hazard. Various studies have revealed that the content of free silica in cement dust is negligible and therefore there is no health hazard caused by cement dust. The CMA has filed the various reports, carried out by scientists, both in foreign countries as well as in India, in support of its contentions.

The CMA further contended that it is not feasible to install Electrostatic Precipitators in every cement plant owing to the abnormally high cost of the equipment and the difficulties in the installation of such equipment owing to old and unsuitable lay-out of the plants. In fact, one of the factories which had worked out the cost of the equipment found that its cost came to nearly Rs. 1.5 crores, which it will be appreciated is prohibitive. Moreover, some of the cement plants where Electrostatic Precipitators have been installed have not been able to use them fully and regularly owing to non-availability of imported spares and even the required quantity of water and mal-functioning of the equipment.

The CMA denied the claim of the Federations that workmen engaged in Kiln Section, Raw-Mill/Cement Mill Sections, Crane Gantry, Coal/Limestone/Gypsum Crushers, Cement Packing Loading Sections, Coal/Gypsum Clay yards, and silos sections, etc. are affected by hazardous working conditions. In these departments there is no omission of harmful fumes, gases and non-soluble sand dust etc. However, at other factories where ESP's are not installed, care is taken to minimise the dust nuisance.

Workmen of packing house who are exposed to cement dust have been granted by this Hon'ble Board in its Award dated 26th September, 1978, 60 grammes of jaggery and 20 grammes of oil every day, or Rs. 10/- per month at the option of the worker to offset any skin-allergic condition.

There is no finding of any authentic body that there is any occupational disease in the Cement Industry. Diseases like Asthma, Bronchitis, Tuberculosis and Sarcoidosis are not caused by cement dust. The contention of the AICWF that dust and gas-laden environment is harmful to agricultural crops and vegetation is devoid of any substance.

The CMA pointed out that wherever it is feasible to install Electro Static Precipitators with conditioning tower they have been installed and or are being installed by the employers. However, where this is not done, various steps have been taken by employers to minimise the dust nuisance. These measures include :

- (i) providing masks, goggles, cloth for wrapping the face;
- (ii) installation of exhaust fans, air circulators;
- (iii) installation of dust collectors, scrubbers, etc.;

(iv) providing tall chimneys for letting out kiln dust, etc. etc.

The CMA denied the AICWF contention that the Industrial Committee on Cement at its second session held on 24-25th March 1954 had decided to install ESPs to arrest dust in Cement Industry. There is no substance in the allegation that majority of employers have flouted the decision reached in the second session of the Industrial Committee on Cement in 1954.

The contention of the AICWF that wherever such equipment has been installed they have been treated as ornaments and never tried to run effectively is also devoid of any substance. Where employers have installed ESPs all efforts have been sincerely made to run the said equipment and keep it in proper trim; but if owing to circumstances beyond the control of the employers, such as scarcity of water, it has not been possible to run them, employers cannot be blamed.

The CMA pointed out that the contention of the AICWF that installation of ESPs results in huge savings of raw materials worth lakhs of rupees is also misconceived. Studies recently carried out by ACC at one of its works reveal that the cost of installation of ESPs at their plant at Madukkarai works of a capacity of 1160 tonnes per day was over Rs. 155 lakhs—and not Rs. 3 to 5 lakhs as stated by the AICWF—which would result in a loss off Rs. 9/- per tonne which would be required to be compensated by higher retention price.

The CMA pointed out that the employers have taken all possible measures for eliminating dust nuisance and the allegation that the employers have painted a rosy picture of what they are doing to abate pollution is a mere figment of imagination of the AICWF.

The CMA contended that the demand of the AICWF that this Hon'ble Board should direct all employers to install ESPs and such other equipment to prevent pollution in one year from the date of the Award is misconceived and impracticable owing to the various difficulties pointed out already by the CMA. The plea for cancellation of the licence for running the factory is misconceived and ill-advised. Since the employers are already taking all possible measures for minimising dust nuisance there is no need whatsoever for a direction by the Arbitrators to install Electrostatic Precipitators. The demand, therefore, deserves to be rejected.

The AICWF and the other Federations also submitted written rejoinders reiterating their earlier contentions and opposing the stand of CMA in respect of the various issues under arbitration.

The Board by its letter dated 21st October 1978 directed the parties to file a list of documents they might want to rely on at the time of their argument so as to reach the Board Secretariat on or before 5-11-1978 with copies to all the parties. It was also made clear in that notice that documents received from either side after 5-11-1978 would not be taken on record. Accordingly the parties filed their list of documents on which they wanted to rely, and the same are enclosed as Annexure 'III'.

The Board by its notice dated 24th October, 1978 informed the two Central Trade Union Organisations and the CMA as well as the other Central Trade Union Re-Organisations who are not signatories to the arbitration agreement, but are representing the workmen concerned in the dispute, that the Board would be hearing them from 8th to 14th November, 1978 at Bangalore. The dates and place of hearing were fixed by agreement of the parties. Both sides agreed that there was no need for any oral evidence. Accordingly, the Board started hearing the parties from the 8th November, 1978. The Hearing concluded on the 12th November, 1978.

47. At the hearings which commenced on 8th November, 1978, Shri M. C. Narasimhan, counsel represented the AICWF, Shri H. N. Trivedi of the INCAWF represented the workmen belonging to the unions affiliated to that Federation, Shri D. S. Vasavada represented the NLO, Shri Inder Bahadur Singh represented the Akhil Bhartiya Cement Maz-

door Sangh (BMS) and Shri K. Vaidyanathan represented the CITU. The CMA was represented by its counsel Shri I. M. Nanavati assisted by Shri G. L. Govil.

48. Shri Narasimhan, the learned counsel for the AICWF, dealing with the demands seriatum dwelt at length on the first demand relating to 'Promotion Policies and Procedures'. The demand reads as under :—

"The following promotion policy and procedure shall be adopted in each unit of the Cement Industry :

- (a) Promotion shall be given from unskilled category to semi-skilled category automatically after an employee has put in 10 years of service in the unskilled category.
- (b) From semi-skilled to skilled lower, promotions shall be on the basis of seniority of service.
- (c) From skilled lower to skilled upper, promotions shall be on the basis of number of years of service he has put in the lower grade, viz., all those who have put in or completed 4 years of service in the lower skilled category shall be upgraded to the skilled higher category and fixed at the appropriate stage.
- (d) From skilled upper to highly skilled, promotions shall be vacancy-based and the principle shall be seniority-cum-merit.
- (e) Details shall be worked out in each unit in consultations with the union.
- (f) Similar principle shall be evolved or formulated in respect of Tally checkers, Clerical, Lower-technical and supervisory staff."

49. Shri I. M. Nanavati, counsel for the CMA, had raised a preliminary objection to the effect that according to the settled principles of Industrial Law promotion is purely a managerial function and there cannot be an industrial dispute about it as defined by Section 2(k) of the I.D. Act, 1947. He further went on to say that Industrial Tribunals or, for that matter, the arbitrators appointed under Section 10A of the I.D. Act, have no jurisdiction to lay down the policy or procedure according to which promotions shall be granted by the employer. He also stated that except in individual cases where promotion is denied to a person by way of unfair discrimination or victimisation, the Industrial Tribunal or, for that matter the Arbitrators, should not interfere with the promotion granted or refused by the management. He cited the decision of the Supreme Court in the Brooke Bond case reported in 1963-I-LLJ—page 256 in support of his contention and said that the arbitrators have no jurisdiction to go into this demand.

50. Shri Narasimhan of the AICWF, as well as the representatives of the other Federations, opposed this contention of Shri Nanavati. Both parties agreed that the reference before the arbitrators does not relate to any dispute regarding granting or denying of promotion to any individual. The demand refers to promotion policies and procedures. Shri Nanavati disagreed with this proposition and said that although the demand in this regard is under the title 'promotion policies and procedures', what is actually sought to be done is to ask the arbitrators to lay down the rules of promotion, which legitimately falls within the managerial function, and that the written reply to the CMA on this subject was without prejudice to the contention about the non-maintainability of this demand.

51. In its written statement the CMA has admitted that there is no laid-down procedure or laid-down policy in regard to promotion. But it does not mean the CMA added that promotions are made without ryme or reason or that the discretion is abused by the management.

52. In regard to the stand taken by the CMA that the subject of promotion cannot form an industrial dispute as defined under Section 2(k) of the I.D. Act, it was pointed out by the various representatives of the Federations that since the terms of employment or non-employment of any person can be an industrial dispute, promotion which

governed the terms of employment can also be an industrial dispute, and that therefore the stand of Shri Nanavati was untenable.

53. After some argument, the learned counsel for C.M.A. Shri I. M. Nanavati conceded that this can be an industrial dispute. He, however, added that such industrial dispute will arise only if there is an allegation of unfair practice or victimisation in the exercise of the managerial powers regarding promotions.

54. Shri M. C. Narasimhan, learned counsel for the AICWF, said that promotions can be both vacancy-based and non-vacancy-based. In fact, he was at great pains to explain how promotions can be non-vacancy-based. Shri Narasimhan stated that the Report of the Pay Commission appointed by the Government of Tamilnadu which had recently published its recommendations also provided for non-vacancy-based automatic promotions besides some public sector undertakings.

55. Shri Nanavati for the CMA opposed vehemently this suggestion of the AICWF and stated that there can be no promotion to a higher grade unless there was a vacancy in that grade. He stated the demand for automatic promotion to a higher grade, regardless of vacancies in that grade, after merely putting in a specified number of years of service in the lower grade is unheard of. If there are no vacancies in the higher grade and if the workman is promoted to that grade for purpose of pay but continues to do the work of the lower grade, it will create serious and anomalous situation resulting in widespread discontent and chaos. Shri Narasimhan's demand that after ten years of service, all unskilled workers shall be promoted to the semi-skilled category even if there are no vacancies in that category was attacked as unrealistic and unpractical. If some of the workers would get semi-skilled wages, simply because they have completed ten years of service, Shri Nanavati stated, there was no point in having a scale of pay for the unskilled workers with a span of 20 years. Further, he pointed out that it will lead to individual distinction amongst workmen themselves and it would be most unfair to those efficient and energetic workmen who deserve to be promoted by reason of their comparative higher efficiency than their counterparts in the same grade and who have put in a larger number of years of service. We feel there is some force in this argument.

56. Shri Narasimhan himself had to concede that promotions without vacancies in the higher grade is not a happy proposition.

57. Shri Narasimhan in his arguments observed that vacancy-based promotions constitute the conventional or traditional approach to the problem. There has been some new thinking on this question and there have been agreements even in some public sector undertakings as well as some private sector undertakings, where automatic promotions are granted to workmen after completing the specified number of years of service even though there are no vacancies in the higher grades. This, he said, has been done with a view to avoid frustration on the part of the workmen and this has led to beneficial results for the company also. One of the agreements which he cited before us read that persons who have put in a specified number of years of satisfactory service will be considered for promotion. This is quite different from automatic entitlement for promotion by mere completion of certain number of years of service. Firstly, the service has to be satisfactory, and nextly the case will be only 'considered' for promotion.

58. The employers contended even there, the word 'satisfactory' would justify considerations of merit and that, therefore, it was not merely the length of service in the grade.

59. After hearing lengthy and learned arguments on this question of automatic promotion even without vacancies in the higher grade, we are convinced that it will not be in the interests of the industry, or the efficient workmen, if promotions become automatic. Promotions will have to be earned and it presupposes the existence of a vacancy in the higher grade to which an employee is to be promoted. We are, therefore, unable to agree with the arguments of Shri Narasimhan counsel for the AICWF, that promotions can be automatic and also can be made in the absence of vacancy in the higher grade.

60. It has been laid in a long line of decisions of the Supreme Court that seniority-cum-merit should be the guiding factors for deciding all cases of promotion. The question as to what extent seniority should be given weight in respect of certain categories of employment and to what extent merit should be given weight in other categories is a matter of detail.

61. The representatives of the Federations opposed the plea of merit, for they alleged that in the name of merit or suitability, favouritism and subjective exercise of discretion may well turn out to be the whims and fancies of the officers concerned and that would operate as the deciding factor. They said that while seniority is easily understandable and is invariably indisputable, the same cannot be said of the merit factor.

62. Shri Nanavati said that the first decision of the Supreme Court on which he wants to rely related to the Brooke Bond case reported in 1963-1-LLJ—page 256, and that this decision, according to him, laid down the basic principles in this regard. In the said decision, the relevant head-note reads as under :

"There could be no doubt that promotions to which industrial employees are entitled normally would be treated as the function of the management. It must be left to the discretion of the management to select persons for promotion. On the other hand, labour also wants that the claims of employees who are eligible for promotion should be duly considered."

"In the instant case under the award of the National Tribunal the formula required that if at a given time, if more than one person are eligible for promotion, seniority should be taken into account and should prevail unless the eligible persons are not equal in merits. It is true that though promotions would normally be a part of the management's function, if it appears that in promoting one employee in preference to another, the management has been actuated by malicious considerations or that the failure to promote one eligible person amounts to an unfair labour practice, that would be a different matter. But in the absence of MALAFIDES, normally it must be left to the discretion of the management to see which of the employees should be promoted at a given time subject to the formula stated SUPRA."

63. The same decision at page 257 also deals with the powers of Industrial Tribunals, with which Shri Nanavati wants the arbitrators to be equated. At page 257, the decision says :

"It appears that the National Tribunal which pronounced its award in 1959 dealt with the question about promotions and a general formula which it evolved in respect of these promotions was stated in these terms :

"I give the general formula which has been accepted by many concerns, namely all things being equal, seniority shall count for promotion. If the senior person has been overlooked in the question of promotion, he is at liberty to ask the concern for reason why he has been overlooked, in which case the concern shall give him the reasons provided that it does not expose the concerns or the officer giving any reasons to any civil or criminal proceedings."

64. This showed clearly, according the Federations, that the National Industrial Tribunal dealt with the question about promotions and did evolve a general formula.

65. Again at page 258 of the same Judgment in the last-but-one paragraph, the Supreme Court has observed that :

"In dealing with these disputes, however anxious industrial adjudication may and must be to protect the legitimate rights of the employees, regard must always be had to the fact that in matters of promotion, discretion has primarily to be left to the employer. Having considered the matter in the light of the

formula evolved by the National Industrial Tribunal, we are inclined to hold that the appellant was justified in not promoting Mr. Mani in November 1959".

This again showed, according to the Federations, that while regard must always be had to the fact that in matters of promotion discretion has primarily to be left to the employers, the Supreme Court decided the question in the light of the formula evolved by the National Industrial Tribunal. Therefore, the Industrial Tribunal was competent to evolve a formula governing promotions, but as to who should be promoted for a given post, the discretion rests with the management, subject, of course, to the right of challenge when allegations of malpractices or victimisation or favouritism have been alleged. We respectfully agree with this decision of the Supreme Court as stated above.

66. The Labour leaders suggested that there should be a Committee of senior-management personnel along with representatives of labour/trade unions on it so that they can jointly decide all cases of promotion, where they are challenged.

67. Shri Nanavati for the CMA vehemently opposed the idea of such a Committee. He pointed out in the context of multiple unions operating in a plant, association of labour on the Committee will be unpractical for the smooth working of the plant. But even if there was only one union, the management's counsel opposed the idea of including a labour representative on such a Committee. Shri Nanavati was willing to have a Committee consisting entirely of top-management personnel, so that in case there was any error of judgement or favouritism or victimisation in the matter of promotion at lower levels, it can be corrected by the high-level Committee of Management. Shri Nanavati cited in support of his contention that no labour representative should be included in such a Committee the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of India General Navigation and Railway Company Ltd., vs. its employees, reported in 1961 II LLJ, page 372. The relevant head-note on the subject reads as under :

"Recognising the position that promotion is a management function, being a matter of internal administration where the employer has exclusive jurisdiction, the industrial tribunal, in view of the widespread discontent among the workmen on the question of promotion, directed that the promotions given in 1955 should be scrutinised by a Board consisting of one workman of the Company, the Secretary of the Union and the Assistant Labour Commissioner and made some further directions".

"However desirable might be the goal of having promotions made in accordance with the recommendations of a joint board representing both the workers and the employer, it is unduly optimistic to hope that such a board will be able to function smoothly at the present stage of industrial relations in the country. A more practical scheme would be the one evolved in the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal published in the Calcutta Gazette on 5th November 1958 (para 14 of the award)".

"Quite apart from the fact that the said award is binding on the appellant company, it would be eminently reasonable that an award on the same terms (as set out in para 14 of the Major Engineering Tribunal) should be made in the instant case".

68. The Supreme Court in the body of its Judgment stated at page 374 that :

"A more practical scheme, we think, is the one evolved in the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal published in the Calcutta Gazette on November 5, 1958

"After directing that the operative workmen should be placed under four groups with different pay-scales and grades as set out in para 14 of the award, the Tribunal gave the following directions :

"Within each slab the increment is annual and automatic. But the lift from one slab to the next higher within the same group has been made dependent upon the efficiency of the worker more

or less. So while a worker is assured of automatic annual increments within the period of each slab, he will find at the end of each slab a bottleneck. This bottleneck will be allowed to be crossed by the management unless a worker is inefficient. If a worker is held up for inefficiency, his case will come up for comprised again before a board which will be comprised of the manager, the engineer-in-charge, the chief personnel officer or the labour officer, as the case may be at the end of each year till he qualifies himself for such lift. So the matter will no longer depend upon the reports of supervisors and foreman only. This also assures that the incentive will be kept up during the entire period of one's service. If one chooses to be idle, he can do so for only a short period of time, but at the end of the slab he will be held up by the management. So the management does not lose its control over the granting of lift from one slab to another, and the workmen also will feel happy to find that their future is resting not in the hands of any individual but in the hands of a representative body....." I would envisage a time when in this board there will be representatives of workmen. But that is yet to come. But it will be upto the management to promote any workmen from any group to any other higher group without making him pass through all the slabs because of the extra efficiency of the man concerned. The grades and scales given by me will not stand in the way in respect of that discretion of the management".

After extracting the foregoing from the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal, the Supreme Court observed :

"Quite apart from the question that this award of the Major Engineering Tribunal is binding on the appellate-Company, we think that it is eminently reasonable, that an award in the same terms should be made in the present dispute".

69. This decision of the Supreme Court, therefore, approves the decision of the Major Engineering Tribunal in respect of constitution of a Committee for the purpose of promotion. It will be seen from the last three sentences extracted by the Supreme Court from the Major Engineering Tribunal's Award that the Tribunal would envisage a time when in this Board there will be representatives of workmen. But it said that is yet to come. Therefore, the inclusion of the labour representatives on such a Board has not been ruled out by the West Bengal Tribunal for all times to come. However, the Supreme Court has approved a Committee without the representative of labour on that and we are of the opinion that in this case also it will be desirable to have such a high-level Committee of management consisting only of senior managerial personnel. This would, to some extent, avoid the difficulties created by multiplicity of trade unions and we accordingly suggest that there can be a senior committee of management personnel to screen all those cases of promotion where MALAFIDES or unfair practices have been alleged against the deciding authorities at the level.

70. This observation was made in the year 1958. Since then, the scheme of 'participative management' has gathered acceptance and momentum. Indeed, the Constitution of India has been amended to include labour's right to participate in management of industries as one of the 'Directive Principles of State Policy'. The Sachar Committee has recommended that the Companies Act should be amended so as to provide for accommodating workmen directors in the Boards of Companies. This can be interpreted as an attempt to legislate and give effect to the inclusion of labour's right to participate in management in industries as one of the 'Directive Principles of State Policy'. We wonder, therefore, whether the time has not yet come to include workmen's representatives in the Committee of Management.

71. Shri Nanavati for the CMA submitted that even if labour participation in management is made a statutory obligation, only the character and composition of the management will change and promotion will still remain a managerial function of such management. The fact that it is no longer composed of shareholders' nominees only does not matter. It may be a composite management, but that will not take

away its powers. Be that as it may ; so long as there is no law to give labour right of participation in the management, the discussion is academic and we would like to leave it at that for the present.

72. Shri Nanavati referred us to another decision of the Supreme Court in the All India Reserve Bank Employees' Association versus Reserve Bank of India, reported in 1965 II LLJ. The said decision at page 195, says :

"The National Tribunal, however, considered the question and made an observation, which we reproduce here because we agree with it :

"I can only generally observe that it is desirable that wherever it is possible, without detriment to the interests of the Bank and without affecting efficiency to group the employees in a particular category serving in different departments at one centre together for the purpose of being considered for promotion, a common seniority list of such employees should be maintained. The same would result in opening up equal avenues of promotion for a large number of employees and there would be lesser sense of frustration and greater peace of mind among the employees".

73. From the foregoing, it would appear, according to the Federations, that the National Tribunal in its observations had even gone into the details as to how to prepare the seniority list and that observation has been reproduced by the Supreme Court in its judgment because the Supreme Court agreed with it. This again showed, according to the Federations, that Industrial Tribunals can, subject to certain conditions, prescribe a formula for deciding the question of seniority.

74. The Supreme Court in the same judgment at page 196 further observed :

"Seniority and merit should ordinarily both have a part in promotion to higher ranks and seniority and merit should temper each other".

75. While representatives of the Federations contended that it should be seniority practically in all cases, and at all levels that should govern promotions, except, perhaps, in the case of highly-skilled where merit also should be given some consideration, the counsel for the CMA wanted that seniority-cum-merit should be the consideration. We respectfully agree with the decision of the Supreme Court in the several cases cited before us that both seniority and merit should form the criteria for promotions and should temper each other.

76. Our attention was drawn to the unanimous recommendations of the National Commission on Labour in this regard. At paragraph 8.37 of the Report of the National Commission on Labour, the Commission has observed as follows :

"8.37 : Seniority-cum-merit should be the basis of promotion where merit can be objectively tested. Merit is a term which includes efficiency, skill, aptitude, etc. While a combination of merit and seniority is desirable, the play of discretion in the matter of selection cannot be overlooked. A sound management will always pursue a policy of properly balancing these factors. The policy can derive strength if worked in consultation with the workers. We recognise that no uniform standard can be laid down for all industries, all units within the same industry, or even all categories of workers in the same unit. Older firms have evolved policies as a result of years of experience and they are not dogmatic about the possibility of success of such policies elsewhere. As a general rule, we recommend that in the lower rungs, particularly among the operative and clerical categories, seniority should be the basis for promotion. In respect of middle-management technical, supervisory and administrative personnel, seniority-cum-merit should be the criterion. For higher managerial, technical and administrative positions, merit alone should be the guiding factor".

77. These recommendations are also broadly in tune with the various decisions of the Supreme Court in this regard. We would, therefore, observe that the above unanimous recommendations of the National Commission on Labour, on which eminent representatives of employers also have served

should guide the managements in their promotion policy, subject of course to the employee fulfilling the requirements we had laid down in our award in the previous reference. Since it has been admitted by the CMA in its written statement that they have not any laid down policies governing promotions, the CMA can consider adoption of the above unanimous recommendation of the National Commission on Labour. This will not amount to interfering with the managerial function, as it will always be the right of the management to choose which employee should be promoted, and it is also the right of the trade unions or the workmen to challenge any decision made by the management, if it smacks of favouritism, victimisation or other unfair practices.

78. We would also recommend the setting up of a high level Committee of management in each undertaking in the Industry, so that it can provide a self-correcting system within the management itself against any error of judgment or possible victimisation by the middle management.

79. Our findings as above will also hold good for the Tally-checkers, clerical, lower technical and supervisory staff as for the operatives.

80. By the second demand relating to "Recruitment", the Federation has demanded :

"All vacancies arising out of retirement, death, discharge, resignations shall be immediately filled by employees' sons/daughters or dependents of the deceased etc."

81. Shri Nanavati, the learned Counsel for the Management, attacked our jurisdiction to consider this demand also. Here again, he said that recruitment is a management's function and no industrial dispute can arise before recruitment in respect of the persons recruited. There can be no obligation on the part of the Management that they should fill up all vacancies as and when they arise. In fact, he said that under certain circumstances, non-filling up of vacancies caused by natural wastage or separation would be part of implementation of the management's programme for bringing the labour force within the needs of the Industry. In support of his contention Shri Nanavati relied heavily on the Delhi High Court judgment in the Hindustan Lever case reported in 1977—Vol. 50 of the Indian Factories Journal, page 179, wherein it has been stated :

"Apart from this, the management has the right to conduct their business in the manner they think best. A person must be considered free to so arrange his business. If they do not want to fill up the vacancies it may as well be that they do not need the services of more men. The workmen cannot contend with any justification that those vacant posts must be filled. This is a managerial prerogative to fill or not to fill those posts."

"If there are evil effects or ramifications of the management's refusal to fill the vacancies the workmen can have legitimate grievance and can ask the Tribunal to give relief to them. It is only primarily in their own employment, in their own terms of employment, in their own conditions of labour that workmen are interested and it is with regard to these that they are entitled to agitate by means of raising an industrial dispute and getting it referred to a Tribunal by Government under S. 10."

"The words "which is connected with the employment or non-employment...of any person" in Section 2(k) show an intention to prescribe with some degree of accuracy the matter to which the dispute must pertain if it is to come within the definition of "industrial dispute". But if the dispute is indefinite and vague it might disqualify itself as an industrial dispute "by reason of its own extravagance". The dispute in the present case is an extravagant claim. The reference of the dispute is incompetent and ultra vires powers of Tribunal."

82. This was opposed by the labour representatives as it would mean an indirect retrenchment or rationalisation, and that any rationalisation scheme according to accepted tripartite conventions can only be implemented in consultation with labour and wherever rationalisation schemes are to be enforced there should be no retrenchment, and it was only in such circumstances that surplus can be adjusted against

vacancies by natural wastage or separation. Shri Nanavati however stated that labour can have a case only if out of such non-filling up of vacancies the interests of the existing employees are prejudiced such as by increase in their work load, etc.

83. The demand consists of two parts, viz., 1. The filling up of all vacancies arising out of the circumstances listed in the demand and 2. the manner or by whom such vacancies are to be filled up. As regards the first part, it must be obvious that the filling up of vacancies will depend upon the circumstances of each case. There cannot be any general rule in this regard.

84. As for the second part, Shri Nanavati argued that any award conceding this demand would militate against the fundamental rights of equal opportunity for all. The dependents of employees should take their chances along with the others and if they are found fit, the management will have no objection to recruit them or they will even give preference to the sons/daughters or dependents of such employees, other things being equal.

85. The representatives of the Federations pointed out that the fundamental right of equal opportunity is only vis-a-vis the State and does not apply to private employment. They also added that this practice is already in vogue in Banks, Insurance and other Industries. To this the CMA replied that the cement employers also are in practice following this kind of recruitment not only out of compassion for the family of the deceased, or for those who were discharged, 't who have resigned, but also because it is in the interests of the Industry to recruit such dependents as they have imbibed the atmosphere of the Industry and there will be continuity of commitment and greater loyalty. Technicalities apart, the CMA on behalf of the management was prepared to continue this practice of giving preference to dependents of the employees who have resigned or been discharged or died in the matter of filling up of those positions, or providing employment to such dependents at the unskilled level or appropriate level, other things being equal. We feel there is no point in continuing an academic discussion on this subject, and labour should rest satisfied with this assurance extended on behalf of the management. Some of the Federations' representatives wanted us to consider the desirability of recommending that preference should be shown to handicapped persons in the matter of recruitment. No doubt it is a very laudable request. But this demand is not covered by the 'terms of reference' and we, therefore, refrain from making any specific award in this behalf.

86. Housing : The third demand relating to 'Housing' reads as follows :

"Quarters of proper standard shall be constructed for all employees in cement industry in a phased manner and at least 75 per cent of the employees should be provided with quarters. In those places, where 75 per cent is already constructed the rest of 25 per cent shall be constructed early."

87. The labour side emphasized the need for providing proper housing facilities to the employees in the industry, not only for the sake of the workmen concerned, but also in the interests of efficiency of the workmen and of the plant.

88. Shri Nanavati, counsel for the management, cited a decision of the Supreme Court—Patna Electric Supply Company Ltd., Vs. Patna Electric Supply Workers' Union—in 1959-II-LLJ-Page 366, to the effect that it was the State's responsibility to provide housing for industrial workers, and that in the present conditions of the economy of the country and the Industry, Industries should not be burdened with this responsibility. In the said judgment, the relevant head-note reads as under :

"There could be no doubt that an industrial tribunal has jurisdiction to make a proper and a reasonable order in any industrial dispute which might relate to demand for housing accommodation. But industrial tribunals have consistently taken the view that housing accommodation of industrial labour is the primary responsibility of the State and there has also been no difference of opinion on the point that in the present economic condition of our industries it

would be inexpedient to impose on the employers the obligation to provide housing accommodation for their employees. Besides, a scheme of wages properly fixed necessarily takes into account house-rent amongst other relevant facts; and under a proper scheme of dearness allowance adjustments can be made when necessary from time to time so as to take into account an appreciable rise in the rents, which industrial labour may have to pay. That is why usually Tribunals do not entertain employees' claim for housing and do not even allow a separate demand for house allowance as such."

"The discussion of this problem in Chaps. 26 and 27 by the Planning Commission in the Report of the Second Five-Year Plan shows that housing shortage can be conquered only by sustained and well-planned efforts made by the States and the Industry together. It is a very big problem and involves the expenditure of a huge amount. Efforts are being made by the Central Government to invite the Co-operation of industrial employers to tackle this problem with the progressively increasing financial and other assistance offered by the State Governments. But it is obvious that this problem cannot at present be tackled in isolation by Industrial Tribunals in dealing with housing demands made by employees in individual cases. In the present economic condition of our industries it would be inexpedient to impose this additional burden on the employers. Such an imposition may retard the progress of our industrial development and production and thereby prejudicially affect the national economy. Besides, such an imposition on the employers would ultimately be passed by them to the consumers and that may result in an increase in prices which not desirable from a national point of view. It is true that the concept of social justice is not static and may expand with the growth and prosperity of our industries and a rise in our production and national income; but so far as the present state of our national economy and the general financial condition of our industry are concerned, it would be undesirable to think of introducing such an obligation on the employers today. This is why the industrial tribunals have very wisely refused to entertain pleas for housing accommodation made by workmen from time to time against their employers."

89. Shri Nanavati further pointed out that the price at which cement has to be sold is so tightly controlled that there is hardly any margin, that they do not get even a 14 per cent return on the capital employed which the Tariff Commission had recommended and that really there is no surplus to be invested in housing accommodation. He added that the financial condition of the industry has not improved since the above observations were made by the Supreme Court.

90. In our award in an earlier reference for this Industry we have expressed the hope that the Industry should aim at 100 per cent housing in a phased manner. The Federations feel that this is not adequate as there is no early prospect of the Housing programme gathering momentum.

91. The stand taken by the Management that housing of industrial labour is State's responsibility implying thereby that the industrial employers have no responsibility in that regard is difficult to appreciate, particularly in view of the fact that cement plants have already constructed housing for some of their employees and we are told that on an average the percentage of employees housed is around 30. The Industry has, therefore, not only accepted the responsibility, but implemented the housing programme up to 30 per cent. What is now demanded is only the extension of the accepted responsibility to all the employees.

92. To this the CMA replied that generally housing facilities are provided for essential staff. So far as the unskilled and semi-skilled workers who form the bulk of the workmen are concerned, they are recruited from nearabout villages and, therefore, they are already having their own arrangements for housing.

93. In the Patna Electric Supply Company case cited by Shri Nanavati—1959 II LLJ—Page 336, the Supreme Court observed :

"It is further clear that industrial tribunals have consistently refused to entertain a claim for housing accommodation or for grant of special and separate house-rent allowance against their employers."

Even so, right from the time of the First Wage Board for the last 19 years the Industry has been paying the House Rent allowance. Shri Nanavati pointed out that we have in our earlier award increased the H.R.A. by Rs. 10 bringing it up from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. Since the Industry is paying H.R.A., to those workers who are not housed by the employers and since the finances of the Industry do not permit it to embark on a vast housing programme, even in a phased manner, they submitted that the demand should be rejected.

94. We feel that proper housing is a human necessity. It cannot be dismissed because of financial statistics. We would like every workman to be housed properly. The springing up of new industries should not also lead to the springing up of new slums. At the same time, we are conscious of the difficulties faced by the Industry. We feel it should not be left to any one party to bear this burden completely. There must be a co-operative endeavour to meet this requirement.

95. During the course of the arguments we put forward a suggestion to the parties, viz., that the Industry should provide in a phased manner sites for putting up houses either free or at a nominal cost, or on a long-term lease, that wherever the plants do not have adequate land to spare for this purpose, they should approach the State Government for either acquiring lands for this purpose, or they may buy outright such land from private parties for allotment of sites to the workmen. We take it that wherever the land has to be purchased outright by the Co., its cost would be within reasonable limits if the location is a bit removed from the Factory, so that a single house-site of about 90 Sq. Metres (including open space) may not cost more than Rs. 1000. In all quarries attached to cement plants, there are considerable quantities of reject stones. The storing of these reject stones also is creating a problem of space. So these reject stones can be given free ex-quarry to the workmen who want to build houses. We have in our earlier award provided for the supply of 10 tons of cement at concessional price to workers with over ten years service. Now with these inputs being made available by the Industry, the workmen can form themselves into a 'Co-operative House Building Society'. At the present rate of wages, every worker will be crediting into the P.F. not less than Rs. 1,000 a year and this includes both the worker's and the employer's contribution. If, therefore, the workmen are allowed adequate loan either by the P.F. authorities, or by the Co-operative Credit Institutions, or by both, the necessary number of houses can be built in a short span of time and the phased programme of 100 per cent housing can be achieved within a short period.

96. A problem may arise when the worker ceases to be in the service of the company for any reason. If the worker has an eligible dependent and as the practice in the Industry is admittedly to employ such dependents in preference to outsiders, then the house may be transferred in his name. But if a person ceases to be an employee of the company and none of his dependents is employed, he may be required to sell the house to any of the existing employees at a rate to be fixed by the Society. In doing so, the Society should take into account the appreciation in the value of the property and/or the depreciation in the value of the rupee, so that at the time of sale the employee/or his dependent does not become a loser.

97. We are happy to find that our above suggestion received a ready acceptance on the part of the Representatives of the Federations. While Shri Nanavati said that he personally saw some merit in the proposal, he could not commit his clients as he had no specific instructions in this regard. He said he will however commend this suggestion to them. We, therefore, hope that such a proposition will be taken up seriously by both the parties and they will embark upon such a housing project without avoidable delay.

98. Acting Allowance : The demand for acting allowance reads as under :

"Any worker/employee who works on higher posts due to leave or absence of incumbents shall be paid the difference in wages he is getting and the minimum of the grade or post in which he acts."

99. It is a general practice in the Industry that whenever a worker is asked to act in a higher grade, he is given additional remuneration. But the quantum or the manner of arriving at such additional remuneration is not uniform.

100. The Federation wants that the employee who is acting in a higher post shall be paid the difference in wages he is getting and the minimum of the grade or the post in which he acts. After some argument, the counsel for the Management (CMA) Shri Nanavati agreed to this demand. During the course of the argument, however, it transpired that in the scheme of overlapping grades, it may be that a worker on the lower grade, if he happens to be senior, as he usually is, might be already getting higher than the minimum of the next grade, in which case even if the demand is fully conceded, the worker acting on the higher post may not get any additional remuneration. After some discussion, the parties agreed to a proposition made by us that if a worker is called upon to act in a higher post, he should be given the difference between the minimum of his scale and the minimum of the higher grade in which he is called upon to act, as acting allowance. While in the case of daily-rated workmen such acting allowance should be paid even if he acts for one full day, in the case of monthly-rated employees, such allowance will be payable only if he acts in the higher post for not less than seven days in a month and these seven days need not be continuous. However, if employees in any undertaking or getting acting allowance at a more favourable rate or for acting for a shorter period such benefit shall be continued. We, therefore, award accordingly.

101. The fifth and the last demand relates to 'prevention of pollution'. The demand reads as follows :

"All cement factories shall immediately introduce 'Electrostatic Precipitators' with 'conditioning cooling tower, to arrest the dust and safeguard the health of the employees from environmental and occupational pollution".

102. Mr. Narasimhan for the AICWF stated that the workmen engaged in jobs connected with the Kiln Section, Raw Mill/Cement Mill Sections, Crane Gantries, Coal/Limestone/Gypsum Crushers, Cement Packing, Loading Sections, Coal/Gypsum Clay Yards and Silos Sections etc., are affected by hazardous working conditions. He said that due to emission of harmful fumes, gases, and non-soluble sand dust, clay dust, gypsum dust, coal dust and cement dust, as well as due to the impact of radiation from the said sections, the entire working environment is polluted with dirt and dust, so much so the workers, irrespective of the fact whether they work inside or outside the factory are inhaling the dust and gas-laden environment and the inhaled material is absorbed into the blood, lungs and carried to vulnerable organs producing diseases like Asthma, Bronchitis, Tuberculosis, Sarcoidosis and Cincosis. He complained that the cement employers in the Industry have not taken up seriously to arrest the air pollution, reduce the hazards of the working conditions by installing 'Electrostatic Precipitators' along with 'conditioning towers', which can arrest the dust. He wanted the Board to direct all employers to install ESPs with conditioning towers within one year, from the date of the Award, and in case of violation the licence for running the factory should be cancelled. The other Federation also argued on similar lines.

103. The C.M.A. dealt with this problem both in its first written statement and in an additional statement only on this issue. According to Mr. Nanavati, several scientific studies have been carried out in foreign countries and they have established that cement dust is not injurious to human health. He said that the effect of dust emitted by kiln chimneys at cement factories on human health and vegetation has also been the subject-matter of study by scientists and experts of the Central Labour Institute of Bombay and Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute at Nagpur. In fact, scientists from CPHERI had also conducted studies on the dust emitted by some cement factories and the representatives of the Chief Inspectors of Factories, Government of Orissa, were also associated with these studies. According to Mr. Nanavati, the report submitted by the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute confirmed that no damage, in fact, has been caused by the emission of dust from the

cement factories on the health of the people or on vegetation. He stated that scientists have come to the conclusion that cement dust is not a serious hazard and that the studies have revealed that the content of free silica in cement dust is negligible.

104. The CMA has filed various reports of studies carried out by scientists both in foreign countries as well as in India in support of its contentions. The one by Dr. Visweswariah is enclosed as Annexure IV.

105. While dealing with the cement dust in our earlier award, it was found that those workers working in the cement loading and packing sections were affected by the cement dust and the Industry was invariably in the practice of giving to workers working the cement packing and loading sections oil and gur every day. We had confirmed this practice in our earlier award and granted Rs. 10 as 'dust allowance' in lieu of oil and gur, if the workers so desired. This, it was admitted by the C.M.A., was necessary as dust was a nuisance and is allergic to skin conditions of certain employees. Therefore, he submitted that this aspect of the dust nuisance has been taken care of in our earlier award and nothing more remains to be done by the Board now.

106. It was generally found that there is greater dust in the dry process plants than in the wet process plants and the CMA submitted that the dry process plants which have gone into production in recent years have already been providing Electrostatic Precipitators. He said that the installation of the ESPs will not be feasible in the case of old plants and wet plants whose lay-out would not permit the same. He also pointed out that the cost of installing ESPs in one of the ACC Plants had worked out to about Rs. 1.5 crores, and none of the units in the industry is capable of investing this order of funds for this purpose.

107. Shri Narasimhan pointed out that even where ESPs were installed, they were merely ornamental and they are not even working throughout the year, and where they work they are not effective. He referred to a particular case in this regard where it was found that the ESP could not be worked for want of adequate water supplies. The management in question, it was elicited, was taking steps to augment the water supplies.

108. We brought to the notice of the parties a Bill which is pending before the Select Committee of both the Houses of Parliament for 'pollution control' and in the list of industries in the schedule to that Bill the Cement Industry was also included. It is, therefore, only a question of time that the Bill might become law. It would, therefore, be prudent that the Industry takes a serious view of this requirement and tries to introduce pollution prevention measures.

109. It was pointed out by the Federation that not only the workers working inside the plant, but the families of these employees living in the colony near the plant, as well as the villagers residing in the vicinity and the vegetation around suffer on account of this pollution. The need for pollution control underlies also the social responsibility of the Industry.

110. After considerable arguments on this subject, the CMA agreed to advise its member-companies to install Electrostatic Precipitators with conditioning cooling towers wherever possible. The CMA added that they have to be cautious by qualifying its offer by the phrase 'wherever possible' because of the heavy financial burden and other constraints over which the management had no control.

111. This assurance by the CMA ought to be sufficient for the time-being, and as we have already pointed out, if the Pollution Prevention Bill becomes law, then there would be a statutory compulsion, and this matter would be taken up beyond the realm of discretion of the management. We agree that prevention of pollution is not only the obligation of the cement manufacturers to their employees and their families, but is also a social obligation and we hope that preventive measures will be taken in all earnestness and without avoidable delay.

112. Before closing this award, we would like to express our appreciation of the co-operation extended to us by all the Federations representing labour and also the C.M.A. Shri

Narasimhan, the learned counsel for the AICWF, Shri H. N. Trivedi for the INCAWF, Shri D. S. Vasudeva for the NLO, Shri Indar Bahadur Singh for the B.M.S., Shri Vaidyanathan for the CITU, as well as Shri I. M. Nanavati, learned counsel for the CMA, assisted by Shri G. L. Govil, deserve our appreciation for the excellent co-operation they extended to us. They greatly helped us in our difficult task by placing their arguments in a restrained though forceful manner and maintained throughout an atmosphere of cordiality, goodwill and understanding. We express the hope that such an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding co-operation will become a lasting feature of industrial relations in the cement industry. We also record our appreciation of the excellent help we received from Shri V. J. Tamhane, who ably served the Board as its Secretary during the entire present reference.

BOMBAY

22nd November, 1978

(G. RAMANUJAM) (R. P. NEVATIA)
ARBITRATORS

ANNEXURE I

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

ORDER

New Delhi, the 19th April, 1978

S.O. —Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Cement Manufacturers Association, Express Building, Churchgate, Bombay and its workmen represented by All India Cement Workers' Federation (AITUC), Ammasandra-572211, Tumkur Dist. (S. Railway) Karnataka.

And, whereas the said employers and workmen have, by a written agreement in pursuance of the provisions of the sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 agreed to refer the said dispute to arbitration by the persons specified therein and a copy of the said agreement has been made available to the Central Government.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 10A of the said Act the Central Government hereby publishes the said Agreement.

AGREEMENT

(Under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947)

BETWEEN

Name of Parties :

Representing employers.—The Cement Manufacturers' Association, Express Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay-400020.

Representing workmen.—All India Cement Workers' Federation, Ammasandra-572211, Tumkur Dist. (S. Railway) Karnataka.

Whereas several unions affiliated to the All India Cement Workers' Federation (AITUC) submitted an identical Charter of Demands (a copy of which is annexed hereto and marked Annexure "A") to several Companies with copies to the Cement Manufacturers' Association.

And whereas the All India Cement Workers' Federation has requested the Cement Manufacturers' Association by its letter Ref. 20/77-78 dated 3rd January, 1978 (a copy of which is annexed hereto and marked Annexure "B") to agree to make a joint application to the Union Government to refer their affiliates' Charter of Demands also under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act to the Arbitration Board of Sarvashri G. Ramanujam and R. P. Nevatia;

And whereas by Arbitration Agreement dated 14-10-1977 the Cement Manufacturers Association and the Indian National Cement & Allied Workers Federation have already referred the disputes raised by the Indian National Cement & Allied Workers' Federation by its Notice of Strick dated 22-77 to the Arbitration of Sarvashri G. Ramanujam and R. P. Nevatia under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act;

And whereas the subject matters of the demands raised by the affiliates of the All India Cement Workers' Federation in their said Charter of Demands annexed hereto (Annexure "A") except the five demands viz. Demand No. 10 (Promotion Policy and procedure); Demand No. 11 (Recruitment); Demand No. 14 (Housing); Demand No. 20 (Acting Allowance) and Demand No. 21 (Prevention of Pollution) are already pending before the said Arbitrators;

And whereas the above-named parties hereby agree to refer the said five demands to the arbitration of the said Arbitrators under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act;

Now therefore, in pursuance to the above, the parties hereby agree to refer the said five disputes to the arbitration of :

(1) Shri G. Ramanujam,

2/44, Royapettah High Road, Madras-14.

(2) Shri R. P. Navatia,

Bajaj Bhavan, Nariman Point, Bombay-400020.

(i) Specific matters in dispute :

Whether the five demands viz. Demand No. 10 (Promotion policy and procedure); Demand No. 11 (recruitment); Demand No. 14 (Housing); Demand No. 20 (Acting Allowance) and Demand No. 21 (Prevention of pollution) as contained in the Charter of Demands appended hereto as Annexure "A" are justified. If so, to what relief are the workmen entitled.

(ii) Details of the parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishment or undertaking involved:

(a) Cement Manufacturers' Association, Express Bldg., Opp. Church gate Stn., Bombay-400020
(b) All India Cement Workers' Federation, Amasan-dra-572211 Tumkur Dist. (S. Rly), Karnataka

(iii) Name of the workman in case he himself is involved in the dispute or the name of the Union, if any, representing the workman or workmen in question :

All Indian Cement Workers' Federation.

(iv) Total number of workmen employed in the undertakings affected:

90,000 (Approximately).

(v) Estimated number of persons affected or likely to be affected by the dispute.

90,000 (Approximately).

We further agree that the unanimous decisions of the arbitrators shall be binding on us. In case the Arbitrators are divided in their opinion, they shall appoint an umpire mutually acceptable to the Arbitrators, whose Award shall be binding on us.

The Arbitrators shall make their Award on or before 30th September 1978 but this period can be extended with the consent of the parties.

The cost of the arbitration will be borne by the employers. If there is any dispute on admissibility and reasonableness on

the questions of cost, the arbitrators will decide the dispute. Dated at Bombay this 22nd day of February 1978.

Signature of the parties.

Representing employers : Representing workmen :
For and on behalf of the For and on behalf of the
Cement Manufacturers' Association All India Cement Workers'
Federation:

Sd/- (P. V. GUNISHASTRI) Sd/- (H. N. NARENDRA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE PRASAD) GENERAL SEC-
OFFICER TARY (A. I. C. W. F.).

Witnesses :

1. Sd/- (V. J. TAMHANE) 2. Sd/- (ABHAI SINGH)

We agree.

1. Sd/- (G. Ramanujam).
2. Sd/- (R. P. Navatia)
Arbitrators.

To :

The Secretary,
Government of India,
Ministry of Labour,
Shram Shakti Bhavan,
New Delhi.

Copy to : 1. The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.

2. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-400038.

3. The Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central), Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-400038.

ANNEXURE "A"

CHARTER OF DEMANDS

1. Pending settlement of the Charter of Demands an Interim Relief should be paid to all employees at the rate of Rs. 100/- per month from 1-3-1977.

2. Minimum Emoluments :

(a) The minimum emoluments for an unskilled employee in the works/quarry/office shall be Rs. 400/- basic, and Rs. 220/- D. A. at the All India Consumer Price Index Figure of 305, base 1960=100 (305 is the average of the month of October, November & December, 1976).

(b) This minimum emoluments for an unskilled worker shall be w.e.f. 1-3-1977.

3. Pay Scales for Operatives :

Grades :

E—Rs. 400.00+(Rs. 7.80 × 7 yrs) = Rs. 454.60+(Rs. 10.40 × 7 yrs) = Rs. 527.40.

D—Rs. 425.00+(Rs. 10.40 × 7 yrs) = Rs. 497.80+(Rs. 15.60 × 7 yrs) = Rs. 607.00.

C—Rs. 450.00+(Rs. 15.60 × 7 yrs) = Rs. 559.20+(Rs. 20.80 × 7 yrs) = Rs. 704.80.

B—Rs. 475.00+(Rs. 20.80 × 7 yrs) = Rs. 620.60+(Rs. 31.20 × 7 yrs) = Rs. 839.00.

A—Rs. 500.00+(Rs. 31.20 × 7 yrs) = Rs. 718.40+(Rs. 39.00 × 7 yrs) = Rs. 991.40.

4. Pay Scales for Tally Clerk (TC), Clerical, Lower Technical and Supervisory Staff.

TC—Rs. 430.00+(Rs. 14.00 × 8 yrs) = Rs. 542.00 + (Rs. 18.00 × 8 yrs) = Rs. 686.00 (Non-matriculate).

I—Rs. 450.00+(Rs. 18.00 × 10 yrs) = Rs. 630.00 + (Rs. 22.00 × 10 yrs) = Rs. 850.00.

II—Rs. 475.00+(Rs. 22.00 × 10 yrs) = Rs. 695.00 + (Rs. 26.00 × 10 yrs) = 955.00.

III—Rs. 500.00+(Rs. 26.00 × 10 yrs) = Rs. 760.80 + (Rs. 32.00 × 11 yrs) = Rs. 1112.00.

IV—Rs. 525.00 + (Rs. 32.00 × 10 yrs) = Rs. 845.00 + (Rs. 36.00 × 11 yrs) = Rs. 1241.

V—Rs. 550.00 + (Rs. 36.00 × 10 yrs) = Rs. 910.00 + (Rs. 40.00 × 12 yrs) = Rs. 1390.00.

VI—Rs. 575.00+(Rs. 40.00 × 10 yrs) = Rs. 975.00 + (Rs. 44.00 × 12 yrs) = Rs. 1503.00.

VII—Rs. 600.00 + (Rs. 44.00 × 10 yrs) = Rs. 1040.00 + (Rs. 54.00 × 12 yrs) = Rs. 1688.00.

5. Fitment :

a. All employees shall be fitted in new grades on a point-to-point basis, meaning that all will get as many increments in the New Wage Scale as they got in the old scale.

b. Persons who reach the Maximum of the Grade shall be fixed in the next grade at the appropriate stage.

6. Dearness Allowance :

Rate of Neutralisation shall be Rs. 2/- per point with a minimum of Rs. 220/- at the CPI figure of 305. (Base 1960=100). The D. A. shall not go below Rs. 220 - even if the CPI figure falls below 305.

7. Additional Dearness Allowance :

a. Operatives: 2 1/2 basic salary to E Grade, 5% to D grade and 10% to C, B and A grade shall be paid as additional D. A.

b. Tc. Clerical, Lower Technical, and Supervisory staff—10% of their basic salary, plus Rs. 15/- more than the D. A. payable to operatives shall be paid as Additional D. A.

8. House Rent Allowance :

The existing HRA for different categories shall be increased by Rs. 25/- per month. Deduction of HRA shall remain the same as existed on the date of these demands; for those who are provided companies' quarters. There shall not be any recovery of rent for "KUTCHA" quarters.

9. Job Classification :

a. The trades in the grade shall be fixed in.

b. The designation (Job designation/Trade) and the Corresponding grade applicable to the workmen shall be as follows :—

Operatives:

Designation	Grades
1	2
1. Shovel Operator, D.D. Operator	A, IV
2. Crusher operator, Mill, Crane operator, Fitter, Electrician, Wireman, Turner, Plumber, Welder, Machinist, Moulder, Pattern Maker, Civil Mistry, Wagon Driller, Pipe fitter, KEM operator, (Dozer, Dumper, Loader) Blaster.	A, B, C.
3. Silo operator, Cooler operator, packing house operator, Compressor operator, Driller, Blacksmith, Tinker liner, Khalasi mistry, Mistry, Mate LSQ.	B, C, D.

1 2

4. Carpenter, Mason, Painter, Cook, Hospital attendant. B, C.
 5. Asstt. exchanger & Cleaner, Blaster attendant, Office boy & Guard. C. D.
 6. Pointmen, Sampleboy, Kiln greaser, HEM greaser, Khalasi. D. E.
 7. Helper, Bearer, Sweeper, Hopperman . . . D.

Note : Unskilled personnel working in Grade E if taken up for training for skilled or semi-skilled trades, work maximum 1½ years, after which they will be placed in suitable grade applicable for the trade in which they are trained.

Clerical Staff, Supervisory and Lower Technical :

Designation	Grade	Remarks
1	2	3
1. Mines Foreman . . . VII		
2. Foreman, Chemist, Cashier, Head Time Keeper . . VI, VII		
3. Burners, Supervisor, Office, Asstt., Draughtsman . . V, VI, VII		
4. Analyst . . . V		
5. Charge Hand . . . IV, V		—Crane I/c & Mechanics will be designated as charge hands.
6. Compounder, Nurse, Stenographer, Lines, mate, Gauger . . . III, IV, V,		
7. Security sergeants, Sanitary I/c, TP Optr. (knowing Shorthand), Tester. . . II, III, IV.		
8. Clerk, Timekeeper . . . I, II, III, IV-Grade I will be only for promotion from Tc. grades.		
9. Typist, T.P. Optr. (Not knowing shorthand) . . . II, III, IV		
10. Mid-wife, Telephone Optr. . I, II,		
11. Head Maistry, LSQ . . . Tc.I.		
12 Loading Maistry . . . Tc.		

Note : While appointing Burer, Supervisor, Office asst. and Draughtsman, the following will be the criterion :

(a) Diploma holders and non-graduates will be confirmed in V Grade.

(b) Graduates in VI and VII grades.

Above standard designations are existing in DRY and WET Plants. Rest of the designations that are existing in various cement units should be standardised in consultations with the Unions and job description of each designations should be evolved.

10. Promotion Policy and Procedure.—The following promotion Policy and procedure shall be adopted in each unit of the cement industry :

(a) Promotion shall be given from unskilled category to semiskilled category automatically after an employee

has put in 10 years of service in the unskilled category.

- (b) From semi-skilled to skilled lower, promotion shall be on the basis of Seniority of service.
- (c) From skilled lower to skilled upper, promotion shall be on the basis of No. of years of service he has put in the lower grade, viz., all those who have put in or completed 4 years of service in the lower skilled category shall be up graded to the skilled higher category and fixed at the appropriate stage.
- (d) From skilled upper to highly skilled, promotions shall be vacancy based and the principle shall be seniority cum merit.
- (e) Details shall be worked out in each unit in consultations with the Union.
- (f) Similar principle shall be evolved or formulated in respect of Tally checkers, Clerical, Lower Technical and Supervisory staff.

11. Recruitment.—All vacancies arising out of retirement, death, discharge, resignations shall be immediately filled up by employees' sons/daughters or dependents of the deceased etc.

12. Casual Labour and Badliies etc.—Casual employees who have or will complete six months shall be made permanent.

Conditions of service and emoluments of Badli workers shall be specifically evolved after mutual discussion and all those workers who are not provided employment on a particular day shall be paid half wages.

13. Contract Labour.—Contract system shall be totally abolished in factory/quarries and the employees working under all contractors should be taken on companies' permanent roll.

14. Housing.—Quarters of proper standard shall be constructed for all employees in cement industry in a phased manner and at least 75 per cent of the employees shall be provided with quarters. In those places where 75 per cent is already constructed the rest of 25 per cent shall be constructed early.

15. Medical Facilities.—Free Medical Facilities and treatment including financial assistance and reimbursement of expenses incurred by the employees shall be given to those employees who are not covered by ESI Scheme.

16. Leave Travel Allowance.—Employees shall be given leave travel allowance (without condition) at the rate of one month wages/salary including Dearness Allowance every year.

17. Night Shift Allowance.—All employees working in II and III shift shall be given Night Shift Allowance at the rate of 10 per cent of their basic pay.

18. Heat Allowance.—Employees working in Steam loco, Boiler house, Kiln sections and Coal mills, Foundry and Smithy Sections and Packing plants shall be given Heat Allowance at the rate of 10 per cent of their basic pay.

19. Dust Allowance.—All those employees working in Factory and quarry shall be given dust allowance at the rate of 10 per cent of their basic pay. These employees should also be given one Kg. of Jaggery and 300 grams of Coconut oil per week per head.

20. Acting Allowance.—Any worker/employee who works on higher posts due to leave or absence of incumbents shall be paid the difference in wages he is getting and the minimum of the grade or post in which he acts.

21. Prevention of Pollution.—All Cement factories shall immediately introduce 'Electro-Static Precipitators' with 'Conditioning Cooling Tower' to arrest the dust and safeguard the health of the employees from environmental and occupational pollution.

22. Uniforms.—All those employees working in Factory/Quarry shall be given 3 sets of uniforms at the beginning of every year viz. January.

23. Washing Allowance.—Employees shall be given washing allowance of Rs. 10 p.m.

24. Rain Coats.—Quality Rain Coats shall be given to all those employees who have to move and work in open area during rains.

25. Boots.—Rubber-sole and Shock-proof boots shall be given to all Elec. and Crane Deptt. Employees and boots shall be given to all shop-floor employees of Factory/Quarry.

26. Woollen Jersies.—Quality woollen jersies shall be supplied to all employees working in sanitation deptt., quarries, heavy and light vehicles etc., every alternate year and drivers and peons shall be given jackets (woollen) every alternate year.

27. Heavy Vehicle Allowance.—Existing heavy vehicle allowance shall be doubled and introduced wherever not existing.

28. Leave and Holidays.—All daily-rated workers should be given same SL, P.L. and CL as given to monthly paid employees.

Employees shall be paid for Holidays which fall on Sundays and weekly offs by way of extra payment of a day, or a substitute holiday be given in consultations with Unions.

29. Concessional Cement.—Employees building their own houses shall be given cement upto 200 bags at a discount rate of 25 per cent of the wholesale rate as a measure of concession.

30. Existing Rights, Benefits and Privileges.—Employees should continue to get their existing rights, benefits and privileges etc.

ANNEXURE 'B'
(True Copy)

ALL-INDIA CEMENT WORKERS FEDERATION
(AICWF)

(AITUC)

AMMASANDRA-572211, 7 Tumkur Distt. (S. Railway)
Karnataka

Dated, 3rd January, 1978

Ref. No. 20/77-78

Shri P. V. Gunishastri,
Chief Executive Officer,
Cement Manufacturers' Association,
Express Building,
Opposite to Church Gate Rly. Station,
BOMBAY-400020.

Dear Sir,

Subject:—Reference to Arbitration Board for Cement Industry regarding AICWF Charter of Demands.

You are aware that the Affiliated Unions of All India Cement Workers' Federation (A.I.T.U.C.) have submitted Charter of Demands to the Managements of several Cement Units in the country. These Demands are pertaining to revision of Wage Structure, enhancement of D.A. and H.R.A. etc. There are now 30 issues in the Charter of Demands. We had requested the Arbitration Board for Cement Industry to see that these Demands are also taken up along with the Demands, submitted by the Indian National Cement and Allied Workers' Federation (INTUC) etc. We also note that in your written statement to the Board submitted on 1-12-1977, you have referred to our Charter of Demands, the Telegrams sent by some of our Unions demanding Interim Relief as well as inclusion of our Charter of Demands for Arbitration etc. You have further stated in your written statement that "in view of the Charter of Demands aforesaid and the other Charter of Demands which are expected to follow from the Unions affiliated to AICWF and other Unions having their field of activities at the various Cement Workers, it is necessary that a meeting of the Arbitration Board be held specially to consider the situation arising out of the Charter of Demands by the Unions other than those represented by the Federation which is a party to the Arbitration agreement. The C.M.A. submits that these Unions which have raised Charter of Demands (including in some cases additional demands) be required to first submit their Statement in support of Demands like the Federation and the C.M.A. should then be directed to file their rejoinder separately to their statements" (page 5 para 1.1.5).

Despite this representation made by us, as well as the proposals made by you, the Board has not yet given any directives for inclusion of our Charter of Demands and for filing your rejoinder etc., to our claim statement. On the other hand, the Board has told us during its recent sittings at Bombay on 26th and 27th December, 1977, that legally they are bound by the reference that has been made by the Government in accordance with the arbitration agreement dated 14th September, 1977.

In view of the above, it would be extremely difficult for us to present our view points on our Charter of Demands before the Arbitration Board for Cement Industry.

The All India Cement Workers' Federation has its Union in 22 Units of Cement Industry and represents a substantial number of Cement Workers. If their Demands are not taken into consideration by the Arbitration Board, it would be gross injustice to the workers whom we represent. Because of this position, the workers in the Cement Industry whom we represent are very much agitated and are thinking of launching a strike in the immediate future in order to press their demands.

We would like to submit that the only way to resolve the situation in a peaceful manner is to see that the C.M.A. and our Federation make a joint application to the Government of India to refer our Demands to a Board of Arbitration under Sec. 10A of the I.D. Act, 1947.

We would request you to accept this proposal and see that a joint application is made to the Government of India under Sec. 10A of the I.D. Act, to refer our dispute to the same Arbitration Board which has already been constituted, but including two more members, one from the AICWF and another from the C.M.A.

You will appreciate that this will meet the ends of justice. We request you to let us know your opinion before 8th of this month. If, however, we don't receive any reply, we will be forced to take recourse to Strike action.

We hope you will accept our suggestion and avoid marring Industrial relations.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
for All-India Cement Workers Federation,
Sd/-
H. N. NARENDRA PRASAD, Genl. Secy.

SC:

1. Shri Ravindra Verma, Minister for Labour & Parliamentary Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.
2. Shri George Fernandes, Minister for Industries, Government of India, New Delhi.
3. Shri G. Ramanujam, 2/44, Royapettah High Road, Madras-600014.
4. Shri R. P. Nevatia, Bajaj Bhavan, Nariman Point, Bombay-20.
5. Shri T. N. Sidhantha, President, AICWF, 24, Canning Lane, New Delhi.

* [No. L-29013/1/78-D.III.B]

JAGDISH PRASAD, Under Secy.

Copy to.—

- *1. Shri Ashok Kumar Jain, Cement Manufacturers' Association, Express Building, Opp. Churchgate Railway Station, Bombay-400020.
- *2. Shri B. V. Raju, Cement Manufacturers' Association, Express Building, Churchgate, Bombay-400020.
- *3. Shri P. V. Gunishastri, Chief Executive Officer, Cement Manufacturers' Association, Express Building, Churchgate, Bombay-400020.

4. Shri H. N. Narendra Prasad, General Secretary, All India Cement Workers Federation, Ammasandra-572211, Tumkur Distt. (S. Railway) Karnataka.
5. All State Governments.
6. The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.
7. The Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.
8. D.O.I.A.—File S-11025/9/77-D.I.A.
9. Information Officer (Labour), Press Information Bureau, New Delhi.
10. Guard File.

*By Regd. Post A.D.

Sd/-

JAGDISH PRASAD, Under Secy.

Copy also to:—

1. Shri G. Ramanujam, 2/44, Royapettah High Road, Madras-14.
2. Shri R. P. Nevatia, Bajaj Bhavan, Nariman Point, Bombay-400020.

Sd/-

JAGDISH PRASAD, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE II

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 27th June, 1978

S.O. —Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government has published the Arbitration Agreement between the Cement Manufacturers' Association, Express Building, Opposite Churchgate Railway Station, Bombay and its workmen represented by All India Cement Workers' Federation, Ammasandra-572211, Tumkur Dt. (S. Railway), Karnataka, in the Gazette of India vide Order in the Ministry of Labour No. L-29013/1/78-D.II.B. dated 19th April, 1978;

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the persons making the reference represent the majority of each party;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (3A) of Section 10A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby notify for the information of the employers and workmen who are not parties to the arbitration agreement but are concerned in the dispute that they shall be given an opportunity of presenting their case before the Arbitrators.

[No. L-29013/1/78-D.O.III.B]
JAGDISH PRASAD, Under Secy.

Copy to:—

*By Regd. Post A.D.

*1. Shri Ashok Kumar Jain, Cement Manufacturers' Association, Express Building, Opp. Churchgate Rly. Stn., Bombay-400020.

*2. Shri B. V. Raju, Cement Manufacturers' Association, Express Building, Opp. Churchgate, Bombay-400020.

*3. Shri P. V. Gunishastri, Chief Executive Officer, Cement Manufacturers' Association, Express Building, Opp. Churchgate, Bombay-400020.

*4. Shri H. N. Narendra Prasad, General Secretary, All India Cement Workers' Federation, Ammasandra-572211, Tumkur (S. Rly.), Karnataka.

5. All State Governments.

6. The Chief Labour Commissioner (C), New Delhi.

7. The Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

8. D. O. I. (A)—File No. S. 11025/9/77-D.I.A.

9. Information Officer (Labour), Press Information Bureau, New Delhi.

10. The General Secretary, Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, 23, Vithal Bhai Patel House, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.

11. Guard File.

Sd/-

JAGDISH PRASAD, Under Secy.

Copy also to :—

1. Shri G. Ramanujam, 2/44, Royapettah High Road, Madras 14.

2. Shri R. P. Nevatia, Bajaj Bhavan, Nariman Point, Bombay-21.

Sd/-

JAGDISH PRASAD, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ON WHICH THE CEMENT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION WILL RELY AT THE TIME OF FINAL ARGUMENTS

Sl. No.	Description	Page Nos.
1	Award of the Board of Arbitration dated 13th May 1964 in the dispute between the Management of the ACC Ltd., and their workmen employed in Kymore Cement Works.	1—15
2	Memorandum of Settlement dated 6th August 1963 under Section 31 of the M.P.R.I.R. Act in the dispute between the ACC Ltd., and their workmen employed in Kymore Cement Works.	16—29
	A Photostat copy of the Article "Roentgen Resurvey of Cement Workers" by Dr. D. A. Sander, M. D., Milwaukee, reprinted from the AMA Archives of "Industrial Health" February 1958 Vol. 17, pp. 96—103.	30—37
4	Copy of the Article "Dust fumes and Mists in industry" published by National Safety, Council, Chicago.	38—42
5	Copy of the Article "Effect of Cement dust on Health" copied from "Cement and lime Manufacture" Vol. XIII, Number 6, June 1970 issue (USA).	43—46
6	Copy of Article on "Silicosis, Anthacosis and predisposition to pulmonary tuberculosis in cement industry" by Dr. B S. R. Murthy MBBS, published in the issue of "The Antieptic" of April 1952.	47—51
7	Award dated 30th October 1968 of Shri Indrajit G Thakore, Industrial Tribunal Gujarat, in Reference No. (IT) 14 of 1966 between the ACC's Sevalia Cement Works and its workmen.	52—55
8	Award dated 20th September 1966 of Shri Ishwar Das Pawar, Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Punjab, Chandigarh, in Reference No. 11 of the 1966 between the ACC's Bhupendra Cement Works and its workmen.	56—75
9	Award dated 27th November 1967 of Shri Ishwar Das Pawar, Presiding Officer, in Reference No. 1/C of 1966 between the ACC's Bhupendra Cement Works and its workmen.	76—100
10	Extract from the Magazine "Rock Product" issue April 1958 under the head "Farmers Near Cement Plant Benefit".	101
11	Cop of the English Summary of German article "The Effect of Cement kiln Dust on plants and animals" published in German Magazine "Zement-Kalk Gips" No. 3, March 1961, as communicated in letter No. No. EBM/KVM/300/1450 dated 2.6.1961, addressed to Mr J Dalmia, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., New Delhi, by Mr. E.B. Mogensen, M/s. F L Smith and Co. (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd., Eros Cinema Bldg., Bombay	102
12	Extracts from letter dated 24-3-1964 addressed by Sevalia Cement Works in Kaira Dt. of Gujarat State to the Collector, Kaira.	103
13	Extracts from "Studies on the Relation of Cement Dust to Citrus Vegetation". 1. The Effect on Photosynthesis. Binochem. Bull. 5, 95—100 (1916) C.A. 10: 1878	104
14	Extracts : "The Influence of Cement Dust Upon Vegetation" C.A. : 21 : 1173 Zement 15, 39—42, 61—4, 83—5, 103—6, 128—30, 148—50, 168—70, 203—6 (1926).	104
15	Report of Central Public Health Institute, Nagpur	105—110
16	Report of Central Labour Institute, Bombay	111—146
17	Copy of Award dated 7-9-1943 of Shri Lakshmana Rao— (Appeal No. 487 of 1941) Original Suit No. 104 of 1940.	147—152
18	Copies of Test Certificates :	
	1. No.BTH/PCE/78/43 dtd. 21-10-78	153—154
	2. No. C/77/727 dtd. 3-5-78	155—156
	3. No. TBH/PCE/77/634 dtd. 26-8-78	157—158
	4. No. BTH/PCE/77/636 dtd. 21-7-78	159—160
	5. No. BTH/PCE/77/761 dtd. 10-10-87	161—162
	6. No. BTH/PCE/77/870 dtd. 29-8-78	163—164
	7. No. BTH/PCE/77/982 dtd. 18-7-78	165—166
	8. No. BTH/PCE/77/1012 dtd. 21-7-78	167—178
	9. No. BTH/PCE/77/1015 dtd. 26-8-78	169—170
19	Extract of Award pertaining to Dust Allowance	171—182
20	Block estimate of Capital Cost for installation of ESPs for Kilns	183—185
21	Extract from the Pit & Quarry Handbook and Purchasing Guide for the Non-metallic Minerals Ind. 1972/73, 65th Edition, page B-261.	186

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ON WHICH THE AICWF WILL RELAY AT THE TIME OF FINAL ARGUMENTS

- (1) Annexures to the Statement of Claim dated 31-5-1978.
- (2) Agreement in Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Works (VISL).
- (3) Tamilnadu Pay Commission Report.
- (4) "Book on Russian (Regarding Air Pollution)".

ANNEXURE IV
EFFECT OF CEMENT DUST ON HEALTH
BY
DR H. C. VISVESVARAYA
CEMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF INDIA

1.0 When one looks through the ambient air quality standards around the world one obtains the impression that in terms of potential damage to health and amenities, industries other than cement and power generation are permitted to cause very much more nuisance. However, there seem to be little or no evidence that particulate matter emitted from cement industry is harmful to health. Extensive research work the world over in this field have indicated that it is not hazardous, except, as any dust, in large concentration.⁽¹⁾

1.1 The dust particles larger than one micron are removed in the nasopharyngeal tract and hence pose no problem. Particles smaller than one micron are deposited in the bronchial and pulmonary regions. These very fine particles, having the highest concentration of alkalies become inert because of the conversion of alkalies to inert salts by the action of carbon-dioxide.⁽¹⁾

2.0 The type of dust arising out of cement plant may be classified as (i) limestone dust/raw meal dust, (ii) gypsum dust, and (iii) cement dust, all of which are called inert dusts.

2.1 Limestone dust/Raw meal dust.—It can be concluded from the extensive works⁽²⁾ on this aspect that these are harmless to health.

2.2 Gypsum Dust.—Dehydrated gypsum takes up water with avidity so that one might expect the gypsum dust to be objectionable when breathed. However, investigations by several research workers reveal that (i) gypsum is not hazardous to health (3, 4), (ii) it is harmless even in very large concentrations and, in fact, protects against the harmful action of silica dust.⁽⁵⁾

2.3 Cement Dust.—Cement dust is non-toxic, non-corrosive, non-flammable and non-expensive.⁽¹⁾ Several early investigations reveal that (i) health of a cement worker is upto the general standards of industry at large⁽⁶⁾, (ii) cement worker has a good health record and the incidence of Tuberculosis among cement workers is very low. Investigations on the effect of cement dust on animals have clearly exonerated cement dust.⁽⁷⁾

3.0 A British report⁽⁸⁾ remarks that 'there is little or no evidence that particulate matter emitted from cement factories is detrimental to health. In fact the reverse may be true. The life expectancy of cement workers is higher than in most other industries. These seem to be considerable support for the theory that dust from cement works is responsible for neutralising harmful acidic materials in 'smogs', since the incidence of lung cancer, in the themeside cement district of England, was shown to be significantly lower than that predictable for an industrialized area in the Greater London'.

4.0 Research work on the effect of cement dust on health is lacking in our country and our Institute as such has not undertaken a detailed study of this aspect. A great deal of research must be done for determining the effect of very diffuse concentration of submicron particulates on human health⁽⁹⁾, though the available information and findings as indicated in this report have established their harmless nature. However, like any dust, if inhaled in large concentrations, it may cause strain in the lungs and respiratory tract.

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(1) Pollution control in the Asbestos, Cement, Glass and Allied Mineral Industries Pollution Technology Review No. 19, Marshall Sitting, Noyes data Corporation, 1975.

(2) The health of workers in dusty trades I. Health of workers in portland cement plants. Thompson, L. R. Brundage, D. K. Russel, A. E. B'oorfield, J. I. Public Health Bulletin, 176, 1928.

(3) Survey in 17 cement plants of Atmospheric Dusts and their effect upon the lungs of 2200 employees. Gardner, L U,

Durkan, T. M. Burmfield, D. M. Sampson, H. L. Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology 21(279), 1939.

(4) The effect of portland cement dusts on the lungs with special reference to susceptibility to lobar pneumonia, Baetjer, A M Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology 29(250), 1947.

(5) Clinical Investigation into the Effects of Gypsum Dust Riddell, A R, Canadian Journal of Public Health 25(147), 1934.

(6) The response of peritoneal tissue to industrial dusts. Miller J W, Sayers, R R, Public Health Report 56(264).

(7) Gardner, L U, Quoted in 'Industrial Dust', Drinker and Hatch, McGraw Hill, 1954.

(8) Worldwide Atmospheric Pollution Standards—compiled by APCM, UK, 1976.

(9) Boston Consulting Group. The Cement Industry. Economic Impact of Pollution Control Costs Vol. II, Report PH-207, 151 Springfield, va, National Technical Information Service, Nov 1971.

[No. L-29013/5/78-D. III. B]

R. KUNJITHAPADAM, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 30th November, 1978.

S.O. 3615.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of the Food Corporation of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 28th November, 1978.

BEFORE THIRU K. SELVARATNAM, B.A., B.L.

Industrial Tribunal, Madras.

(Constituted by the Central Government)

Wednesday, the 15th day of November, 1978

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 10 of 1978

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under section 10 (1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the Management of Food Corporation of India Thanjavur).

BETWEEN

The workmen represented by

The President, F.C.I. Modern Rice Mill Workers' Union, No. 27, Azad Street, Pamini P.O., Mannargudi, Thanjavur District. (Tamil Nadu).

AND

1. The Zonal Manager, Food Corporation of India, No. 144, Anand Building, Mount Road, Madras-600002
2. The District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu).

Reference :

Order No. L-42011(8)77-D. II (B), dated 6th March, 1978 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1978 upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru R. Ganesan, Advocate for the Union and of Thiru C. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Advocate and Central Government Pleader for the Management and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration this Tribunal made the following.

AWARD

This is an Industrial Dispute referred to this Tribunal under section 10 (1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication between the Management of Food Corporation of India, Thanjavur and their workmen 31 in number in the matter of their services.

(2) The following is the reference :

Whether the demand of the daily rated employees mentioned in the Annexure, who were previously engaged by a Contractor for work in the Modern Rice Mill of the Food Corporation of India, Pamini (Thanjavur District) but were subsequently being paid wages directly by the Management of the said Modern Rice Mill, for their absorption in the service of the Food Corporation of India on a regular basis, is justified? If so, from what date should the said workmen be so absorbed?

1. Shri K. Pitchai.
2. Shri J. Selvaraj.
3. Shri K. Subramanian.
4. Shri Annadurai.
5. Shri N. Krishnamoorthy.
6. Shri V. Shanmugam.
7. Shri S. Mahalingam.
8. Shri S. Vellaisamy.
9. Shri K.V. Palaniappan.
10. Shri V. Kannan.
11. Shri S. Panneerselvam.
12. Shri S. Murugaiyan.
13. Shri S. Rajagopal.
14. Shri K. Durairaj.
15. Shri Singaravelu.
16. Shri P. Kannaiyan.
17. Shri R. Velayutham.
18. Shri K. Nagarajan.
19. Shri P. Kalyanasundaram.
20. Shri S. Chinnasamy.
21. Shri V. Selvaraj.
22. Shri Govindan.
23. Shri T. Saminathan.
24. Shri A. Isaac.
25. Shri P. Arjunan.
26. Shri Alexander.
27. Shri N. Thangappan.
28. Shri S. Narayanasamy.
29. Shri N. Chandrasekaran.
30. Shri S. Ramasamy.
31. N. Vijayaragavan.

(3) The workmen filed a claim statement, wherein they state as follows: At Mannargudi in Tanjore District, the Food Corporation of India is running rice mill known as Modern Rice Mills, Food Corporation of India. The workmen concerned in the dispute are members of a registered trade union known as the Food Corporation of India Modern Rice Mill Workers Union, Pamini, Mannargudi. The 31 workmen were originally employed by the Contractor as a daily rated workmen and the wages were paid to them by a Contractor, but subsequently the wages were paid directly by the Management and as such they become the direct employees of Food Corporation of India and they are entitled to the benefits of permanency. But the Management denied them of the status as permanent workers and continued to treat them as daily rated workers. The Management is bound to make them permanent since some workers had put in more than 6 to 7 and a half years and some have put in more than 3 years of service and they are working in the jobs of permanent nature and they are doing the work as a permanent workmen. The workmen demanded that they should be made permanent, but the Management rejected their claim. Hence the matter has been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication and an award may be passed holding that they are entitled to the status of a permanent workmen and should be conferred all the benefits to them as permanent workers of the Food Corporation of India.

(4) A counter statement was filed by the Management, wherein they contended as follows : The claim by the workmen is not maintainable either on facts or in law. There was no contractual relationship of an employer and the employee between the workmen and the Management. The Contractor supplied labour and these workmen were all casual employees recruited by the Contractor to do the work undertaken by the contractor as per the terms of the contract. It was obligatory under the provisions of contract labour Regulation Act for Food Corporation of India to make the payments, as principal employer whenever the contractor fails to make payment of wages to their labourers and the amount so paid is recovered from the contractor's bills. Therefore the fact that the wages were paid by the Food Corporation of India to the workmen will not establish the relationship of employer and employee. A similar dispute arose in I.D. No. 57 of 1975 and it was held that the workmen were not entitled to the right of permanency. Hence the claim of the workmen is liable to be dismissed and an Award is to be passed negating the claims of the workmen.

(5) The 31 workmen can claim right of permanency only when they establish the relationship of an employer and employee. Therefore the short point to be considered is whether the workmen had succeeded in establishing the relationship of employer and employee.

(6) The Management's contention is that there was no contractual relationship directly or indirectly with these workmen in question and these workmen were placed at the disposal of the Modern Rice Mill to do various jobs by the Contractor in terms of the contract entered into by the Food Corporation of India with the Contractors and as such it would not establish any contractual relationship with the workmen in question to support their claim for permanency. Therefore I have to consider the entire evidence in this case whether the facts and circumstances of the case establish the relationship of employer and employee.

(7) On the side of the Union two witnesses namely Thiru K. Pitchai, W.W. 1 and Thiru K. Subramanian, W.W. 2 were examined. W.W. 1 would say that he was working in the Mill for the past 9 years and he had passed Boiler Attender Test and others also worked with him for the past 9 years. There are four departments, namely, Boiler Unit, Parboiling, Dryer and Mill Unit. Each unit has about 15 workmen and there are three supervisory staff for each unit. He along with the other workmen worked in the four units. In addition, there were supervisory staff and the department supplied all the tools and they take the tools by signing Ex. W-1 Tools Register and the Muster Roll had been maintained and his name finds a place in Ex. W-3, the Shift Rosters and they had 8 hours work. They have applied leave to the Assistant Manager through Supervisors and they maintained Muster Rolls as evidenced by Ex. W-4 series. Ex. W-5 will show the service particulars of these 31 workmen. Ex. W-6 is the service certificates given to the workers by the Office Manager. He filed also Ex. W-7, the Processing Report wherein his name as well as the names of other workers find a place. Without them the Mill cannot run and they have nothing to do with the Contractor. The department has to supervise their work. In 1976-77, there were no contractors and the wages were paid to them directly by the Management.

(8) W.W. 2 Thiru K. Subramanian would say that he was employed in the Dryer Unit as Machine Operator. He was working there from 1970 onwards. He was given job by the Assistant Manager. Along with him six others, namely Panneerselvam, Murugaiyan, Shanmugam, Mahalingam, Selvaraj and another are working. The Supervisor alone will assign the work and the tools were supplied by the Supervisor and from 1970 onwards, the wages were paid by the Food Corporation of India. Without the 31 persons concerned in this dispute, the Mill cannot run. He has also filed Ex. W-2 series, the Memoranda issued to the workers for recovery of missing tools.

(9) On the side of the Management M.W. 1 Thiru A. Ramakrishnan, the Assistant Manager (Mechanical) was examined. His evidence is that he was in charge of Engineering Section, operation and maintenance of machinery and supervision of engineering staff and workers. He has also spoken to the various functions of the Modern Rice Mill, namely, processing, drying and milling and also would say that they have similar Mills, one at Tanjore and another at Sembanarkoil in Tanjore District and the third at Chidambaram. They have regular engineering staff for the Food Corporation of

India. So far as the Parmini Modern Rice Mill at Mannargudi is concerned, Class III and Class IV staff were employed through Employment Exchange. He filed Ex. M1, the list of the staff in the Engineering Department and Ex. M-2, the rules framed for the recruitment of staff and they could not depart from the rules for appointing the staff. So far as the labour is concerned, they used to take from the Contractors by inviting tenders for supply of labour for various services. Till 1974, Jamal and Company, from 20-6-1974, Mutual Maritime Agencies, Nagapatnam and after that Mannargudi Labour Contract Society were contractors. He would file Ex. M-3, the agreement with Mannargudi F.C.I. Labour Contract Cooperative Society, whose President was Thiru M. R. Sethuraman. They were responsible for the supply of labour and they could not sanction leave and they have no power to employ casual labourers and they had not appointed any of the labourer concerned in the dispute. Ex. M-4 is the letter from the President, Mannargudi F.C.I. Labour Contract Cooperative Society limited to the Food Corporation of India requesting to engage labourers through Thiru K. Pitchai. He would further say that the labourers supplied by the contractors were not operating machines as most of the machines in 4 Units were costly and they had their own mechanical operators and electrician-cum-operators to man the machines. Similarly they have their own staff for manning the machines in Dryer Unit and Parboiling Unit and they have Production Supervisor in each unit. They have Kalasis, Assistant Machine-cum-Operator, Drier Cleaners and so on. They have been recruited the candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange and they used to give appointment orders and he filed Exs. M-5 and M-6, the appointment orders and the persons concerned in this dispute were not authorised to operate the machines and their wages were paid by the contractor on the work done and the Food Corporation of India paid wages in two periods directly. As the Contractor was denying in taking up the work, the Food Corporation of India had to pay them directly as the work had to be performed and to ensure continuous operation and the wages paid directly to the workers were recovered from the concerned contractors. He filed Exs. M-7 and M-8, the Bills by the contractor for supply of labour. Ex. M-9 is the telegram accepting the tender Ex. M-3 to supply labour.

(10) In the face of the evidence of M.W. 1, I have to consider whether the circumstances stated by W.W. 1 and W.W. 2 establish the relationship of employer and employee.

(11) The strong circumstance according to the Union is the payment of wages. M.W. 1 has clearly stated that the wages were directly paid only in two periods as the contractor was delaying the supply of labour and they had to pay directly to the workers to avoid break up of work and to ensure continuity of work. There is no evidence to show on the side of the Union that throughout their employment the wages were paid by the Management directly to them. Therefore the circumstance of payment of wages directly in two period will not establish the relationship of employer and employee. Another strong circumstance is the supply of tools. When the workers have been drafted by the Management to do their own work, they had to supply tools and they cannot ask the contractors to supply them tools. Therefore the mere supply of tools cannot establish the claim of the Union. A strong circumstance would be, the appointment order issued by the Management. W.W. 1 admits that no appointment order was given by the Management. The evidence of M.W. 1 would show that there are rules and regulations for recruitment of persons and the persons were recruited only through Employment Exchanges and M.W. 1 has filed the appointment orders Exs. M-5 and M-6 in such cases. M.W. 1 has spoken in his evidence the manner in which the labour is drafted for their Units. He would say that they called for tenders and successful man will supply labour and he also filed documentary evidence to support his evidence. Another important aspect relied upon by the counsel for the Union is that the 31 labourers are very indispensable to carry on the work in the Mill and without them the Mill cannot run. The evidence of W.W. 1 is that they have got technically trained persons to man the machines and they alone can operate and the labourers will only assist them in manning the machines. Therefore in the face of M.W. 1 that the fact that the labourers were employed in operating the machinery will not be a ground to come to the conclusion that they were regular employees entitled to the status of permanency.

(12) It is no doubt true that the assistance of labour is necessary for doing all odd jobs in the Factory or Mill. If they are not available, the Mill or the Factory will suffer. I do not think it is a ground to come to the conclusion that without their work, the Factory or the Mill cannot run.

(13) The learned counsel for the Union would rely upon the decision in A.I.R. 1978 (Supreme Court) page 1410 (Hussainbhai vs. The Alath Factory Tezhilali Union and others). It is a case of a dispute raised by the workmen in a Coir Factory manufacturing ropes. The workmen claimed the relationship of employer and employee between the Management and themselves. The contention of the Management was that the workmen were hired by the contractors who had executed agreements with the Management to get such work done and as such the workmen were not the Management's workmen but the contractors' workmen. The contention was negated by the High Court and a Division Bench upheld that stand and the Petitioner-Management sought special leave from the Supreme Court. It was observed by the Supreme Court as follows :

"Where a worker or group of workers labours to produce goods or services and these goods or services are for the business of another, that other is, in fact, the employer. He has economic control over the workers' subsistence, skill, and continued employment. If he, for any reason, chokes off, the worker is, virtually, laid off. The presence of intermediate contractors with whom alone the workers have immediate, or direct relationship ex contract is of no consequence when, on lifting the veil or looking at the conspectus of factors governing employment, we discern the naked truth, though draped in different perfect paper arrangement, that the real employer is the Management, not the immediate contractor."

The decision emphasises that the Court has to delve deep into the facts of the case whether such a relationship of employer and employee exists in spite of the fact that there is an intermediary, namely a Contractor. In other words, the Court has to take into account the factors governing the employment of the workmen. The case cited above is that the contractor had no other connection with the business excepting the supply of labour. The factors like the production of goods, skill, payment of wages are being looked after by the Management and they produce the goods, namely ropes though for all purposes it appear that a Contractor supplied the labour. In fact the employees were under the direct control of the Management and they manufactured goods rendering all services.

(14) But the facts of the present case are quite different. Here the Mill is owned by the Government of India undertaking and the whole machinery has been manned by the technical personnel recruited as per the rules made by the Government. There cannot be the recruitment de hors the rules. M.W. 1 has asserted that their own personnel were manning the machines and these workmen rendered assistance in the various process, namely, cleaning, drying by doing odd jobs. For the said purpose, they had to get supply through the labour contractors by calling tenders and they cannot claim that, without their services, the process of milling or drying mill come to a stand still. At best, it will dislocate the process. They do not manufacture goods as in the case of a Coir Industry. Therefore the decision above cited will not apply to the facts of this case.

(15) In the result, I hold that the Union has failed to establish the relationship of employer and employee between the Management and their workmen. As such, they are not entitled to claim the right of permanency and other benefits.

(16) Hence as Award is passed negativing the claim of the workmen.

Dated, this 15th day of November, 1978.

(Sd)

K. SELVARATHNAM, Presiding Officer
Industrial Tribunal.

WITNESSES EXAMINED

For workmen

W.W. 1—Thiru K. Pitchai.
W.W. 2—Thiru K. Subramanian.

For Management

M.W. 1—Thiru A. Ramakrishnan, Assistant Manager,
Food Corporation of India.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

For workmen

Ex. W-1—Tools Receipt Register.
Ex. W-2 series—Memoranda issued to the workers for recovery of missing tools.
Ex. W-3 series—Shift Rosters.
Ex. W-4 series—Muster roll for the years 1974 and 1975.
Ex. W-5—Statement showing service particulars of the workmen.
Ex. W-6 series—Service certificates given to the workers.
Ex. W-7—Processing report.

For Management

Ex. M-1—Statement showing general staff pattern of Modern Rice Mill with Parboiling unit.
Ex. M-2—Extract of regulation 9 of the F.C.I. staff Regulation, 1971 regarding Procedure for direct recruitment.
Ex. M-3—Tender agreement entered into by Shri M.R. Sethuraman, President the Mannargudi F.C.I. Labour Contract Cooperative Society.
Ex. M-4/28-7-78—Letter from the President, Mannargudi F.C.I. Labour Contract Cooperative Society Limited to the F.C.I. requesting to engage Labourers through Thiru K. Pitchai.
Ex. M-5/25-10-75—Office order appointing Khalasi on daily rate basis. (copy).
Ex. M-6/9-2-77—Office order appointing the Khalasi to the post on short-term basis for one year. (copy).
Ex. M-7/5-1-78—Letter to the F.C.I. from the Mannargudi F.C.I. Labour Contract Cooperative Society Limited, requesting to pass the bills.

[No. L-42011(8)/77-D. II(B)]

HARBANS BAHADUR, Desk Officer

Ex. M-8/25-7-74—Bill for Rs. 982-15 towards the supply of labourers of Mutual Maritime Agencies (P) Ltd., Mannargudi.
Ex. M-9—Copy of telegram accepting the contract for 2 years.
Ex. M-10/18-4-78—Award in Case No. Co. II/LC/R (15) of 1977 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur. (copy).

(Sd)

K. SELVARATNAM, Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal

Note : Parties are directed to take return of their document/s within six months from the date of the Award.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 1978

S.O. 3616.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 2108 dated the 4th July,

1978 published at page 1896 of the Gazette of India, Part-II—Section 3-Sub-section (ii) dated the 15th July, 1978, in the last two lines,

for “1. State Council of Technical Education and Training, Orissa. Diploma in Mine Surveying.” read
“1. State Council of Technical Education and Training, Diploma in Mine Surveying.”

[No. H. 11016/14/77-MI(i)]

MEENA GUPTA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 6th December, 1978

S.O. 3617.—In Pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda, Bhadran Branch and their workman over the termination of services of Shri K. R. Mehta w.e.f. 19-12-74, which was received by the Central Government on 21-11-78.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT-8 of 1977

Employers in relation to the Management of Bank of Baroda, Ahmedabad.

V/s.

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the employers :

(1) Shri C. V. Pavaskar, Advocate.
(2) Shri R. B. Pitale, Advocate.

For the workmen :

(1) Shri R. V. Gangal, Advocate.
(2) Shri K. N. Mehrotra, Gen. Secretary,
Punjab National Bank Workers' Organisation—Representative for the workmen.

INDUSTRY : Banking

STATE : Gujarat.

Dated, Bombay, the 12th October, 1978

AWARD

1. The Central Government, in exercise of powers conferred by Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, by order dated 16-5-1977 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :—

“THE SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of the Bank of Baroda, Bhadran Branch, in terminating the services of Shri K. R. Mehta with effect from 19th December, 1974 is justified ? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled ?”

2. The workman, Shri K.R. Mehta, was born on 20-11-1948. He was appointed as Godown Keeper by the Bank of Baroda at their Savli Branch by letter dated 1-2-1972. His services were terminated on 25-4-1972 and he was again appointed as Godown-Keeper at Bhadran Branch of the Bank from 14-12-1972 to 31-7-1973. The case of the workman is that thereafter he was appointed as a clerk and told that he will be required to do such duties as he would be ordered to perform. No specific appointment order was, however, given to him. In this manner he was appointed with effect from 25-10-1973. On 20-11-1973 he was given a letter by the Agent, Bhadran Branch of the Bank intimating that his

appointment was further extended for a period of one month upto 25-12-1973. Thereafter no further letter of appointment or extension was given to him and in this manner he continued in an interrupted service from 25-10-1973 till 19-12-1974. All of a sudden the Bank terminated his services by letter dated 18-12-1974. In his statement of claim the workman has stated that he used to work as a Clerk at Bhadran Branch of the Bank from 11.00 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. and after office hours he was required to go to the godown of M/s. Mahikantha Cotton Grower's Association at Borsad, which is situated outside the limits of town, Bhadran. The work which Shri K. R. Mehta was doing was that of a Clerk and it was not of a temporary nature and termination of his services on 19-12-1974 was not due to termination of work and that he has not been paid retrenchment compensation and gratuity under Section 25F read with Sec. 25B(2)(ii) and (b)(ii) of the Industrial Disputes Act and as per para. 522 and 524 of the Shashi Award. No notice of termination of service was also given to him. He has become age bar and it is impossible for him to secure any other suitable employment. As such, termination of services of the workman is said to be not justified and brought about due to malafide, prejudicial, victimised and vindictive attitude of the management of the Bank and a prayer has been made to reinstate him with retrospective effect and to pay all back-wages and allowances along with other fringe benefits.

3. The Bank raised two preliminary objections. The first was that the present Reference covers the same issue, namely the reinstatement of Shri K. R. Mehta, which has been disposed of by this Tribunal in Reference No. CGIT-38 of 1975 and in Reference No. CGIT-690 of 1976. The Bank's further contention was that the present Reference is barred by the principles of res-judicata. These two objections were heard and negative by me by my order dated 30-9-1977.

4. The contention of the Bank is that Shri K. R. Mehta had been appointed as a temporary godown-keeper and that his services were terminated after completion of the work. The allegation that he was performing the duties of a clerk at Bhadran Branch of the Bank is denied. The question of retrenchment compensation does not arise as it is not applicable in the present case. The question of reinstatement also does not arise since he was appointed as a godown-keeper at the Bhadran Branch and the said godown is closed and is not in operation now. The Bank's further contention is that during his temporary appointment the workman's record was not satisfactory. He did not attend to his duties regularly and in April, 1974 he was cautioned for his lack of diligence and care and for tampering with the official record of the Bank; his attendance was also not satisfactory and he used to remain absent without prior permission. By a letter dated 26-11-1974 the Bank called upon him to submit his explanation after considering which the Bank thought it fit and proper to terminate his services as the Bank had lost confidence on him.

5. The evidence of Shri K. R. Mehta is that to begin with he was appointed by the Bank at their Savi Branch on 1-2-1972. After giving 14 days' notice his services were terminated on 25-4-1972. He was again appointed at Bhadran Branch of the Bank on 20-12-1972. After giving him 14 days' notice his services were terminated on 31-7-1973. His further evidence is that he approached the higher authority, namely the Assistant General Manager, with a request to absorb him in the Bank's service on a permanent basis. He was directed to report for duty at Bhadran Branch of the Bank on 25-10-1973, but no appointment letter was given to him. On 20-11-1973 he was informed in writing that his temporary appointment period was extended for a further period of one month, i.e. upto 25-12-1973, on the same terms and conditions as per Rules (vide Ext. E-9). It is the workman's case that thereafter no further letter of appointment was given to him, but he was continued in an uninterrupted service of the Bank till 19-12-1974—when his services were terminated by Bank's letter dated 18-12-1974. He was thus in continuous employment of the Bank from 25-10-1973 till 19-12-1974, i.e. for a continuous period of about 14 months without any break.

6. Shri D. N. Patel (EW-1) is an Accountant in the Bhadran Branch. Since the Agent Shri H. V. Desai, was on leave from 15-11-1974 to 5-12-1974, he acted as such. His evidence is that the godown under reference belonged to M/s. Mahikantha Cotton Growers' Association which was pledged

to the Bank and Shri Mehta was employed as a temporary godown-keeper of this particular godown. Regarding hours of work there are counter-versions. According to the workman, he used to work in the Bank's office from 11.00 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. and thereafter go to the godown which was about 4 to 5 kilometers away and remain in-charge of the godown till 10.00 A.M. next morning. The workman has stated about this in his evidence. On the other hand, evidence of the Accountant, Shri D. N. Patel (EW-1) and the Branch Manager, Shri H. V. Desai (EW-2), is to the effect that Shri Mehta used to come to the office and be available from 11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M., after which he used to go to the godown. He used to work in the Savings Bank Department, Current Department, Fixed Deposit Department, Cash Credit Department, Bills Department, and also as a Typist and Cashier. The evidence of the Accountant is that the above clerical work used to be done by Shri Mehta occasionally and this was either due to pressure of work or absence of any employee. It does not seem probable that Shri Mehta would be working all the 23 hours a day. At page 6 of his cross-examination Shri D. N. Patel has admitted that the work in the different departments used to be done till 3.00 P.M. and Shri Mehta used to attend the godown after 3.00 P.M. In fact inclined to believe that whenever Shri Mehta worked in the office he used to work there till about 3.00 P.M.

7. Since the unauthorised delivery of bales took place on 25-11-1974, it would be pertinent to enquire as to whether Shri Mehta did any clerical work on that date and if so for what period. Evidence of Shri Mehta is that on 25-11-1974 he was asked to work on ledger No. 25 which had roughly 500 accounts and for calculating this whole day was spent. These questions were put to the Accountant, Shri D. N. Patel (EW-1). He said that he could not recollect if on the 25th November, 1974 he had asked Shri Mehta to work on ledger No. 25 and that if this ledger had 500 accounts. Shri Patel, however, admitted that for calculating interest of 500 accounts one day was required. By petition dated 30-6-1977 the workman called upon the Bank to produce ledger No. 25. The parties were heard on 21-2-1978 and for the Bank it was submitted that the ledger need not be produced as the Bank admitted that the workman performed the duties of a clerk also. In view of this submission production of ledger was not ordered. It was not brought to my notice then that ledger No. 25 would shed further light that the work on that ledger on that particular date involved for the whole day.

8. Now as to what happened on the 25th. Evidence of the workman is that on the 25th when he went to the godown round about 6.00 O'clock he found that the party had already taken delivery of 650 bales. His further evidence is that during office hours the party had come to the Bank and under the instructions of Shri D. N. Patel (EW-1), who was acting as an Agent on that date he prepared the delivery order (Ext. E-8A) and thereupon signature of the borrower was obtained by Shri Patel in token of having received the goods from the Bank. He says that after preparing the delivery order he had handed over it to Shri Patel and did not receive it back from him. He does not know whether Shri Patel had approved the delivery order. He admits that for effecting the delivery of goods he had to go the godown himself. In this regard, evidence of Shri D. N. Patel (EW-1) is entirely different. According to him he learnt about the delivery of 650 bales for the first time at 11.00 A.M. on the 26th November, 1974, when the workman came to him. The workman had brought three hundies worth three lakhs of rupees each with him and stated that the borrower had taken delivery of 650 bales and had deposited those three hundies in lieu thereof. After realisation of the amount of those hundies the same was to be credited to the account of the party. He produced the delivery order (Ext. E-8A), on his table for the purpose of his signature. On looking at it he shouted at Shri Mehta, "What have you done? My services are in danger." Therefore he informed the Regional Manager on phone and as desired called for an explanation (Ext. E-12) from the workman. By Ext. E-12 dated 26-11-1974 Shri D. N. Patel asked the godown keeper, Shri K. R. Mehta, to explain as to the circumstance under which delivery of 650 bales of cotton was given. The explanation of the workman is Ext. E-13 dated 27-11-1974. It is stated therein that the party took the delivery of 650 bales on 25-11-1974 when he was attending the office work throughout the day and that the parties seems to have taken the delivery under the

wrong impression that they would be able to deposit the necessary fund in the C/C. Account. It appears that even without sufficient security, this party was allowed to take delivery on previous occasions. This will appear from the evidence of Shri Desai (EW-2). Referring to the stock statement of 27-7-1973 (Ext. W-18) he admits that on that date there was an excess delivery of the value of Rs. 2,76,000/- roughly. Similarly the stock statement dated 25-10-1974 (Ext. W-19) showed excess delivery to the tune of Rs. 5,45,000/-. Therefore, it seems to me that by depositing three hundies and even if the amount to the credit of the party was not sufficient, on the precedence of past usage, the party had taken delivery. This also appears from the subsequent correspondence that passed on between the Bank and the party. The officiating Agent, Shri D. N. Patel (EW-1), wrote to the party on 26th November, 1974 (vide Ext. W-16) that they were not permitted to take delivery of goods without prior permission in future. The reply of the party to this letter is Ext. E-4 dated 28-11-1974. By this letter the party expressed surprise at the sudden stopping of the deliveries prior to the payment. There is evidence that the deficit was made good and the amount was set right by the 5th December, 1974 when the permanent Agent, Shri Desai, joined his duties. The pertinent question, however, is the kind of lapse that the workman committed. Delivery of goods was taken during office hours when he was busy in the office. It is difficult for me to believe him that he prepared the delivery order under the instructions of the Officiating Agent. The important point to be noticed is that on the delivery order there is the endorsement of the party concerned having received 650 bales. It does not contain the signature of the Agent. Therefore, it is clear that it was not prepared under the instructions of the Agent nor was it submitted to him, nor did he receive it from the Agent on the 25th. Rather the truth lies in the evidence of the Officiating Agent (EW-1) that it was all placed before him on the 26th at 11.00 A.M. along with three hundies. I feel inclined to hold that Shri Mehta after obtaining the signature allowed the party, even without having requisite amount to their credit, to take excess delivery. No doubt he was busy in the office on the 25th for the whole day but he should have first obtained Shri Patel's order and effected the delivery himself. Rather he has taken a false pretext and tried to transfer the blame on Shri Patel.

9. The Stock Register (Ext. E-1) as also the Delivery Order (Ext. E-8A) speaks of delivery of cotton seeds weighing 1,000 quintals and 1,105 quintals cotton bales (which is the weight of 650 bales) on 25th November, 1974. It seems to me that the Bank has made no grievance of the taking away of cotton seeds since the price thereof was within the amount standing to the credit of the party.

10. The question whether appointment of Shri Mehta as a godown keeper was temporary or permanent has been a subject of controversy. I have given above the different dates when he was appointed in the Bank. So far as the appointment from 25-10-1973 is concerned, it is the case of Shri Mehta that he was not given any appointment letter, but he was ordered to work as a Clerk. Whether there is truth in this statement or not follows from a letter (Ext. E-9) which comes next in date. It is dated 20-11-1973 and is addressed to Mr. K. R. Mehta, Mahikanta Cotton Growers' Association. It says that the temporary appointment of Shri K. R. Mehta was extended for a further period of one month, i.e. upto 25-12-1973. He was also asked to note that the temporary appointment was on the same terms and conditions as per the Rules of the Bank. This unmistakably shows that the post that Shri Mehta held was of temporary nature. My attention was invited to the Inspection Report (Ext. E-16) showing the staff position. It shows the strength of clerks as six in the Bank and the evidence of Shri H. V. Desai (EW-2) is that this includes Shri Mehta. This, however, in itself cannot prove the permanent nature of the vacancy nor does it disprove the fact that Shri Mehta was working as a godown-keeper. There are various other documents wherein he has been described as godown-keeper (vide Exts. E-11 & E-12). In his explanation (Ext. E-13) also Shri Mehta has signed himself as a godown-keeper. The fact that his salary was credited in a particular way in the Savings A/c. does not throw any conclusive light on the matter. Besides this under para 508 of the Shastry Award a person to be deemed in the permanent employment must be appointed as such. Manifestly there has been no such appointment of Shri Mehta in the

present case. Therefore, I am of the opinion that his services must be considered as that of a temporary godown-keeper.

10. For the workman reference was made to Para. 499 of the Shastry Award and on this basis it was submitted that admittedly the workman was in continuous service as a godown-keeper for 14 months and that being so he should have been confirmed or his services could be utilised to look after other godowns or should be made permanent in the clerical establishment of the Bank. This Para, however, makes it clear that all this presupposes that the work is found to be satisfactory. I have already expressed my opinion on the work of the godown-keeper. According to the management, they had lost faith in him. Therefore, there is no question of his confirmation in any clerical post on being re-employed.

11. It is common ground that Shri Mehta was in continuous service for not less than 1 year before his services were terminated. That being so, clearly, section 25(f) of the Act is attracted. In the present case the workman was not given one month's notice nor wages were paid in lieu of such notice. Then again no retrenchment compensation has been paid. That being so the termination order cannot be sustained (vide the case of State Bank of India V/s. N. Sundaramani 1976 I LLJ 478).

12. Definition of retrenchment occurs in Section 2(00) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It means the termination for any reason whatsoever otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of any disciplinary action. The termination order is Ext. W-1. All it says is that Shri K. R. Mehta is discharged from the duties of the Bank as Godown-keeper. The Bank claims to have terminated his services on the ground not by way of any disciplinary action, but as having lost faith in him. They spoke of two more facts in support of their case, namely, he did not attend to his duties regularly in April, 1974 and was cautioned for tampering with the official record of the Bank and that his attendance was also not satisfactory and that he used to remain absent without prior permission. No satisfactory evidence has been led on this account. In view of the kind of performance that Shri Mehta has to his credit, the Bank cannot be criticised for losing faith in him. This being not a case of disciplinary action his termination amounts to retrenchment and for the reason given above the termination order cannot be sustained.

It is in evidence of Shri H. V. Desai (EW-2) that Shri Mehta was relieved on 19th and the notice pay was credited to his account on 31-12-1974. This however, cannot save the situation since it is not in terms of Section 25(f).

14. It is in evidence of Shri D. N. Patel (EW-1) that the Mahikanta Cotton Growers' Association does not exist since 1975. Therefore, the question of re-employment of Shri Mehta to the post of Godown-keeper does not arise. Regard being had to his past record, I don't think that it is desirable to ask the Bank to re-employ him against any clerical post. Having taken into consideration all the circumstances of the case, my award is that termination of services of Shri K. R. Mehta with effect from 19th December 1974 is not justified. I direct however, that he should be paid the salary from the date of his termination till the close of 1974.

Reference is answered accordingly.

J. NARAIN, Presiding Officer
[No. L-12012/96/75-D.II.A]

New Delhi, the 8th December, 1978

S.O. 3618.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Hindustan Commercial Bank, Jaipur and Shri Manohar Lal Bhatia over termination of his services w.e.f. 16-2-1976, which was received by the Central Government on 22-11-1978.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI
Camp : At Jaipur.

I. D. No. 10 of 1977

In re :

The General Secretary,
Rajasthan Bank Employees Union,
C/o. Punjab National Bank, Jaipur.

And

The Manager, Hindustan Commercial Bank, Johri Bazar,
Jaipur.

AWARD

The Central Government as appropriate Government made a reference u/s 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 vide its order No. L-12012/176/76-D. II. A dated the 25th January, 1977 to this tribunal in the following terms :

"Whether the action of the management of Hindustan Commercial Bank, Jaipur in terminating the services of Shri Manohar Lal Bhatia w.e.f. 16-12-1976 without following the provisions of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is legal and justified. If not, to what relief is the workman entitled ?

2. In pursuance of the order of reference it was ordered to be registered and notices were sent to the parties. The parties appeared through their respective representatives and a statement of claim was filed as also the written statement but before any further proceedings could be held the parties arrived at a settlement and statement of Shri R. L. Khandelwal, the provisional President of the Rajasthan Bank Employees' Union was recorded today in which it is stated by him 'that the parties have arrived at a settlement. A no dispute award be made in this dispute.'

In view of the statement recorded on behalf of the workman a no dispute award is made in this matter.

Sd/-

MAHESH CHANDRA. Presiding Officer

Central Government Industrial Tribunal New Delhi.

Dated : the 21st October, 1978 (At Jaipur).

[No. L-12012/176/76-D. II. A.]
JAGDISH PRASAD, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 1978

S.O. 3619.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Gujarat, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 16-11-78.

BEFORE SHRI R. C. ISRANI, B.A. (Hons), LL.B. INDUS-

TRIAL TRIBUNAL

Complaint (ITC) No. 1 of 1976

IN

References (ITC) Nos. 4/75, 5/75, 6/75, 2/76 & 4/76
Navinchandra M. Panchal,

General Secretary,

The Association of the Punjab National-Bank Employees (Gujarat State), Regd. No. G-566, 'Suryadarshan' Near Vagheshwari Society, Vaishali Cinema Road, Nadiad ... Complainant

Versus

1. The Manager, (Shri N. L. Patwari),
Punjab National Bank, Nadiad; and

2. The Regional Manager,

Punjab National Bank, (Gujarat Region), 'Jaldarshan' Ashram Road, Opp. Natraj Cinema, Ahmedabad ... Opponents.

In the matter of a complaint u/s. 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Appearances : Shri M.S. Udeshi, Advocate for the complainant and Shri C. K. D. Gowda, Personnel Officer for the Punjab National Bank.

AWARD

This is a complaint filed by the complainant Shri N. M. Panchal, General Secretary, The Association of the Punjab National Bank Employees (Gujarat State), Regd. No. G-566, Nadiad, hereinafter to be referred to as the complainant against the two opponents, viz., The Manager (Shri N. L. Patwari) and The Regional Manager, Punjab National Bank (Gujarat Region), Ahmedabad, under the provisions of Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, hereinafter to be referred to as 'the Act'. The complaint has been filed under the following circumstances :—

2. It is the case of the complainant that as many as five references are pending before the Industrial Tribunal in respect of industrial disputes between the Punjab National Bank, hereinafter to be referred to as 'the Bank' and the workmen employed under it. The allegation is that even though the said industrial disputes are pending adjudication before the Industrial Tribunal, yet the Bank, in contravention of the provisions of Section 33 of the Act, has effected material changes in the conditions of service of one of its workmen, viz., Shri N.M. Panchal, who is the complainant in this case and who also happens to be the General Secretary of the union. As such, the said Shri Panchal has filed this complaint in a dual capacity, viz., as the aggrieved workman on his own personal behalf as well as the General Secretary of the union representing the cause of the workmen represented by that union. In this connection, the grievance of the union is that even though Shri N. M. Panchal, hereinafter to be referred to as 'the concerned workman', was entitled to promotion to the post of Special Assistant at Nadiad Branch of the Bank, where the vacancy had occurred, yet, in order to victimize him, he was offered the said post at Amreli and the post in question at Nadiad was given to one Shri V. S. Jani, who was brought from Jamnagar. The said post had fallen vacant as the Special Assistant Shri C. K. Patel had been transferred to Kadi Branch of the Bank. It is the case of the union and the complainant that the bank authorities treated the lawful representation made by the concerned workman, as a refusal on his part to accept the promotion and, therefore, unjustifiably debarred him from any further promotion to that post or for that matter to any other post for a period of one year. It is explained by the complainant that this action was taken by the bank authorities mala fide in order to victimize the concerned workman. Apart from being the General Secretary of the union, he was also a protected workman.

3. Not only that but it is the further grievance of the complainant-union that there was a long standing practice of giving special leave with wages to the concerned workman in his capacity as the General Secretary of the union whenever he attended any industrial adjudicator's office in connection with industrial disputes between the bank and the workmen employed under it. Even though the said long standing practice was there, which had ripened into a condition of service of the concerned workman, yet, without giving him any previous intimation, the number of days on which he had attended such offices, which were originally treated by the Bank as special leave with wages, were adjusted against his privilege leave with the result that his privilege leave was reduced by all those days. The third grievance in this complaint is that the concerned workman had taken loan from the Bank in accordance with the rules of the bank for the purpose of constructing his house. In the repayment of that loan, some instalments were fixed at the initial stage but thereafter without giving any reasons, the bank authorities had increased the amount of such instalments to the detriment and financial difficulty of the concerned workman. It is, therefore, contended by the complainant union that the changes were effected in the conditions of service of the concerned workman as stated above during the pendency of the above mentioned industrial disputes between the bank and the workmen employed under it. Because of these changes which effected without giving any notice of change as con-

templated u/s. 9A of the Act, the Bank had contravened the provisions of Section 33 of the Act and, therefore, the two opponents had become liable to be proceeded against, through this complaint u/s. 33A of the Act. It was under these circumstances that this complaint dated 19-7-1976 was filed before the Tribunal on 23-7-1976. Through this complaint it is prayed that all the above mentioned three changes effected by the bank in the conditions of service of the concerned workman, be declared to be illegal and thereafter the bank may be directed to treat the concerned workman as having been promoted to that post with effect from 20-4-1976 the date on which Shri V. S. Jani was promoted to that post. It is also prayed that the bank may be further directed not to adjust the days on which the concerned workman had remained absent for the purpose of attending the industrial adjudicators' offices, against the privilege leave standing to his balance. Lastly, it is also urged that the bank may be directed not to effect any change in the original terms and conditions on which the said loan was granted to him for the purpose of constructing his house.

4. On behalf of the Bank the written statement ex. 2 has been filed on 19-10-1976. At the outset it is urged that this complaint is not legally maintainable and even on the facts as stated in this complaint, it cannot be held that there has been breach of any of the provisions of Section 33 of the Act. The contention of the Bank is that all these references which are pending adjudication before the Industrial Tribunal relate to individual dispute of respective workmen in which disputes the concerned workman is not at all interested. All these cases are in respect of individual workman whose services have either been terminated or who have been either discharged or dismissed from service of the Bank. It is, therefore, urged that the present complaint is not legally maintainable u/s. 33A of the Act.

5. It was admitted by the Bank that the post of Special Assistant in Nadiad Branch of the Bank was abolished, but the said action was not taken in order to harm or cause any prejudice to the concerned workman. It is explained that the concerned workman was given order for promotion as Special Assistant at Amreli in September, 1975, but he refused to accept the said promotion and a copy of that order of promotion is produced at ex. 2/1. It is dt. 24-9-75. It is contended by the bank that because the concerned workman did not accept that promotion, according to the rules and regulations of the bank, he was debarred from any other promotion for one year. As regards the appointment of Shri V. S. Jani from Jamnagar to Nadiad branch of the bank, it was explained that the appointment was not at the request of Shri Jani in accordance with the rules and regulations of the bank and also in accordance with the exigencies of the business of the bank. According to the bank, the concerned workman had neither any lien nor any right over the post of Special Assistant in the same branch where he had been working. It is the normal practice of the bank that whenever any man is promoted, he is usually sent to some other branch.

6. As regards the allegation of the complainant that the bank had effected a change in the conditions of the services of the concerned workman by adjusting the special leave against his privilege leave, the explanation of the bank is that the action was taken in accordance with the settlement between the Bank and their workmen arrived at on 19-10-68. According to that settlement, the office bearers of the unions would be given the facility of treating their absence for the purpose of attending the offices of the industrial adjudicators as special leave with wages. But the said facility would always be confined to a particular number of days. As such, it is contended by the bank that in this case the concerned workman had enjoyed such special leave beyond the limit prescribed in that settlement and, therefore, the days for which he had enjoyed such leave in excess were adjusted against the privilege leave which was standing to his credit. In this connection, it is the vehement contention of the bank that on the basis of the said settlement the special leave is to be given to the office bearers of the union for attending meetings and conferences of trade unions but not for the purpose of attending the Industrial Courts, Conciliation Officer or Industrial Tribunals. The bank conceded that whenever such Tribunals and Courts direct that any workmen or their representatives attending Tribunals and Courts be treated on special leave, such orders are being carried out and honoured by the bank. In this connection, a reference is also made

to p. 471 of the Sastri Award in respect of the industrial disputes between the bank and the workmen employed under it and it is contended that even according to that award, no directions were given that the representatives of the union should be given special leave with wages for all times when they attend Labour Courts, Industrial Courts or Industrial Tribunals for the purpose of industrial disputes between the bank and the workmen employed under it. According to the bank, on verification of the leave account of the concerned workman, it was found that he was given special leave, through mistake, for 22 days during the period from 5-4-1976 to 15-4-1976 and when this mistake was detected, the said leave which was unjustifiably granted to him, was adjusted against the privilege leave standing to his credit.

7. As regards the loan taken by the concerned workman it was explained that he had failed to comply with the terms and conditions originally fixed at the time of granting him the said loan. He had failed to pay the regular instalments and because of his default in making the payments of those instalments, he had fallen into arrears and huge amount had accumulated on account of the non-payment of those instalments. It was under these circumstances that in accordance with the rules and regulations of the bank, the initial amount of instalment of Rs. 200 p.m. was raised to Rs. 300 p.m. in order to see that the amount which was in arrears was fully paid up. The bank has, therefore, strongly denied the allegation of any mala fides against the concerned workman in respect of the three items of grievance disclosed through the complaint. It was, therefore, urged that this complaint be dismissed.

8. At the initial stage, the complainant was represented by Shri C. L. Bhardwaj. Later on one Shri K. N. Malahotra represented the complainant. Ultimately, the learned advocate Shri M.S. Udeshi appeared for the complainant. So far as the bank is concerned it was represented by Shri C. K. D. Gowda. On behalf of the complainant, the evidence of the concerned workman Shri N. M. Panchal has been recorded at ex. 9. Thereafter, purshis ex. 15 was filed on behalf of the union on 11-4-78 stating that no further oral evidence was required to be led in this complaint. On behalf of the bank, the evidence of one Shri N. L. Patwari has been recorded at ex. 17. He was at one time the Manager of Nadiad branch of the bank. Thereafter, the purshis ex. 18 was filed on behalf of the bank closing its case as no further evidence was required to be led in this complaint. The parties have filed a mass of documentary evidence which has been accepted and admitted in this complaint with their mutual consent. After hearing the learned advocates of the parties, the points which would arise for determination in this complaint would be : "(i) Whether the present complaint is not legally maintainable under the provisions of Section 33A of the Act; and (ii) If not, whether on merits, the declarations sought and the demands made through this complaint can be legally granted ?"

9. It is an admitted position that as many as six references are pending adjudication before the Industrial Tribunal in respect of certain industrial disputes between the bank and the workmen employed under it. The copies of the orders of reference have been produced in this complaint. Reference (ITC) No. 5 of 1975 was made through the order ex. 20/1, Reference (ITC) No. 2 of 1976 was made through the order ex. 20/2, Reference (ITC) No. 6 of 1975 was made through the order ex. 20/3, Reference (ITC) No. 4 of 1975 was made through the order ex. 20/4 and Reference (ITC) No. 4 of 1976 was made through the order ex. 20/6. In addition to these orders of references, there are still two other orders of references at ex. 20/7 and 20/8. The first order is dt. 17-5-75 and the other is dt. 20-5-75. Both these orders also relate to industrial disputes between the Bank and the workmen employed under it. It is, therefore, fully established that when the alleged changes were effected by the bank in the conditions of service of the concerned workman, certain industrial disputes between the bank and the workmen employed under it were pending adjudication before the Industrial Tribunal. The contention of the bank in this connection is that because the concerned workman was not an interested or concerned workman in these industrial disputes which were pending adjudication, it cannot be said that by effecting these alleged changes in the conditions of service of the concerned workman, breach of any of the provisions of Section 33 of the Act was committed and, therefore, the provisions of Section 33A of the Act were attracted. There is no dispute that all the above mentioned references relate

to the industrial disputes in which particular individual workmen employed by the bank were involved. Either they were dismissed or discharged from service of the bank or their services were terminated by the bank. In view of this position, admittedly, the concerned workman was not directly involved in these disputes. The argument of the bank therefore is that since he was not directly involved in these disputes, the provisions of Section 33 of the Act would not be attracted and consequently the present complaint under Section 33A of the Act would not be legally maintainable.

10. On the other hand, it is the contention of the union that for the purpose of attracting the provisions of Section 33 of the Act, it is not necessary that the concerned workman should be directly involved in these industrial disputes. Even though these industrial disputes pertain to particular individual workman, then too, because the questions involved in these disputes, viz., the legality, validity and propriety of the actions taken by the employer would always be important for all the workmen employed by the bank and would concern them ultimately, the complainant in this case or the concerned workman would be held to be concerned in these disputes and, therefore, the present case would be covered by the Section 33 of the Act. It will, therefore, be necessary to examine these rival legal contentions of the parties against the background of the decisions of various High Courts in India and the Supreme Court of India which have been cited in this connection.

11. The first case cited on behalf of the Bank is the case between Upper Ganges Valley Electricity Supply Co. Ltd., Moradabad v/s. Srivastava (G.S.) reported in 1963—I.L.L.J. p. 237. In that case the section which Their Lordships were called upon to consider was Section 23 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950. The Supreme Court was also dealing with Section 22 of the said Act and the contravention of that section attracted the application of Section 23 of the said Act. The relevant observations are on page 238 and they are to the following effect :—

"The application made by the employee alleged in Para 21 that certain appeals were pending before the Labour Appellate Tribunal, and in that connection reference was made to Appeals Nos. 212 of 1953, 216 of 1955 and 416A of 1954. The said paragraph also refers to Appeals Nos. 531 of 1953 and 320 of 1954. The appellant did not contest these allegations before the Labour Appellate Tribunal and merely argued the matter on the merits. It appears that the Appellate Tribunal has found that Appeal No. III-290 of 1954, by reference to which arguments appear to have been urged before it, had been disposed of on 23 January 1956 so that it is clear that so far as the said appeal is concerned, it was finally disposed of before the order of dismissal was passed, and so it could not be said that S. 22 had been contravened by the appellant by reference to the said appeal."

12. From these facts as they appear from that judgment it will appear that they would not cover the present case as in this case, the references in respect of industrial disputes were admittedly pending when it is alleged that the Bank effected changes in the conditions of service of the concerned workman as they existed before the commencement of those industrial disputes covered by those references. On the same page Their Lordships were pleased to state as under :—

"It would thus be clear that except for Appeal No. 216 of 1955 all the other appeals had been disposed of before 12 March 1956. Now, in regard to Appeal No. 216 of 1955 which was disposed of on 30 April 1956 the respondent was not a concerned workman at all because the dispute there referred for adjudication was whether the employers should be required to grant annual increment to M. K. Varshney from 1 December 1953. It was an individual dispute in respect of one employee and so the present respondent could not be said to be concerned with that dispute."

In fact, the concluding para of the judgment would show that the Supreme Court had ultimately held in that case that in that case Section 22 of the Act in question had ceased to be applicable. The relevant observations are as under :—

"It appears that the judgment under appeal shows that the main argument urged before the Labour Appellate Tribunal was whether an ex parte order passed was validly set aside and validly reviewed but that question appears to us to be academic in view of the fact that on the date when the appellant dismissed the respondent the relevant appeals had been disposed of and S. 22, therefore, ceased to be applicable."

In view of these facts this decision cited on behalf of the bank cannot be helpful in this case.

13. The other decision cited by the Bank on which reliance was placed, is reported in A.I.R. (57) 1970 Allahabad at p. 24 in the case between New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur v/s. Raja Ram Gupta and others. In that case it was held that all the workmen who are members of the trade union sponsoring the industrial dispute cannot be held to be workmen concerned in that dispute. The relevant para is para No. 5 on page 26 which is to the following effect :—

"It appears to me that in order to ascertain the true scope of the expression "workmen concerned in such dispute" it is necessary to read the judgement of the Supreme Court in these two cases together. So read, it is clear that what must be ascertained is the nature of the pending dispute and the relationship which particularly links the workman, against whom action is proposed, with the pending dispute. It is not easy to accept the proposition that all the members of the trade union exposing a pending dispute are workmen concerned in that dispute. To accept that understanding of the scope of the section would be to give to it a far wider expression than was in fact intended by the Supreme Court and which runs counter to what the Supreme Court said in Digwadih Colliery, 1964-2 Lab LJ 143 (SC) (supra). In this view, I am fortified by the decision of the Patna High Court in Cane Manager, New India Sugar Mills Ltd. Dharbhanga v. Krishna Ballabh Jha, AIR 1967 Pat 10."

14. The third decision relied upon by the Bank is reported in 1975 Lab. I. C. 1057, in the case of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Hyderabad v/s. N. R. R. Varma and another. In that case the Andhra Pradesh High Court while construing the provisions of Section 33(2) and 33-A of the Act came to the following conclusion as it appears from para 20 on page 1060 :—

"It must be borne in mind that the question whether the workman is concerned with the dispute under adjudication is a mixed question of law and fact and it is not possible to lay down any specific and particular definition or rule of law or formula for determination whether a particular workman is a workman concerned in the dispute within the meaning of Section 33(2) of the Act or not. The question in each case will have to be determined in view of the facts and circumstances of that case. As stated earlier, however, the principle applicable to arrive at a correct decision is to find out the nature of the dispute under adjudication and the effect of the decision on the rest of the workmen and the nature of the representation of the workmen in the dispute. The facts of each case considered in the light of what we have stated above would determine the question whether in a particular dispute a particular workman is concerned or not within the meaning of Section 33(2). It is in the light of what is stated above that we have to examine whether the petitioner is a workman concerned in the dispute involved in I. D. No. 37 of 1969. In so far as the wages of the drivers, it was not disputed that the petitioner is not at

all concerned with that dispute. The second dispute involved in the said industrial dispute was in reference to the termination of the services of 3 workmen and removal of one. In so far as their individual cases are concerned, obviously the petitioner could not be said to be a concerned workman in that dispute. There were no allegations of victimisation of any of these workers in which the general body of workmen could be said to have been interested. Nor is there anything on record to show that in their individual disputes, the other workmen were interested."

15. The fourth and the last decision cited on behalf of the Bank is reported in 1976 Lab. I. C. 1260 in the case of Khagendra Prasad Patra v/s. D. T. M., S. T. S., Koraput and another. In that case the Orissa High Court was considering the provisions of Section 33(1)(a) of the Act and the relevant observations are in para 3 of the judgement at p. 1261 and they are as under :

"The clause forbids the employer to alter to the prejudice of the workman the conditions of his service only if the workman is the workman "concerned in such dispute". It does not debar the employer from altering the conditions of service or taking any such step in regard to any other workman. The word "concerned" according to Webster's Universal Unabridged Dictionary means "Interested; engaged; having a connection with;". According to the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary it means "Interested, involved;". In order to substantiate the claim of contravention under Section 33(1)(a) the workman therefore has to show that he was concerned with the pending dispute in any of the manner envisaged by the expression. The burden of proving this will naturally be on the workman.

In the complaint filed by the petitioner in this case all that he alleged was that industrial disputes in regard to the termination of services and its validity were pending between the management of the employer and their workmen represented through All Orissa Transport Employee's Union and as he was also a member of the said Union **he could not be discharged.** Nature of the dispute pending was not indicated in the complaint nor proved before the Labour Court at any subsequent stage. The Court, in our view, in these circumstances, had no material to hold that the petitioner was a workman concerned in the pending dispute."

16. On behalf of the union 2 decisions have been cited. The first decision is of the Supreme Court of India reported in 1960-1 L. L. J. 551 in the case between New India Motors, (Pvt), Ltd. v/s. Mommis (K. T.). The relevant observations are on page 555 and they are to the following effect :—

"Even as a matter of construction pure and simple there is no justification for assuming that the workmen concerned in such disputes must be workmen directly or immediately concerned in the said disputes. We do not see any justification for adding the further qualification of direct or immediate concern which the narrow construction necessarily assumes. In dealing with the question as to which workmen can be said to be concerned in an industrial dispute we have to bear in mind the essential condition for the raising of an industrial dispute itself, and if an industrial dispute can be raised only by a group of workmen acting on their own or through their union, then it would be difficult to resist the conclusion that all those who sponsored the dispute are concerned in it. As we have already pointed out, this construction is harmonious with the definition prescribed by S.2(s) and with the provisions contained in S. 18 of the Act. Therefore, we are not prepared to hold that the expression "workman concerned in such dispute" can be limited only to such of the workmen who are directly concerned with the dispute in question. In our opinion, that expression includes all workmen on whose behalf the dispute

has been raised as well as those who would be bound by the award which may be made in the said dispute."

17. The second decision cited on behalf of the union is reported in A.I.R. (46) 1959 Punjab 360 in the case of Karnal-Kaithal Co-op. Transport Society Ltd., Karnal v/s. The State and others. The Punjab High Court in that case was considering the provisions of Section 33A of the Act. The relevant para is 7 on page 362 and in that para it has been observed as under :—

"Regarding the second contention of Mr. Sodhi, S. 33A of the Act definitely provides that the Tribunal shall adjudicate upon a complaint as it were a dispute referred to or pending before it. The question of the dispute being of an individual nature does not at all arise so far as a complaint under S. 33A of the Act goes."

18. Considering the decisions cited above and relying upon the decision of the Supreme Court of India reported in 1960-1 L. L. J. 551 it can be safely held that even if the five references relating to the industrial disputes between the Bank and the particular workmen employed under it relate to those individual workmen, yet, the awards which are ultimately to be made in those references relating to the legality, validity or propriety of the orders passed by the Bank in respect of these industrial disputes would be binding on all the workmen employed by the Bank or who are represented by the union. As such it can be safely held that the concerned workman would also be the workman concerned in these industrial disputes covered by those five references.

19. Again if the phraseology of the orders of references is closely examined, it will clearly appear that the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, had taken cognisance of the industrial disputes between the Bank on the one hand and the workmen on the other hand. The orders of references are as produced at ex. 20/1 to 20/4 and 20/6 to 20/8. In all the references the order of the Government of India reads as under :—

"Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed....".

It is thereafter in the schedule, that the industrial dispute is specified relating to a particular affected workman. It is thus clear from the orders of reference themselves that the industrial disputes which the Government was pleased to refer for adjudication were between the employers, viz., the Punjab National Bank and the workmen employed by that bank. The word used is "workmen" and not merely "workman". From this fact also an indication is given that in those industrial disputes which are covered by those references, the bank on the one hand and all the workmen employed under it on the other hand, would be concerned though a particular workman may be the specifically affected workman. This being the position, the very first condition required for the application of Section 33(3) of the Act, that the present complainant (the concerned workman) should be the workman concerned in those pending industrial disputes is fully satisfied.

20. The second condition which requires to be satisfied, is that the workman should be a protected workman as contemplated under the Act and the rules framed thereunder. In this connection, through the complaint a plea has been taken that the concerned workman is a protected workman and in addition to that there is also documentary evidence to that effect. The letter dated 20-8-1975 addressed by the General Secretary of the Union to the Regional Manager, Punjab National Bank, Bombay Region, Bombay has been produced at ex. 10. Through this letter, an intimation was given to the Bank that for the years 1975 to 1977 and till the next team is elected, office bearers mentioned therein had been elected by the members of the Union. That list clearly shows that Shri N. M. Panchal, the concerned workman had been

elected as the General Secretary of the Union and it was also shown that he was serving at Nadiad branch of the Bank. The said letter further showed that three office bearers had been declared to be protected workmen by the Union and one of them was Shri N. M. Panchal, the General Secretary of the Union. Shri Panchal has been examined in this complaint at ex. 9 and he has referred to this letter ex. 10. He stated that the said letter was addressed to the Bank of which a copy was also furnished to the Chief Personnel Officer, Personnel Division, Punjab National Bank, Head Office, New Delhi for favour of information with a request to do the needful in the matter and also to advise the Union in that connection. Shri Panchal has deposed that they did not receive any intimation from the management that either he had been accepted or not accepted as a protected workman. The legal position in that connection is, that after the Union sends intimation in writing declaring certain office bearers of the Union as protected workmen, the employers if they want to object to any such workman having been declared as a protected workman had to lodge a protest to that effect and to take objections specifying the reasons for the same. No such document has been produced in this complaint on behalf of the Bank and, therefore, it can be safely presumed that the Bank authorities had no objection to the concerned workman having been declared as a protected workman for the period covered by that letter. It is, therefore fully established that the concerned workman was a protected workman during the relevant period. As such, even the second condition which requires to be fulfilled for the application of Section 33(3) of the Act, is also complied with in this case.

21. It is further to be seen, whether during the pendency of these proceedings relating to industrial disputes, in which the concerned workman was concerned, the Bank had altered to the prejudice of the workman any condition of his service applicable to him immediately before the commencement of such proceedings: In this connection, the complaint has got 3 grievances which according to the Union amounted to either effecting a change in the existing conditions of service of the concerned workman or altering the said conditions of service. The first grievance is that vide the order dated 24-9-1975, ex. 2/1, the concerned workman Shri N. M. Panchal was promoted as Special Assistant and was transferred to Amreli. It is the contention of the Union that after the authorities of the Bank found that the concerned workman was due for promotion to that post and that it could not be avoided to give him promotion, the promotion was given to him but in order to victimize him, because he was the General Secretary of the Union and also a protected workman, the authorities of the Bank deliberately and wilfully posted him to a very far off place in Amreli so that the Union may be deprived of his services especially when so many industrial disputes were pending before the industrial adjudicators for adjudication. It is explained by the Union that as soon as this order was received by the concerned workman, he represented to the bank authorities that because he, in his capacity as the General Secretary of the Union, has to look after the industrial disputes which are pending adjudication, he should be provided with that promoted post, either at Nadiad branch where he was already working or at any other branch near about Nadiad so that he may be in a position to continue to look after these industrial disputes which are pending for adjudication. It was further pointed out by the Union that at that point of time, there was a clear vacancy of Special Assistant or its equivalent in the Cambay branch of the Bank where the concerned workman could have been very conveniently appointed. It is the grievance of the Union that the representation of the concerned workman requesting the Bank authorities to accommodate him on the said promotion in some nearer place was unjustifiably rejected by the Bank authorities and the said authorities, without any justification treating the said representation as a refusal on the part of the concerned workman, to go and join at Amreli, debarred him from such promotion for a period of one year. In fact the concerned workman had not refused the said promotion but had only explained his position and represented to the Bank authorities about the difficulties which were in his way in leaving behind un-attended so many industrial disputes pending before the industrial adjudicators and to go and resume his duties on that promoted position at Amreli. The letter ex. 2/2 dated 6-5-1976 would show that the Bank authorities had taken the action of debarring him from further promotion for a period of one year treating his representation as his refusal to accept the said promotion. Not

only that, but thereafter a vacancy had occurred in Nadiad branch itself and in that vacancy one Shri V. S. Jani who was serving in the Jamnagar branch of the Bank was transferred from there and was posted as Main Accountant as would be clear from the letter dated 8-4-1976, Annexure 2 attached with the complaint, ex. 1. The grievance of the Union, therefore, is that at least on that date or from 20-4-1976 because actually Shri Jani took over charge from 20-4-76, the concerned workman should have been promoted to that higher post of Special Assistant or Main Accountant. The Union has invited my attention to the award of All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) Bombay on the industrial disputes between certain banking companies and their workmen, popularly known as "Sastri Award". A reference has been made to para 535 of that award on P. 149 in the green booklet. The said para is to the following effect:—

"535. Policy regarding transfers is a constant source of friction between the banks and the workmen now organized into Unions. The cry of victimization of office bearers and "activists" of trade Unions is raised wherever such transfers are mooted. We have found that such allegations are easily made but not so easily substantiated. Transfers are rendered necessary by the exigencies of administration. The proper view to take is that transfers are normal incidents of the working of a bank and they must be left to the discretion of those who guide the policy of the bank and manage its affairs. It is possible that the discretion may be abused and transfers effected on considerations other than the needs of administration. The percentage of transfers as shown by the figures furnished by some of the banks in the course of arguments leads us to the conclusion that the question of transfer, even as it is, affects only a very small number of persons. This is conceded by the workmen also. Still wherever an activist of the trade union movement, as yet in its formative stage and liable to be crippled easily, is transferred a suspicion naturally arises that is inspired by ulterior motives and the consequence thereof may be an industrial dispute. In order that such suspicions may be avoided as far as possible we, adopting the Sastri Award in this respect, give the following directions:—

- (1) Every registered bank employees' union, from time to time, shall furnish the bank with the names of the President, Vice-President and the Secretaries of the Union;
- (2) Except in very special cases, whenever the transfer of any of the above mentioned office bearers is contemplated, at least five clear working days' notice should be put up on the notice boards of the bank of such contemplated action;
- (3) Any representations, written or oral, made by the Union shall be considered by the bank;
- (4) If any order of transfer is ultimately made, a record shall be made by the bank of such representations and the bank's reasons for regarding them as inadequate; and
- (5) The decision shall be communicated to the Union as well as to the employee concerned."

22. It is contended by the Union that in accordance with this award, it had become a condition of service of the workmen of the Banks, that the office bearers of the recognized registered Union including the Secretaries, would not be transferred to far off places and if they are to be so transferred, the procedure prescribed in the above mentioned para shall have to be followed. As such the following of the said procedure had become a condition of service of such office bearers of such Unions and, therefore, no change could be effected in them and they also could not be altered during the pendency of any industrial disputes in which these workmen are concerned. In this case, therefore, if after promotion, the concerned workman who is admittedly a protected workman and also the General Secretary of the Union was to be transferred on administrative or any other grounds to Amreli, it was the duty of the Bank to have followed the procedure prescribed in the above mentioned para from the Sastri Award or the provisions of Section

33(3) of the Act. The Bank authorities could have obtained the permission of the concerned Industrial Tribunal or any other authority before which these proceedings relating to the industrial disputes between the Bank and the workmen employed under it were pending.

23. It is an admitted position that the concerned workman was later on promoted as Special Assistant at Baroda with effect from 7-1-1978. However, because at the time of his first promotion he was transferred to Amreli without following the procedure prescribed under the above mentioned para of Sastry Award, a change was effected in the existing conditions of his service without complying with the provisions of Section 33(3) of the Act. If that is so, the provisions of that sub-section (3) of Section 33 can be held to have been violated in this case justifying the union to take recourse to the provisions of Section 33A of the Act. In view of this position, on the first ground opposed by the complainant Union, relating to the preliminary legal contention taken by the Bank, it can be conveniently held that the present complaint is absolutely competent u/s. 33A of the Act, because there had been violation/breach of provisions of Section 33(3) of the Act.

24. As regards the second instance or breach of Section 33(3) of the Act, the contention of the Union is that the concerned workman in his capacity as the General Secretary of the Union, used to be given the facility of special leave with wages, when he attended the offices of the industrial adjudicators including the Conciliation Officers of the Labour Department, in connection with the industrial disputes between the Bank and the workman employed under it. The grievance of the Union is, that even though the said practice was being followed by the bank in case of the concerned workman since a very long period, yet suddenly for the first time, through the letter dated 17-7-1976, Annexure 8 attached with the complaint ex. 1, the Manager of the Nadiad Branch of the Bank informed the concerned workman that out of 32 days leave debited to his privilege leave, only 10 days for which he attended the conference have been sanctioned by the Regional Manager as a special case. But the remaining 22 days would continue to be debited to his privilege leave which may be due to him or may be standing to his balance. In this connection also the contention of the union is, that since from the very beginning the concerned workman in his capacity as the General Secretary of the union was being given the facility of special leave with wages whenever he attended the offices of the industrial adjudicators, it had become a condition of his service. If that is so, the Bank authorities could not effect any change in that condition of his service without obtaining the permission in writing from the authorities before which these industrial disputes were pending adjudication in which the concerned workman was also concerned. Now, it is not denied on behalf of the Bank that the concerned workman, in his capacity as the General Secretary of the union was being given the facility of special leave with wages, but it is the contention of the Bank that he was granted special leave for a particular no. of days through mistake. Well, if it is conceded that whenever he attended the offices of the industrial adjudicators, Labour Courts, Industrial Court or the Industrial Tribunals, he used to be given the special leave with wages, there would be no difficulty in ascertaining and finding out, whether on those days on which he claims to have attended those bodies, he had actually attended the same or had not attended? Even the letter dt. 17-7-76 clearly indicates that for attending conference he was given 10 days special leave with wages. If for attending conference the concerned workman was given that facility, it does not stand to reason as to why he should not be given the same facility for attending industrial adjudicators where these industrial disputes were pending adjudication in respect of the industrial disputes between the Bank and the workmen employed under it. As such, even in this case, if the Bank withdraws this facility which was available to the concerned workman, of giving him special leave with wages when he attended those offices of the adjudicators, a change can be said to have been effected in the existing conditions of his service or that his condition of service was unilaterally altered by the Bank to his prejudice. In that case also the provisions of Section 33(3) of the Act would stand violated inviting the application of Section 33A of the Act.

25. The third instance urged by the union in this connection is regarding certain conditions imposed by the Bank authorities upon the concerned workman in respect of the repayment of the loan which he had taken from the Bank

for constructing a house. Originally the monthly instalment which the said workman had to pay towards the repayment of that loan was only Rs. 200 which it is said was subsequently raised to Rs. 285. In this connection, the letter of the Bank dt. 3-7-76 is produced as Annexure 9 with the complaint ex. 1. The contention of the union is that by raising the amount of monthly instalment, the Bank has effected a change in the conditions of the service of the concerned workman. The explanation of the Bank in this connection is that on the amount of loan of Rs. 39,400 which was given to him, the instalment according to the rules would come to Rs. 285 p.m. and not Rs. 200 p.m. Again, the allegation is made by the Bank that the concerned workman was not very regular in paying the instalments towards that loan amount with the result that the arrears had accumulated and therefore also the instalment had to be increased so as to cover up the arrears. In my opinion, this action of the Bank authorities cannot amount to effecting any change in the conditions of service of the concerned workman. The Bank has certain rules and regulations for granting loans to the workmen employed by it for different purposes and it would be within the scope and functions of the Bank authorities to fix the amount of instalments by which the loan amounts are to be re-paid. Again, it has not been shown by the union by producing any rules or regulations framed by the Bank, that every workman employed by the Bank is by virtue of his employment bound to get the amount of loan claimed by him or that he has got a right in such capacity to demand loan from the Bank. The Bank has framed its rules and regulations and they are to be followed by every workman. As such, this third instance cited by the union in this complaint cannot amount to effecting any change in the conditions of the service of the concerned workman. However, since I have already held above that by transferring the concerned workman after giving him promotion from Nadiad Branch to Amreli Branch without following the provisions of Sastry Award or without following the provisions of Section 33(3) of the Act and again by not giving him the facility of enjoying special leave with wages when the concerned workman attended the offices of industrial adjudicators, the Bank had violated the provisions of Section 33(3) of the Act and the present complaint u/s. 33A of the Act would be competent. This being my finding, the preliminary contention raised by the Bank will have to be rejected.

26. Having rejected the preliminary legal contention of the Bank, it will have to be found out whether on merits the present complaint can be allowed and the prayers made through it, can be granted?

27. The concerned workman was promoted vide the order dt. 24-9-75, ex. 2/1. But at that time there was no vacancy of the post to which he was promoted, in Nadiad Branch. He was transferred to Amreli Branch but he did not go there for the reasons which from his point of view were quite justified because in his capacity as the General Secretary of the union, he had to look after so many proceedings pending before the industrial adjudicators in respect of industrial disputes between the Bank and the workmen employed under it. As such, the Bank cannot be blamed and cannot be burdened with any financial liability by directing the authorities to pay him the wages of that promoted post with effect from 24-9-75. However, it is an admitted position that a vacancy of the Main Accountant did occur in Nadiad Branch in which vacancy Shri V. S. Jani who was working at that time in Jamnagar Branch, was appointed vide the order dt. 8-4-76. He actually took charge at Nadiad Branch on 20-4-76. Before that man was brought there, the concerned workman who was already promoted as early as on 24-9-75 could have been promoted and posted in Nadiad Branch with effect from 20-4-76 in place of Shri V. S. Jani. Since he was not given that post with effect from that date on the ground that his representation was treated as refusal to accept the promotion and thereby he was debarred for one year from accepting any promotion, the said action of the authorities of the Bank had resulted in great prejudice and financial loss to the complainant-workman. It is admitted that he was later on promoted to that post with effect from 7-1-78. But, for the period from 20-4-76 to 6-1-78 he suffered financial loss by not getting the wages and salary of that higher promoted post. Since the action of the Bank authorities in this connection has been found to be unscientific, a direction will have to be given to the Bank authorities to pay him the difference of wages for the above mentioned period.

28. As regards the special leave, the concerned workman would be entitled to special leave with wages for the days on which he had attended either any conference in connection with the union activity or the offices of the industrial adjudicators including the Commissioner or Asstt. Commissioner of Labour, Labour Courts, Industrial Courts and Industrial Tribunals. As such even in this connection, a direction will have to be given to the bank authorities to treat his absence as special leave with wages. If the Bank authorities had committed any mistake, the same can be corrected but this principle will have to be kept in view that on those days on which he attended either any such conference or the offices of the above mentioned adjudicators, the same shall have to be treated as special leave with wages. Those days will have to be credited to the privilege leave which may be due to him and they will also be treated as privilege leave due to him.

29. (i) It is therefore hereby directed, that the concerned workman Shri N. M. Panchal should be deemed to have been promoted to the post of Main Accountant, with effect from 20-4-76 on which date Shri V. S. Jani was appointed to that post in the Nadlal branch of the Bank. He would also be entitled to receive wages including the Dearness Allowance, etc., prescribed for that post with effect from that date.

(ii) It is also directed that he shall be entitled to receive those wages from 20-4-76 to 6-1-78, only as with effect from 7-1-78, he was actually promoted to that post by the Bank authorities and was posted in Baroda branch of the Bank.

(iii) The difference in wages or salary payable to the concerned workman on account of the above mentioned directions, shall be paid to him within a period of three months from the publication of this award in the Gazette of India.

(iv) It is also directed that all the days on which the said workman, Shri N. M. Panchal had attended either any conference relating to union activity or the offices of any adjudicators enumerated above, the same shall be treated as special leave with wages. If any such days have been treated as privilege leave and have been debited to the account of his privilege leave, the said step shall have to be retraced and those days shall have to be credited to the account of his privilege leave. This correction shall have to be made within a period of one month from the date of publication of this award in the Gazette of India.

(v) No directions are being given to the Bank authorities in respect of the recovery of the loan amount advanced to the concerned workman.

(vi) The opposite parties to bear their own costs and also to pay the cost of the complainant which are quantified at Rs. 400.

Sd/-

R. C. ISRANT, Presiding Officer.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

Sd/- M. P. BAROT

Secretary,

Ahmedabad, dated the 21st October, 1978.

[No. L-12012/20/75-D. II. A.; L-12012/25/75-D. II. A.;

L-12012/23/75-D. II. A. & L-12012/113/75-D. II.A]

JAGDISH PRASAD, Under Secy.